THE OREGON SENTINEL.

"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - JULY 13, 1861.

Oregon Sentinel Notice.

We have authorized Dr. WM. MINIER, of Gasburg, (Phœnix,) to act as agent for the SENTINEL. He will visit all localities in the Valley, be prepared to collect all notes and bills due the SENTINEL office, and also to solicit subscriptions and receipt for the same. We urgently request that all will be ready with the cash.

DESLINGER & HAND, Proprietors.

List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel,

who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publishers:

L. P. Fisher	San Francisco.
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T. Smiley Harris	Sterling.
James R. Wade	Canyonville.
Rufus Mallory	Roseburg.

Oregon for the Union.

In celebrating our National Anniversary, Oregon has given indubitable evidence of her devotion to the Union. In city, town, mining camp and rural district, the people gathered around their standard, and with hearts greatful to God for their country's past, renewed their vows to sustain her honor unsullied in the future. Although remote from the scenes of carnage and strife, they desired to give such demonstrations here as would give encouragement to friends at home, to know that Oregon, one of the youngest children, was none the less dutiful; that the lessons taught by their fathers had not been forgotten, and as they again listened to a recital of their wrongs perpetrated by the Mother country, they felt the magnitude of the cause for which their ancestors fought and bled, and from which struggle so many blessings had been derived. And when from holy hands they received the benediction, "May the God of Washington guard and protect us as a nation, from foes without and within," from old and young came the hearty response—Amen.

The Hartford and the Montgomery Convention.

We had a Hartford Convention in 1812, and a Montgomery Convention in 1861. The object of both was the overthrow of the existing Government and the establishment of another in its stead, different in its organic structure and less liberal in the dispensation of its franchises. The Federalists distrusted the people, and had no confidence in the successful operation of the Democratic principle, and they labored for a stronger, a more consolidated Government. Have the Montgomerites showed any confidence in the people? Have they ever allowed them a voice in their revolutionary disintegration? Are the leaders zealous advocates for the adoption of the Democratic principle? Nay, verily.

The aiders, abettors and originators of the Hartford Convention have been consigned by an indignant people to a merited political oblivion. Such will be the fate of the satraps of the Montgomery Convention. The Government was found to be too strong in its sovereign energies for the former, and History will prove the latter to be but a miserable abortion.

The Democratic party originated in opposition to the first, and won its proudest triumphs in vindication of the popular elements in our Government, and in opposition to the monstrous doctrines of the Federalists; a great Union party is springing up in opposition to the latter, and it is destined to sweep the country with a unanimity never witnessed before.

The Union has too deep and strong a lodgment in the affections of the American people ever to be overthrown by the madness and folly of faction. Hartford and Montgomery Conventions may issue their bulls of separation, but the Government will still survive. Whisky rebellions and proslavery rebellions may disturb its peace and mar its prosperity for a while, but they can never materially check its progress or shake its great pillars.

Woe to the political aspirations of the young man who, in the excitement of the moment, entangles himself in the meshes of treason. Let him remember the sad fate of the Federalists.

NEW BOOKS.—H. H. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, have just received the following new books, all of which are standard works. Their arrangements are such that hereafter persons desirous of new publications can receive them direct from the publishers through their House:

The Partizan Leader, 12 mo. cloth	$1 50
Poe's Works, 4 vols. 12 mo. cloth	7 50
Rebellion Record, 8vo. paper	75
Woods and Waters, 12 mo. cloth	1 75
Shaddow, 12 mo. cloth	1 50
Abelhard and Heloise, 12 mo. cloth	1 50
Allen's Hardie's Tactics, 18 mo. cloth	75
Map of the Seat of War	50
Appleton's Photographs, each	1 25
Halleck's Military Art, new edition	2 25
Lord Brougham's Constitution	2 50
Hand Book Geography	4 00

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 16th, says while the Niagara was in the port of Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag, and adds: Let him be remembered, let his hated ship be driven from our waters or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one or the other.

Nez Perces Mines.

The Northern papers are filled with reports of the profitableness of the Nez Perces mines, and, as a consequence, a large number of persons—miners, merchants, traders, gamesters and others—are rushing thither; notwithstanding, it has not been clearly shown that these mines will prove extensive or generally profitable. Those who have had experience in searching for gold in newly discovered mines are aware that there is no business so uncertain as placer mining, and none in which an inexperienced person is more likely to deceive himself and friends. For example, we recollect an instance of a miner on Fraser river, in 1858, writing to his friends in California that the mines were very rich, expressed himself as confident of their being able to make their fortunes by selling off or deserting their claims in California and migrating to Fraser river! He saw men on Texas and Hill's Bar make from $20 to $300 with a rocker, and was told the soil was growing richer as the water receded; and was also shown large chispas of pure gold, purporting to have been purchased from Thompson River Indians. In company with others, he prospected the Upper Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and in a few weeks returned, disheartened, to Fort Yale, where he found his California friends, who had followed the advice given in his letter, and were awaiting his return to point them on the road to fortune. With thousands of others, they were sadly disappointed, and hurriedly made their departure for their old cabin homes in California, having received a costly lesson in the school of experience.

It is not sufficient justification for a stampede to the Nez Perces mines that men write that they are making ten, twenty, or even one hundred dollars per day; even if true, such a statement will not justify miners in going a long way to find new mines. It should be ascertained that the gold field is extensive, for if it be small, the paying claims will all be taken up by first comers, and those arriving later will seek in vain for good diggings. The shipment of gold is the proper proof of the richness and extent of gold mines. To attract persons from Southern Oregon, the shipment should be, at least, an average of three dollars per day to the man. Late advices estimate that there are from three to four thousand miners now in the Nez Perces mines; they should, therefore produce $9,000 per day, or $234,000 for every twenty-six working days. No such shipments as these have been made, and, consequently, the time has not yet arrived for miners in this section to leave their homes for an expensive trip to the Nez Perces.

SOUTHERN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH.—The North Carolina *State Journal*, July 12th, publishes a copy of a letter received at that date by a messenger from Yorktown:

YORKTOWN, Va., June 11, 1861.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina—Sir: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 360 Virginians were engaged for five and a half hours with four and a half regiments of the enemy, at Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total rout. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one man* killed—private Henry L. Wyatt, Edgecombe Guards—and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy, by their own confession, was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success.

With much respect, D. H. HILL.
Col. First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

The aerial telegraphic experiment is a decided success. Louis Napoleon used a balloon to reconnoiter the position of the enemy at Solferino just before that famous battle; but he had not the advantage of a magnetic telegraph arrangement to communicate the result of the reconnoisance thus made. The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Washington June 20, says:

To-day Professor Lowe ascended from the Armory lot. The capacity of the balloon was 20,000 cubic feet. It was provided with signal flags and a powerful telescope; but as the ascent was made late in the afternoon, and chiefly for the purpose of testing the practicability of maintaining a magnetic circuit and operating in the balloon, no reconnoisance was attempted. A circut was established by looping one end of the adjacent telegraph wires—the one between Alexandria and the War Department—with helix wires several hundred feet in length, wound upon a reel at the spot from which the ascent was made. The helix wires are very fine and flexible. They communicated with a delicate pocket Morse apparatus carried by the operator in the balloon. The helixes were paid out from the reel as rapidly as the ropes attached to the balloon. An ascent of five or six hundred feet was made, and the telegraphic arrangement worked charmingly. When at the utmost elevation attained, dispatches were sent to the President of the United States through the War Department.

After demonstrating the success of the experiment, Professor Lowe was tugged through the streets in his balloon, a distance of over half a mile, to the open lawn south of the White House, when the balloon was safely anchored for the night, with a view to repeat the experiment to-morrow, in the presence of the President and the Cabinet. With this telegraphic apparatus, and the means of making ærial reconnoisance, a General may be accurately informed of every thing that may be going on within a long day's march of his position in any direction.

The following is the dispatch sent by Professor Lowe to the President while at his ærial hight:

BALLOON ENTERPRISE, June 18, 1861.

To the President of the United States: From this point of observation, the city, with its girdle of encampments, presents a superb scene. I have pleasure in sending you the first dispatch ever telegraphed from an ærial station, and in acknowledging indebtedness to your encouragement for the opportunity of æronautics in the military service of the country.

T. S. C. LOWE.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—$50,000 in these bonds have been sold by the holder, a New Orleans man, for ten cents on the dollar,—or, for $5,000.

Two regiments have been received by the Government from New Mexico. The celebrated hunter and ranger, Kit Carson, is Colonel of one of them.

In consequence of the completion of the telegraph between Alexandria and India, news from India will now reach England in six days.

Fourth of July Celebrations.

ASHLAND.

The great anniversary of the birth-day of American Independence was commemorated by the good people of Ashland Precinct and vicinity at the Soda Springs, on Emigrant Creek. The number of persons present (estimated at some three hundred) was large, considering the locality of the place, it being on the extreme verge of our eastern settlement.

The officers of the day were—J. C. Tolman, President; Rev. Mr. Brown, Chaplain; Mr. Powers, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and E. L. Applegate, Orator.

It being late before the people all arrived, it was proposed, although not so laid down in the programme, that we should first partake of the bountiful collation prepared for the occasion. After doing ample justice to the dinner, the crowd collected, and the exercises opened with "Hail Columbia" by the Ashland Brass Band, after which the Chaplain made a most eloquent and patriotic prayer. Then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the address; all the exercises were interspersed with music by the Band and singing by the Glee Club.

The address by Mr. Applegate was able and interesting, detailing the rise, progress and future prospects of our country, touching briefly on its present unhappy condition. It presented many points of decided originality, which, when given in the peculiar style of the speaker, were very attractive. It was listened to with close attention.

There was an ineffectual attempt made to interrupt the speaker, which was the only thing that occurred to mar the pleasure and enjoyment of the celebration. This came from a certain morose, ill-tempered individual, who seems to be, from his habitual attempts heretofore to interrupt public speakers with whom he did not happen to agree on all points, to be constitutionally predisposed thereto. Whether it was this known idiosyncrasy, or whether it was certain stringent remarks of the speaker in regard to rebels, traitors and their sympathisers, which caused him to make the interruption, I could not say. I would respectfully suggest, however, that persons whose feelings are liable to be hurt by hearing rebels and traitors denounced, ought not to go to Fourth of July celebrations.

After the benediction by the Chaplain, three cheers were proposed for the flag of our country and the Orator of the Day, which were given with a will, when the assemblage dispersed, apparently well pleased with the exercises and glad that they had been there.

There was a Ball at Ashland in the evening, which well attended by the beauty and fashion of the country. Nothing occurred, I am told, to mar the pleasure of the entertainment, but all went "merry as a marriage bell."

SEVENTY-SIX.

TABLE ROCK.

The dawn was saluted at this place with repeated discharges of anvil artillery, and at an early hour a neat and graceful flag-pole, eighty feet long, was erected in front of the school house near Ney's place. About eleven o'clock, a large number of persons having assembled at Mr. Wrisley's, a procession was formed and marched to the school house, when a large and beautiful flag, previously prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, was run up by their own fair hands. Spirited speeches were then made by W. M. Burhans and C. Nye, and Drake's "American Flag" was declaimed by Wm. M. Rand. The procession again formed and marched back to a lovely cluster of trees in Mr. Wrisley's door yard, where the following order of exercises was observed: Prayer by Rev. Dr. Riddle; reading the Declaration of Independence, by Esquire Nye, Oration by O. Jacobs, Esq.; song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Wrisley and W. M. Burhans.

These over, a rich and sumptuous dinner was spread by the ladies, and a due appreciation of it heartily demonstrated by every one present.

After dinner, the following toasts were given and heartily cheered:

The U. S. Flag, with 34 stars—may these never be less, nor a stripe erased. J. B. Wrisley.

To the Goddess of Liberty—May her influence be universally acknowledged in uniting the discordant materials of our country in perfect and harmonious Union. W. M. Burhans.

Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One—As its first part has shown the darkest era in the history of our nation, may its close be the brightest. J. M. Sutton.

The Flag of the United States—The only thing American that will bear stripes. Anon.

The Star Spangled Banner—May its folds be ample to encircle the Nation. J. W. Wagner.

May the memory of our patriotic fathers ever be fresh in our minds, and may the flag of our country ever float. W. C. Ransom.

To Uncle Sam—May the old gentleman outlive Methuselah, his glory increase with his years, blessing all the nations of the earth with the divine principles of Liberty, until his loyal subjects are too numerous to be counted, and foes without and traitors within shall be no longer found,
With threats to level the old House at Washington to the ground,
And tear its patriotic structures down.
Burhans.

The Pen—May it soon subdue the sword.
Sutton.

The Ship of State—May it outride the present storm and speedily anchor in the harbor of Peace. Wm. M. Rand.

Long may the flag of our country protect our wives, children and sweethearts. J. M. Wagner.

To President Lincoln—May he guard our country's honor and preserve our Government in all its original purity. Burhans.

May loud peals of the cannon be heard in every town and village throughout the thirty-four States—not as from a fratricidal battle-field, but proclaiming the glad tidings of peace, the mutual and fraternal restoration of the Union. J. M. Sutton.

The Ladies—Although a little tart, they are sweet enough to preserve. Esquire Nye. [May the Squire soon be able to preserve one.
O. Jacobs.]

Hearty rounds of cheers were given for the Ladies of Table Rock Precinct and the Orator of the Day.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the day. A social dance in the evening, at the house of Mr. Wrisley, closed the "Fourth" at Table Rock.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
WM. M. RAND.

APPLEGATE.

We learn by letter from S. W. Caldwell, Esq., that the residents in the vicinity of the Oak Grove House, on the Fourth, "had the best time ever known on Applegate." The day was celebrated by the firing of salutes, raising a liberty-pole and running up the flag, a sumptuous dinner, an oration by Mr. M. Henry, of Williamsburg, reading of the Declaration of Independence by A. Woot, of the same place, songs, music, etc. A large number of persons were present, seventy-five of whom were ladies. A Grand Ball at the Oak Grove, which was gotten up with credit to the proprietor, closed the exercises of the happiest Fourth ever known on Applegate. May they annually see its like.

KERBYVILLE, July 5th, 1861.

EDS. SENTINEL:—Our little town has been the scene of much enthusiasm which has scarcely yet subsided. Early yesterday morning it began to assume a military and loyal aspect. Flags were hoisted, and the booming of anvils proclaimed that our nation's birth-day was come again. Delegations from the different precincts soon began to arrive, each having the Stars and Stripes at the head of the procession. At 10 A. M. the Althouse delegation arrived, headed by a four-horse wagon, in which were thirteen young men dressed in blue overalls, blue jumpers, blue caps and white pants; while each bore a tri-colored shield upon the left breast and a shrub of evergreen in the hand, in the top of which were fine boquets of flowers and a miniature banner. They also wore glazed belts bearing the motto "Union forever." The horses wore tri-colored covers studded with stars. In the front of the wagon was born upright a large painting of Washington and Jefferson; from the rear streamed a large banner, and from the centre of this moving forest of evergreens, flags and flowers, there came the soul-stirring strains of the fife and drum. Following this came carriages and wagons filled to repletion, and a troop of horsemen, many of whom bore badges or banners. At 11 A. M. the procession was formed by the Marshall of the day, Hon. W. J. Mathews, who had been previously chosen, in the following order: First, uniformed companies with music; second, ladies; third, officers and speakers; fourth, citizens. Upon arriving at the speaker's stand in the grove, the Marshall announced the temporary officers, who upon motion of Hon. D. S. Holten, were made the permanent officers of the meeting, viz.: M. C. Barkwell, *President*; J. Yarnell, Jas. P. Tuffts, Wm. [illegible]. Evans, Isaac Thompson, Wm. Carpenter, G. Holms, John Bennet, C. Caldwell, J. D. Post, S. R. Scott, R. I. Forbes, O. Garrigan and E. J. Northcutt, *Vice Presidents*; Wm. V. Rinehart and John Rainsford, *Secretaries.*

Upon taking the Chair Judge Barkwell said:

FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met to-day to celebrate an event which transpired just 85 years ago. This event witnessed a few statesmen, patriots and philanthopists assembled in Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia, there pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, for the support of the Declaration of American Independence. And connected with this of renewing our pledges of fealty to the American Union, and of making public demonstration of our determined purpose to protect and defend that beautiful flag, just emblem of our national greatness, under whose ample folds we have enjoyed so many blessings, such unbounded liberty and happiness. And it is especially appropriate we should thus assemble in this time of our country's calamity, yea, of our national crisis, that we may know how and where we stand. National celebrations has been practiced in all ages of the world. History tells us of the custom in the days of hoary old and in sacred Writ, we find the passovers of the Jewish nation. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their national holidays, their festivities and jubilees. And when they met on those occasions they adapted their exercises as nearly as possible to the nature of the event they were about to commemorate. If it was a military conquest their chieftains and soldiers were drawn up on the battle field in hostile array, and their chariots were seen driving furiously on the plains. But if a civil achievement was the object of the celebration, they assembled at some suitable time and place and quietly and respectfully gave ear to some distinguished person, who explained the nature of the event itself. This our natal day of Independence, partakes of both a civic and military conquest, hence, our departed statesmen have advised that upon its annual round it should be hailed and ushered in at morning's early dawn, with the sweet strains of martial music, the unfurling of banners and the firing of guns. It is my earnest wish that you may enjoy yourselves to-day as on similar occasions, without an event to alloy your happiness. In conclusion permit me to return you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your confidence and partialty, indeed, I cannot find language to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor you have done me; but in the languaged of the Scotish bard:

> Although this tongue but ill reveals it
> Believe this heart sincerely feels it.

The President then called for the reading of the resolutions, previously prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, which were read as follows:

Resolved, That the people of Oregon believe in the motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

Resolved, That as our Union was formed by the mutual consent of the States, so only can it be dissolved.

Resolved, That the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic Act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Resolved, That we recognize no man as worthy the proud title of American citizen who will not carry the flag and keep step to the Union.

Resolved, There is no security or enjoyment of person or property without a Government, no Government without a Magistrate, and no Magistrate without obedience.

Resolved, That in our form of Government the military is subservient to the civil authority, and that it is the duty of the former, in this great National crisis, to command the latter to see the Federal laws faithfully and promptly executed.

Resolved, That there is no half way ground to be occupied in this time of trial; no sectional sympathizers to be entertained, but he who is not unqualifiedly for the Union is against it.

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, the death of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, is a great National calamity.

After the reading of the resolutions, which were received with applause, they were adopted by the meeting with but one assenting voice; there was *one* secessionist present who said nay.

H. L. Preston, Esq., orator of the day, was then introduced, who was warmly received. He proceeded to make a patiotic and eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union, which was often interrupted with the heartfelt plaudits of his hearers. After the oration, came martial music in the shape of good old "Yankee Doodle." The meeting then adjourned to partake of the dinners prepared at the Sawyer and Union Hotels. The Anniversary Ball at the Union was largely attended, and proved a pleasant and brilliant affair. General good feeling prevailed during the whole of the day's exercise and better at night.

Only one slight accident occurred during the day, which was caused by a premature discharge from the anvil while firing it. Three men were hurt, but none dangerously. It is no exageration to say that there never has been as many people together in the county before.

AN ARIZONIAN FOR THE WARS.—Edward Cross, who has recently arrived from Arizonia, is en route for washington, where he will report himself for duty to the Federal Government, he having been proffered a commission in the Federal army. As early as 1857, Cross transported over the country to Tubac the first press and printing paraphernalia ever sent into Arizonia. For some time, subsequently, Cross edited the *Arazonean*, which paper he sold to Lieut. Mowry. He says the Territory is in a terribly unfortunate condition at present. The Apaches have completely overrun it, and since his departure, have massacred many whites in cold blood. Business is completely prostrated, and hundreds are preparing to leave the country.—*S. F. Alta.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The stages commenced running on the 1st inst. The schedule time through is ten days—cost of passage $200,—meals extra:—$100 to Salt Lake.—meals extra. The vehicles used will be Concord wagons.

Atlantic Intelligence.

The Pony Express arrived at Fort Churchill in the afternoon of July 7th, with dates, via Fort Kearney, to June 24th. The following is from the Sacramento *Union's* dispatch, telegraphed to Yreka for the SENTINEL:

BALTIMORE, June 23d.

Samuel Terrybone, a merchant, has been held to bail in the sum of $20,000, for treason; he is charged with placing obstructions across the railroad track, on the 19th of April.

NEW YORK, June 23d.

Report from Washington says the Navy will be double in size, as soon as possible.—Secretary Wells will recommend heavy appropriations for buying war vessels.

The President will call for at least 300,000 more men in the aggregate, and a Navy to correspond.

Congress will, at an early day, suspend the writ of "habeas corpus" wherever there is any organized rebellion.

The *Herald's* Washington's dispatch says, Gen. Scott, and his military advisers, met the President, and his Cabinet, to-day when the plans of the campaign were fully discussed. All that can be divulged in relation to it is that it is supposed the Union forces are ready, and the blow will soon be struck.

It is rumored that Claib. F. Jackson was in Union City, making arrangements with the officers in command of the rebel troops at that camp, to move troops into Missouri.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

To-morrow there will be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet; Gen. Scott and his staff, and generals and colonels of the regiments, now in and about Washington, will be present. It is understood that Major-Generals, Butler, Banks and Dix, have all been summoned. Gen. Scott will submit his programme for prosecuting the war. That the rebels have changed their plans cannot be doubted. It is believed Gen. Scott has some new project to submit, at the great council of war.

Gen. Scott had been asked by western men to order the advance of Gen. Cadwaladers across the Potomac. The old hero replied, "It is all right."

Letters received in the War Department to-day, say there is every reason to believe that the rebels intended to attack Washington this morning, but for reasons, the plot did not come to a head.

Prof. (?) Lowe, the balloonist, is making an ascension from Arlington Heights, this afternoon, to Vienna, the location of the rebels.

The Manassa correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 18th, says that the people of rebel camps are hostile. It is dangerous to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen are coming into camp daily, who fear their own slaves will murder them, the lowest classes of which are excited to such a degree that active war is at the point of inauguration; in their van the people are hostile, in the rear they are fearful.

NEW YORK June 24th.

The *World's* dispatch states, that the latest advices continue to represent it to be the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal lines. Yesterday was the day fixed on for a movement on Washington. The Government is satisfied with this and has ascertained that an extensive spy system is in preparation for the benefit of the rebel Government.

Letters have been sent daily from Washington, South, by persons who are here to watch the operations of the Government.

Johnson and Etheridge, of Tennessee, have been assured by officials, that the Union men in East Tennessee, in whatever place in the State they need assistance, shall be sustained by the strong arm of the Government.

An order has been issued including Tennessee in the district commanded by Brigadier General Anderson.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent has the following speculations on the subject and the effect of the evacuation upon the military arrangements at Richmond:

It is now known that 20,000 troops, in all, left Harper's Ferry. It was thought that they might make a stand at Charlestown, which was only five miles distant. But intelligence from the village shows that only about 5,000 or 6,000 passed there, and that they went to Winchester. Charlestown is little more than a railway station, and is entirely indefensible. It was supposed, too, that they might make a stand at Leesburg, but that place is now occupied by Federal troops, who found, on their arrival, no token of the presence of the Secessionists. Rumors in this city, coming from the only sources likely to know anything reliable of Southern movements, say that about 5,000 of the troops have gone to Front Royal, on the Manassas Gap Rilroad, that the main body, under Gen. Johnston in person, is marching nearly south across the country, and will strike the Manassas Gap Railroad at Salem, 30 miles from Harper's Ferry. If this theory be correct (and it seems probable) it is probable that Gen. Johnston is there now. Joining his forces then, with those of Gen. Beauregard, these two officers have 55,000 men ready to march to Washington, with a powerful train of field artillery, and with a reserved body of 40,000 more men at their heels, from Fredericksburg, Culpepper, Gordonsville, and Lynchburg.

I have received intelligence this evening from Richmond direct. It is of the utmost importance. The news of the concentration of immense bodies of troops for the defense of Washington, the reduction of Harper's Ferry and for an attack on Manassas Junction, had been received at Richmond, and had excited some alarm, and even some apprehension as to the safety of Richmond. It was known at Richmond, however, that Gen. Beauregard was in constant communication with Gen. Johnston, (having even been at Harper's Ferry in person on Tuesday last,) and that he had discretionary powers to order an evacuation of that port if he deemed it advisable. It was understood at Richmond that if the forces of Gen. Johnston (in the event of an evacuation) would join those of Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas, and act either defensively or offensively against Washington, according to the nature of the intelligence brought to Gen. Beauregard by his spies in Washington. The views of Jeff Davis have undergone some modification during the last ten days, and since he has seen the immense preperations for offensive operations, and the vast number of disciplined troops that exist in Virginia. It is understood now, that if Gen. Beauregard telegraphs to him that he is going to make an attack on Washington with the 55,000 troops at his disposal, that Jeff himself will rally around him as many more from Richmond, Fredericksburg and Culpepper, and march himself to his assistance.

Jeff has been giving his attention for three or four days past to the condition of affairs in the western part of the State, where he has despatched the redoubtable Henry A. Wise, who has been created a Major-General in the rebel army. Gen. Wise is ordered to make his headquarters at Covington, in Allegheny county, the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad, for the present, and to rally around him all the Southern forces in that part of the State, including, if necessary, the 25,000 troops at Lynchburg. He is instructed to throw out scouts to give notice of the approach of Gen. McClelland's Ohio troops from the West, and to meet and defeat him before he can cross the mountains. It is understood that there are some 10,000 guerrillas, besides the regularly organized troops of the State, who will join with him in annoying Gen. McClelland's forces in their march through the mountain defiles. Gen. Wise took with him a large number of brass howitzers for service among the mountains.

CINCINNATI, June 26th—A special dispatch from Grafton says Colonel McCook's regiment moved to Philippi yesterday morning.

Sergent Dunham of the Ninth Indiana regiment, who is the best scout in the service, and an old comrade of Kit Carson, returned yesterday after being three days inside the rebel lines. He remained in the rebel camp several hours, and reports their number 6,500, including 500 cavalry. Two of the infantry regiments are South Carolina troops. They have plenty of guns, but of a miscellaneous character. They have five six pounders, two masked batteries. Wise was expected with three more regiments. As soon as those arrived they would attack our camp at Philippi. Couriers just in from Philippi say everything is ready for instant move. Our troops are in condition, and eager for action.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25th.—Gov. Moreton will issue his proclamation to-morrow, calling into service the eleven additional regiments—ten infantry and one cavalry—from this State. Each of the infantry regiments will have a corps of fifty sharp shooters, armed with Endfield rifles.

FORT MONROE, June 25th.—The gunboat Monticello made a reconnoisance yesterday upon the Rappahanock, and artillery landed at the house of one Gunnan, an acquaintance of the pilot. They were introduced to his family, and while conversing three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Sergeant Heber Smith, of New York, was shot through the thick of the hand, and others were slightly wounded. The Monticello at once opened fire upon the rebels with shell and canister, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels fled, the house was completely demolished.

The stermer Quaker City had a short engagement, this morning, with a large number of dragoons in Lynn Haven Bay, near Cape Henry. Commodore Carr picked up a man named Lynch, a refuge from Norfolk who represented that the master plumber of the Norfolk Navy Yard was ashore, and wished to be taken off. An armed boat was sent for that purpose, which was fired upon, killing a seaman. A few shells dispersed the rebels.

The gunboat Union sailed southward this evening. While off Charleston harbor she captured the ship Atlanta, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo consisting mainly of goods contraband of war. The prize was sent to Philadelphia. Three rebel steamers came out from Charleston, but did venture to meet the Union.

The London *Daily News* of the 4th of June, has an editorial of excellent temper upon our Northern feeling in this crises, from which we extract the following:

There are crises in the history of every people which ought to claim the sympathies of every reasonable man. It is impossible to vindicate every expression which has been used by Americans in reference to this country. But considering the calamity which has fallen upon the American Republic, and the sacrifices which the Americans of the North are called upon to make, it is not surprising that they should resent the reckless language which has been used in discussing these all important matters. Consider for a moment the effect which would have been produced in this country, if in the midst of an Indian mutiny or an Irish rebellion some American Senator had spoken in his place in Congress of "the bursting of the great monarchical bubble," or had attempted to prove the failure of such institutions by the necessity of using force to restore the royal authority. It is not only unjust, but grossly untrue, to say that democratic institutions have proved a failure because a gigantic conspiracy has for a time succeeded in overwhelming the Federal power. It may be that the North, with its 20,000,000 of freemen and its enormous wealth, may fail in reclaiming the South. But the time has not yet come for proclaiming the success of so startling an enterprise. No man who values freedom, or desires the advance of free institutions, can fail to sympathise with those Americans who are now engaged in a deadly struggle to maintain the principles of freedom.

The London *Morning Star and Dial* of the 3th of June, has an article of very conciliatory tone upon the subject of our American displeasure at the course of the English Government. The *Star*, it will be remembered, is the organ of the Liberals, who, until lately, have taken views singularly inconsistent with their name, of the rights and privileges of our slave rebellion. The *Star* holds the following language:

There is a momentary lull in the progress of the American civil war. But the same telegram which informs us that the Federal Government will make no immediate aggressive movement, conveys an intimation which will be received in England with profound regret. It is stated that by the declarations by Lord John Russell, that our Government will feel bound to regard the Seceding States as belligerents, has envoked a strong display of angry feeling. Our Northern friends seem to be laboring under the serious misapprehension that this official statement is to be fairly regarded as an indication of some sympathy with the cause of the Southern Confederacy lurking in the minds of the English people. We deem it as important to the vindication of our national honors to the maintenance of that position which we wish ever to hold in the esteem and affection of the free Northern States, to repudiate unhesitatingly a supposition the truth of which would entail upon us indelible disgrace. We can take no part in this lamentable struggle. The announcement that the Federal Government has resolved to declare war against any Power which may interfere in the present dispute has no personal interest for it is no affair of ours, and England has outgrown the folly of meddling in quarrels with which she has no concern. But we deem it to be morally impossible that any Englishman worthy of the name can fail to feel his heart warm with honest sympathy for the North, or can regard the cause to the South otherwise than with horror and execration.

If, as the telegram which we print this morning avers, President Lincoln has signified his readiness to adopt the decision of the Congress of Paris with regard to privateering, he has taken a course in all respects worthy of the noble principles of which he is now the foremost champion. It is appropriate that the practice which the voice of Europe declares to be piracy, should, in America, be an agency employed only by the would-be nationality of man-stealers. The black flag of the buccaneer will be an appropriate standard for those who would make the sanctity of human slavery the foundation-stone of a new Republic. But for the existence of a pro-slavery Executive in 1856, the United States would probably then have joined in sanctioning the provision from which it was the sole dissentient. Mr. Jefferson Davis, now President of the Southern Confederacy, was then Secretary of War at Washington, and it is just possible that he may have foreseen the use which he might make of mercenary rovers in such an emergency as that which has now arrived.

IT is evident that the rebel chiefs are in trepidation about their newly selected Capital, on account of the concentration of a formidable force, under General Butler, within a short distance of Richmond, by way of James river. If they withdraw their forces from Richmond to Manassas, for the purpose of attacking Washington, Richmond will be left almost at the mercy of General Butler, and the whole rebel army may find itself hemmed in on all sides between the Potomac and James river, with no hope of aid from the South, and no means of escape from the trap into which they will have fallen.

DYING WORDS.—An old forty-niner died recently in Mariposa county, whose last words were "my bung's out." They were singularly appropriate, being both characteristic of the man and the times.

SONS OF HENRY CLAY.—Thomas B. Clay, one of the sons of the sage of Ashland, has written a letter upon the state of the country. Personally, he says, he is for the Union, and he believes that a strict neutrality is now the only safe position for Kentucky. Any other course he considers would be ruinous to her people. His brother, James B. Clay, late M. C., has relapsed from an active, unscrupulous Secessionists into a quiet one. He has ceased making speeches and is living in quiet upon his farm near Lexington. The letter of ex-Secretary Holt of the same state is considered one of the ablest that has been published since the incoming of the present difficulties. It has been printed in pamphlet form, and is being distributed by Union men by thousands. It had no doubt, an excellent effect upon the Kentucky Congressional elections, which came off yesterday, and partial returns of which are received from two districts (Crittenden's and Mallory's) and both are elected by enormous majorities.

MARRIED.

In Canyonville, Douglas county, July 8th, by James L. White, J. P., Mr. THOMAS WHEATLEY to Mrs. JOSEPHINE MALOY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Jacksonville School.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on MONDAY, July 22d, and continue twelve weeks. Those wishing to peruse the highest branches will here find superior advantages.

J. H. THORP, B. A., Teacher.

Jacksonville, July 11th, 1861. 26:1w

NOTICE.

PERSONS are cautioned against negotiating for two Notes, drawn by the undersigned in favor of J. P. Parker, for four hundred dollars each, drawing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per month, payable in eight and twelve months, and dated at Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1860. The notes were got under false pretences, and I will not pay them.

JOHN A. Z. JONES.

Jacksonville, July 13, 1860. 26:4w

CLOVE ANODYNE
Tooth-Ache Drops!
CURES IN ONE MINUTE!

CLOVE Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

Read what Dentists say of it—

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, Gentlemen: In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success for the relief of the Toothache, and as I constantly recommend it to patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully,

M. LEVETT, Dentist.

Will be sent free per mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

Price—Only 25 cents.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS' Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. Y.

For sale by REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

R. & H. McDONALD & CO.,
JUSTIN GATES & BRO., Sacramento.

THOMPSON & GREER, Jacksonville.

26 1m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the County Court in and for Jackson county, State of Oregon, at the April term thereof, A. D. 1861, and to me directed, in favor of Eben Pinkham and against the property, both personal and real, of the Table Rock Mining Company, for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Four and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($184 50-100), together with Nineteen and sixty one-hundredths dollars ($19 60-100) costs and accruing costs—less a credit, June 3d, 1861, of Eighty-Four and fifty-four one-hundredths dollars ($84 54-100)—I have levied upon and will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

Friday, the 16th Day of August, A. D., 1861,

between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, all and singular certain River Mining Claims, known as the Table Rock Mining Company's Claims, situated on Rogue River, Jackson county, opposite the mouth of Sam's Creek, as well below as above the mouth of said Sam's Creek, together with the Dam, Races and Ditches belonging to said claims; also, all the rights and privileges of the water belonging to the same.

Sale will take place on the opposite side of Rogue River from Sam's Creek, and near the mouth of said Creek.

Dated Jacksonville, July 13th, A. D. 1861.

L. J. C. DUNCAN, Sheriff.

July 13. 26:5w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree in Chancery, made at the June term, A. D. 1861, of the Circuit Court, in and for Jackson county, State of Oregon, and of an execution duly issued thereon by the Clerk of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of James Clugage and against Joseph K. Ackley and others, for the sum of Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six and ninety-seven one-hundredths dollars ($976 97-100), with interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per month, together with Twenty-Eight and ninety one-hundredths dollars ($28 90-100) costs and accruing costs—I have levied upon and will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1861,

on the premises, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: being the south half of lot number three (3), and the south half of lot number four (4), in block number seventeen (17) in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, fronting fifty feet on Fourth (4th) street and one hundred (100) feet on C street, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

L. J. C. DUNCAN, Sheriff.

Jacksonville, July 13, 1861. 26:5w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree in Chancery made at the June term of the Circuit Court, A. D. 1861, in and for Jackson county, Oregon, and of an execution duly issued thereon by the Clerk of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of Joseph Leach and against James Hamlin and others, for the sum of Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Five Dollars ($3,905 00) with interest at the rate of two and one-half (2½) per cent per month, and for the further sum of Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars ($390 00), with costs and accruing costs—I have levied upon and will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1861,

between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of California and Oregon streets, in the town of Jacksonville, in said county and State, being twenty-five (25) feet and eleven (11) inches front on said California street, and running back the same width northwardly on Oregon street seventy-five feet (75), and known as the Old Kinney & Appler Corner, together with all and singular tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Jacksonville, July 9th, 1861.

L. J. C. DUNCAN,
Sheriff of Jackson county, Ogn.

July 13. 26:5t