THE OREGON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, -- APRIL 26, 1862.

To Delinquent Subscribers.—In accordance with a determination expressed in previous numbers of the Sentinel, the names of those persons who owe for subscription for from one to three years, have been erased from the subscription books, and the bills made out for collection, in the speediest manner possible.

Most of the persons whose papers are discontinued are trustworthy men; but, with regret, I confess that I have not capital to conduct the business under any other system than that of prompt *advance payment*.

Hereafter, subscribers will be requested, a few weeks previous to the expiration of their subscriptions, to renew the same. A failure to comply with the request, will be considered equivalent to the command, "Stop my paper."

Publisher.

LOCAL.

Jackson County Union Convention.

One week from to-day is the time appointed by the Central Committee for the holding of our County Convention. We hope to see every Precinct fully represented in that Convention. It is time for us to be considering who are to be our standard bearers in this county. Let every delegate come up to this Convention, with a firm determination to nominate men for the various county offices, who are fully qualified for the position for which they shall be nominated. Let us have capable, faithful and honest men. Let us lay personal ambition on the alter of our bleeding country. We must and will forget that we have been partizans in the past, and remember only that we are Union men now.

The Josephine County Union Convention meets at Kerbyville on the same day.

Newspaper Bummers.—There is an interesting class to be found in almost every community who sponge their literary food, and are always in possession of the latest intelligence, but *it never costs them a dime!* News that has the metallic ring in it always wants harmony to their sensitive and delicate ears. They seldom, if ever, sign for a paper, but if they should ever be attacked by a paroxysm of generosity and do so, their forgetfulness is so wonderful that they never think to pay for it. They haunt every printing office, and so great is their thirst for knowledge that they are frequently to be seen reading the "proof-sheets." They carry off their neighbor's papers, and always forget to return them. They come blundering into the editorial sanctum, and, after taking a short *nap*, politely ask the man of scissors and pen the time of day, and "What's the very latest news?" A word to the wise is sufficient. "Now is the time to subscribe"—four dollars, in advance.

Personal.—During the past week Messrs. J. H. Reed, John Anderson, L. L. Bradbury and W. W. Fowler, left for San Francisco. The last named gentleman took with him his, and the daughter of L. J. C. Duncan, for the purpose of placing them in schools at Benicia. How long will our citizens suffer the cause of education to go uncared for, in this beautiful valley? Why not give immediate attention to this important subject, and no longer be under the necessity of sending their children from home and particularly out of the State for educational purposes?

Bradbury & Wade.—Be sure and read the column of advertisements of these go-ahead and energetic business men. They know how to deserve and how to obtain public patronage. While Rip Van Winkles doze over a loosing business, enterprise will secure public patronage and financial energy will conquer. These gentlemen already have a very large stock of goods and are expecting heavy shipments from San Francisco. They announce that they are determined to reduce the price of goods and to sell *for very small* profits. Success to them.

Schooner and Crew Supposed to be Lost.—A correspondent, writing from Crescent City under date of April 16th, says: "Captain Wm. Usher, an old resident of this place, sailed from San Francisco on the 11th of February last, in the schooner *Ella Josephine*, for this port and Smith river, to load with salmon, at Mr. Usher's fishery. Up to this date, nothing has been heard of either vessel or crew, and fears are entertained for their safety. Captain Usher has been a resident of this place since 1853, and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens, as an honest, upright and enterprising man."

Battle of Pittsburg Landing.—We have filled our paper this week, to a great extent, with descriptions of this famous battle field. Pittsburg Landing is destined to occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the United States, and of the world. Every incident connected with the battle is of vital interest to Americans. Young men, familiarize yourself with the history now being acted.

Heuston, Hastings & Co.—The largest stock of goods and the finest assortment of gentlemen's wearing apparel, in the State of California, can be had at all times at the store of these gentlemen in San Francisco. We know these gentleman have for many years been the proprietors of the tip-top tailoring and clothing establishment of Sacramento City.

The Rush.—The rush from the South by way of Portland, overland to the mines is unabated. The stage *comes* in loaded every night, to its utmost capacity. Many persons are laying over here, waiting for the opportunity to go North by stage, but present prospects are gloomy. Bide your time gentlemen.

S. M. Wait.—This gentleman, extensively known in Southern Oregon as an energetic and enterprising business man, left this place for the El Dorado of the North on the 23d of this month. Those who are interested can probably get an idea by consulting our new advertisements.

H. C. Small, Esq.—This gentleman, the nominee of the Lane county Union Convention, for County Clerk, has been in town this week. He does not need any stump to stand on in order to see all of his audience.

Franco-American Restaurant.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this popular establishment is still under the able management of Madame De Roboam, and that the prices have been reduced quite materially; but notwithstanding the reduction of prices, her table is loaded with all the delicacies that the market affords. Strangers visiting our town will find the Franco American the best eating-house in the place. In connection with the restaurant, the Madame has some well furnished rooms for sleeping apartments.

Jewett's Quartz Lode.—The energetic company owning this rich lode, situated on the south side of Rogue River, about four miles below Hunter's ferry, after two weeks run of the mill, made a clean up that averaged fifty dollars to the ton. This lode is six feet wide, and gold is visible in all the quartz. The quartz become richer the deeper they go.

Pic-Nic.—Next Thursday, the 1st day of May, has been designated for holding a Sabbath School Pic-Nic by the Teachers and Scholars of the M. E. Church, to which other schools and the citizens generally are invited to attend.

Precinct Meetings.—To-day is the time appointed for holding Precinct meetings for this county. We hope to hear that these primary meetings have been fully attended by Union men. Turn out one and all, and see to it that good men are sent up to the County Convention.

Explorers.—The company organized here some weeks since, to explore a route to Powder and Salmon rivers, will start on the 1st day of May. As Salomn river is about "played out" we advise our southern friends to try Powder River.

Features of the Great Battle.—Enough is known of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg Landing to establish the fact that the fight was rather an exchange of hard knocks than a display of military skill. Grant is culpable for having neglected ordinary precautions to guard against surprise, although aware of the proximity of a superior enemy, and for having no defenses to serve as a partial cover for his army until Buell came up. On the other hand, Beauregard, having been prevented from moving in time by the heavy rains, could not hope to accomplish more than crippling his enemy, after the fierce struggle of Sunday, and he might have withdrawn with honor and profit before the Federal forces got into position for renewing the conflict on Monday. He had failed to rout and destroy the army of Grant, though he had inflicted a stunning blow, captured thirty-six guns, and made whole regiments prisoners. Pride, rather than prudence, induced the rebel generals to remain and continue the battle, which resulted in the loss of the artillery he had captured and nearly all of his own guns, together with thousands of men killed or disabled. He might have retreated a prudent victor; he stayed to be beaten, crippled and driven from the field where he had exulted in triumph. Both commanders have great power in holding men under fire, setting that example of bravery which inspires the enthusiasm of the soldiers, and leads them to display the same contempt of death; and it is worthy of note that Generals who are capable of planning a campaign or strategic movements, often fail because they lack this influence over men engaged in actual conflict. Marshall Soult, otherwise one of Napoleon's best Generals, furnished a remarkable example of this defect.

The information received from the War Department says that Grant pursued the enemy as far as "his previous orders would permit." This seems to have been limited to the point—five miles from the Landing—where Prentiss was attacked. It may be the object of the large force at Pittsburg to hold Beauregard in check at Corinth, while our Mississippi column of forty thousand men, under Gen. Pope, marches down to assail Memphis in the rear. If this surmise shall prove correct, Halleck's strategy will be vindicated, and Beauregard's attack on Grant will appear to have been an unavailing sacrifice of life.—*Sac. Union.*

Geography.—The following curious geographical statement appears in the French paper, *Galignani*: "A large Federal expedition will soon descend the Mississippi, with a great quantity of heavy stones, destined to be sunk at the mouths of the ports of Charleston and Savannah, in order to render the blockade effective." Yes, that's it, only with a slight mistake. How much these foreigners do know about America, its history, its geography and its political institutions!

Coming Emigration.—The San Francisco *Herald* and *Mirror* estimates that sixty thousand persons will come to Oregon and California this year overland. Population is what we want. Let them come, and may they find pleasant homes and meet with a cordial welcome. Oregon, in the mildness and salubrity of its climate, is the rival of the land of the Cæsars. In the grandeur, beauty and variety of its scenery, the Switzerland of American.

Only Man Can Smile.—Nothing on earth can smile but man," says Mr. Beecher, and the Hartford *Times* replies:—"Henry Ward, you're right. Nothin'—nothin' on earth can smile but man. Flowers have cups, but they can't crook their elbow—they can't smile—that's what's the matter. Birds also can't come in neither, too. They have beaks, but no beakers. What do they care about julips? Not a straw. Their only idea of a cocktail is a bunch of feathers. No, a smile is the prerogative of man'—of man, with a sixpence in his breeches pocket—or, at least, three cents."

At one time, says the *Home Journal*, editors in France were so certain of receiving a challenge for every article rejected, that it was common to return the manuscripts with the following stereotyped answer: "Sir, I have read your manuscript with the greatest attention, and I beg to decline it. I leave the choice of arms with you."

Weekly Ocean Mail.—By recent arrangement, we are to have a weekly ocean mail. Steamers leave for Panama on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month. Letters can be sent by steamer or overland, as the writer may designate. Printed matter goes by steamer.

I. O. O. F.—Forty-three years ago to-day this Order was instituted in the United States, by the venerated Father Wildey. It now has a membership of more than 200,000, and annual receipts of nearly a million and a-half dollars.

Take Notice.—Whisky is very dear, and awful scarce in the Salmon river country. Can't a supply be got there soon?

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Boston, April 11th.

A letter from Hamburg of the 19th ult. says the British steamer Bahama was there, loading guns and ammunition, and would clear for Matamoras, Mexico. It is believed that she is intended for a privateer. She had a flush deck, very heavily laid.

Chicago, April 12th.

Letters speaking of the siege of Yorktown, say that McClellan has 150,000 men, and 240 pieces of artillery.

St. Louis, April 12th.

Advices from the Southwest say that the advance guard of Gen. Curtis' army is encamped at Rock House creek, twenty miles from the old camp at Cross Timbers.

Washington, April 12th.

The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied yesterday by Gen. Mitchell's division, without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken, together with fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock of the railroad.

Washington, April 12th.

Cyrus W. Field arrived this afternoon direct from London. He reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Field brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply very large amounts of war material to the United States, to be delivered at New York, and paid for entirely in United States bonds.

Baltimore, April 12th.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th has the following: Letters have been received at New Orleans from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, New Mexico, by unconditional surrender.

A dispatch dated Mobile, April 6th, says: "The enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday, and landed 2,400 men with twelve and four-pound howitzers. Our [rebel] force was three hundred men, who escaped."

A letter from Palmonsburg, North Carolina, to the Richmond *Whig* says the pirate Nashville has been at Charleston.

The same paper contains news from Yorktown. A shell exploded Sunday among Gen. Magruder's staff. One horse was killed. The General had a very narrow escape. Jeff. Davis addressed the lame and wounded soldiers on Monday, and declared his intention of sharing their fate on the next battle-field.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, publishes dispatches in regard to the battle of the 6th, which do not differ materially from our account. They were satisfied that on Monday they would capture or kill all the Federal army. No dispatches have been published giving an account of Monday's fight.

Washington, April 13th.

Information of a reliable character, received at the headquarters of Gen. McDowell, shows that the rebels have not 5,000 troops between Richmond and Gordonsville. The Rappahannock is very high; also, all the small streams on this side—rendering it difficult to build bridges over the latter, and impossible to ford the former.

New York, April 13th.

Port Royal advises to the 17th say that an assault would be made on Savannah next day. Our pickets were within eight miles of the city. Other important movements were about to take place.

Yorktown, April 13th.

On Friday, three hundred of the 12th New York Volunteers on picket duty were attacked by a rebel regiment. After a volley from the 12th the rebels retreated, having several killed and wounded. Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable numbers from another point, driving in our entire pickets and burning a dwelling which had been used by our troops. During both skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded. Two Pennsylvania regiments also had a skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we lost two killed and four wounded.

St. Louis, April 13th.

Arrivals from Ironton, Missouri, say that the rebel General Van Dorn is at Pittown's Ferry, on Currant river, near the Missouri line, with twelve hundred men, and awaiting reinforcements.

Letters from the Army of the Southwest say that bands of outlaws frequently come down from Cassville to rob Union men. In consequence of the uncertainty of the future, and the unquiet state of the country, but few were making preparations for putting in crops. Most of the Secessionists have gone further south with their negroes, and numbers of the Union men were getting wagons ready, intending to forsake all and emigrate to a place of safety.

Nashville, (Tenn.), April 14th.

On Saturday morning an expedition went east from Huntsville, Ala., to the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at which point was seized 2,000—[guns, or bales of cotton?]—the enemy retiring without firing a shot. Five locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock were captured. Another expedition left at the same time and went west to Decatur, arriving in time to save the railroad, which had been seized by the rebels. Gen. Mitchell's division holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston road.

St. Louis, April 14th.

Correspondence from the Army of the Southwest, states that the whole Confederate force that was in the late Pea Ridge battle has gone east, down the Arkansas river. They passed through Clarksville, sixty miles from Van Buren, ten days ago. At that place 2,000 cavalry were said to have taken the road to Huntsville. It was impossible to learn the destination of their troops, but it was probably some point on the Mississippi, or Jacksonport, Arkansas. It is also reported that the rebel force at Pocahontas have orders upon the appearance of the Federal force to retreat to Jacksonport. Price, with the Missouri State Guards, was left at Van Buren.

Washington, April 14th.

By the occupation of Huntsville, Ala., railroad communication is entirely cut off between the rebels of the Mississippi valley and the sea coast.

Cairo, April 15th.

There is nothing new from Pittsburg Landing. The latest report says Gen. Halleck arrived there, and was reorganizing the army. It is impossible yet to give the correct number of killed and wounded. Statements and estimates are as various now as on the day the news was first received. It is stated that orders were found on Sidney Johnston's body, from Jeff. Davis, to press on to the attack by Wednesday, before Buell could join Grant. The rebel General Ruggles was killed. The report telegraphed from Bank's headquarters, that Beauregard is dead, is probably incorrect.

Baltimore, April 15th.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of the 12th, announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, on the previous day at two P. M. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by a Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, also three of the casemate guns. A breach was also made in the magazine. The balls used were conical, propelled with such force that they went through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no one could stand on the parapet a single moment. Over one thousand of our shells exploded in the fort.

Fortress Monroe, April 14th.

Richmond papers contain editorials exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of that city. They intimate that the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena might easily come up the James river, and in consequence of their invulnerability and power to take and keep possession of the city. To prevent such a result it is proposed that the channel of the James river be obstructed by stone.

Nothing has been seen of the Merrimac today. The tide has been low. This may have kept her back.

Baltimore, April 15th.

Nothing important has been received from Yorktown. Preliminary operations were represented as rapidly progressing

Pittsburg Landing, April 14th.

A force of four or five thousand left the Landing, on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington; proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed; marched to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed two bridges of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that point—one measuring 120 feet and the other 110 feet in length. The rebel cavalry, numbering 150, found there, retreated with a loss of four killed. The expedition returned on Sunday night without having lost a man. The destruction of these bridges completely cuts off communication between the main body of the rebels at Corinth and the rest of the Confederates, except those at New Orleans.

St. Louis, April 15th.

Gen. Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Friday. Gen. Grant, in his official report of the battle, estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,000 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours. Their wounded cannot be estimated, as many of their number must have been sent to Corinth. The loss of artillery is heavy—many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot. Some companies lost all their horses and many men. Not less than two hundred horses were killed. The rebel outposts are at the foot of Pea Ridge, eight miles from Corinth. The advance of the Federal troops are eight miles from Pittsburg—leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may be fought at any moment. We have the strongest assurance that our army is ready for the encounter. Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury the rebel dead, and saying that "Owing to the heavy reinforcements the Federals received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire, and not renew the battle." Permission was not granted.

New York, April 15th.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are about to investigate the cause of the surprise of our army at Pittsburg.

It is estimated that the loss by the fire at Kingston is £300,000.

Cincinnati, April 15th.

Letters from the army at Pittsburg say the rebels carried away with them probably twenty-five hundred of our men. Our troops retook on Monday, all the guns that had been captured by the rebels on Sunday, and twelve belonging to the enemy.

Portland, April 14th.

The Norwegian, with Liverpool dates to the 3d, and Londonderry dates to the 4th, arrived to-night. The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, having run the blockade at Charleston. They left there March 3d, and brought, jointly, 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco and some rosin. They left Charleston with the bark Etowan and four schooners, all loaded with cotton and rosin. They report that the sunken stone fleet is fast breaking up, leaving Charleston harbor filled with floating timber. Charleston and Savannah were well fortified under the direction of Gen. Lee.

The question of iron batteries attracts great attention in England. Bentinck gave notice in the House of Commons that he should move to inquire whether it was expedient to proceed with fortifications, and that the Government be empowered to apply the money instead to the construction of iron-sheeted vessels.

The *Times* says it is understood that orders have been given at all the dock yards to suspend operations on wooden ships.

The *Morning Post* calls attention to the improvement America is making in ordnance. The weight of the shot thrown by the Monitor was nearly double that of any used on board British ships.

Portland, April 15th.

At Copenhagen on the 2d the Minister of Marine stated in Council that he would ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships, and said no more wooden vessels should be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

In Turkey, the insurgents have destroyed eight towns by fire and sword.

Washington, April 16th.

A dispatch received by the Navy Department from Cairo says our flotilla has been within three quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and from thence had taken a position two miles above. The rebel gunboats, ten in number, are stationed below the Fort. Our mortar boats were in position and had opened fire. General Pope's command occupied the Arkansas side of the river. This news is up to six o'clock of the evening of the 14th.

Baltimore, April 15th.

Secession sympathizers say the rebels have another steamer equal to the Merrimac, completed at Richmond, and ready to sail down James river in a few days.

Washington, April 16th.

Brigadier General Mitchell was nominated yesterday Major General on the recommendation of the Secretary of war, for gallant services in the capture of Huntsville, Decatur and Stevenson's Junction.

Kansas City, April 17th.

A mail from Fort Union confirms the news of a battle at Apache Pass. Our forces numbered 1,800, and the Texans 1,300. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is 150. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 350 or 400.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Fort Pickens April 9th, says only 500 rebel soldiers were at Pensacola. Fort McRae has been abandoned. The forts at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island have been taken by the Union troops. The Philadelphia brings nine refugees from Pensacola and one sutler from the rebel camp, who ran away with $10,000 in gold and a large amount of Confederate scrip.

LATER.

Chicago, April 18th.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Savannah, Tenn., under date of the 10th, says of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or as properly termed, Shelah's, that the Confederates had one hundred and sixty-three regiments on the field, although these were not all full. Nearly every sensant agrees in placing their forces at not less than ninety thousand men. The great feature of the battle was the entire want of generalship in our command, although it was known that this large force was within twenty miles of our lines. It is positively asserted by an official, high in command, that our army had neither scouts nor pickets out.

Chicago, April 18th.

A letter received from Cairo this morning says that Fort Wright [on the Mississippi river], has been captured. The time when this took place is not stated.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, describing the defences of that city, says Fort Jackson and St. Philip are armed with one hundred and seventy guns, mostly 32 pounders, rifled. The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam across it, half a mile above the forts. No flotilla on earth can force this dam in less than two hours, in which time the guns from the forts would destroy them. Between the forts and New Orleans there is a constant succession of earth works. At the plain of Chalmette are redoubts, armed with rifled canon, which have been found effective at a range of five miles. In Fort Jackson and St. Philip are three thousand men, a great portion of them experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy. In New Orleans there are thirty-two thousand infantry, and as many more are quartered in the neighborhood.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 16th.

A violent hurricane passed over this place to-night, in a southeasterly direction, demolishing buildings, damaging steamers, and injuring several houses. No lives were lost.

Baltimore, April 18th.

A correspondent of the *American* says at Interva's last night and this morning heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Yorktown. Forty deserters who came into our lines, reported that Jeff. Davis had arrived at the rebel camp, and it was understood that he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent that the enemy are in great force. Work is rapidly progressing throughout the peninsula and reinforcements are constantly arriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburg and North Carolina. The rebel Generals openly declare their intention to make their great battle of the war there, and the strongest conviction is expressed that they will overpower the Federal forces and drive them from the peninsula. Constant skirmishing is carried on by the riflemen. Occasionally shot and shells are thrown. There was heavy skirmishing this morning beyond Warwick Court House. An attack was made by the enemy in force. They were repulsed, after a brisk artillery duel. The loss of the enemy is thought to be heavy. We lost a dozen killed and wounded.

A dispatch from McClellan's headquarters say that near midnight the enemy attacked General Smith's position and attempted to carry his guns. They were handsomely repulsed and some prisoners were taken.

Yorktown has been shelled by our gunboats, but without effect. There has been a good deal of firing from the Yorktown batteries. In the engagement of Wednesday, between the Third Vermont and the enemy, 32 of our men were killed and 99 wounded. Our men behaved gallantly, driving a superior force of the enemy from a fortified position, but the rebels being reinforced, they were obliged to retire. Our artillery did great execution. About 1 o'clock this morning the enemy in force attempted to cross down in front of our lines, with a view of capturing one of our batteries. The reserve force of our infantry opened fire on them, forcing them to retire. At daylight both parties opened fire with artillery, which continues. Nine of our troops have been killed.

Washington, April 18th.

Gen. Shields' division occupied Mount Jackson yesterday morning. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared in force in front of Rudes' Hill. They resisted our advance with energy, in order to obtain time to burn the bridges, locomotives and cars which would accumulate at the terminus of the railroad. Our movements were so sudden that we were able to save the bridges, two locomotives and several cars. Many prisoners have been taken, and several horses captured. This column of the army expected to occupy New Market last night.

St. Louis, April 18th.

Officers from Pittsburg Landing report all quiet there. Active preparations were going on for another battle. It was supposed that the enemy intended to make a second dashing attack upon the Federal forces. The hostile armies are so close that skirmishing of pickets is continually going on.

New York, April 18th.

The Ariel, from Aspinwall, has arrived. Indian graves containing gold have been discovered on Santa Clara's Land. Much excitement prevailed in that region.

Washington, April 18th.

Gen. Hunter's official report of the capture of Fort Pulaski, says: "We captured 47 guns, 4,000 pounds of powder and a good supply of provisions."

Washington, April 19th.

Special dispatches to the New York papers state, on the authority of intercepted letters from Richmond, that several editors of rebel newspapers have been hung for publishing intelligence which was contraband of war.

A boy was asked one day what made him so dirty, and his reply was: "I am made, as they tell me, of the dust of the ground, and I reckon its just working out."

DIED.

At Foots Creek, Jackson county, on the 17th of April, Aurelius G. Wilkins, in the 33d year of his age, after a short but painful disease.

☞ Papers of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, please copy.

Jackson County UNION CONVENTION.

A County Convention will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of MAY, 1862 at 1 o'clock P. M. For the purpose of selecting Candidates for the various county offices, to present to the support of the Union men of Jackson county at the June election, and for the transaction of other business.

It is recommended that meetings be held in the various precincts, on SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, A. D. 1862.

The precincts will be entitled to Delegates as follows:

Jacksonville,	6	Perkinsville,	2
Elen,	4	Star Gulch,	1
Manzanita,	3	Applegate,	2
Ashland,	3	Pleasant Creek,	1
Butte Creek,	2	Forest Grove,	1
Table Rock,	2	Steamboat City,	1
Sterlingville,	2	Squaw Creek,	1
Dardanelle	2		

By order of the Central Committee.

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected weekly

Jacksonville, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

Wheat, per bushel	50 a 75
Oats, do	40 a 50
Barley, do	40 a 50
Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	3 00
Chickens, per doz.	$3 00 a 5 00
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.	a 4 00
Hay, per ton	$35 to $40
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb.	20
do do with bone	18
do hams	20
do shoulders	12½
do hog round	16 to 18
Beef, nett, per lb.	12 to 18
Pork, do do	14
Mutton, do	16
Lard leaf in tins, per lb.	25
do in kegs do	18 a
Butter, fresh dairy, do	none 624
do in kegs, do	37
Cheese, per lb.	25
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	25
Potatoes, per lb.	4 to 6
Onions, do	4 a 5
Turnips, do	3 a
Cabbage, do	3 a
Beans, white do	10 a 15
Green Apples, per lb.	10 a 12
Dried Apples, per lb	25
Dried Peaches	33⅓
Coffee	40 a 50
Crushed Sugar	20
Brown do	25 a 30
Rice	20 a 25
Salt	10 a 12½
Candles	50 a 60
Vinegar	200 a 250

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Every Housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that, to insure uniformly *light, sweet and nutritious bread*, it is only necessary to use *Robinson & Co's Yeast Powders*, which, in every respect, excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See the advertisement in another column.

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The stomach is the fountain-head of scores of diseases which infest the human system. Indigestion, bad enough *per se*, generates diarrhœa, dysentry, faintness, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, general debility, etc. Get rid of it at once, then, by going through a course of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

A palatable and refreshing preparation, which as surely relieves all complaints of the stomach and its dependencies, as the sunshine melts the snow. A course of the medicine may not, perhaps, be necessary. One bottle frequently accomplishes a complete cure. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. 12

WARREN LODGE No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

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

Jacksonville, Or.

G. W. GRIER, W. M.

H. Bloom, *Sec'y.*

I. O. O. F.

Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, holds its regular meetings every *SATURDAY EVENING*, at their Hall (McCully's Theater building), at 7½ o'clock.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

Henry Denlinger, N. G.

J. M. Sutton, R. Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

-OF-

ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

Will hold its regular communications on the

First Saturday Evening of Every Month.

All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.

Jas. T. Glenn, Sec'y. dec8tf

DECIDED REDUCTION

In the Prices of

Board and Lodging!

-AT THE-

FRANCO-AMERICAN RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging, per week	$9 00
Board, per week	7 00
Board and Lodging, per day, with private room, best style	2 25
Lodging per night, in private room	75
Lodging, per night, in double room	50
Single Meal	50

THE TABLE.

Reduction in price, but no reduction or change in table. My table shall not be surpassed by any in the State of Oregon.

MADAME DE ROBOAM.

Jacksonville April 24, 1862. 13

Dissolution of Partnership

THIS DAY, by mutual consent, the partnership of ANDERSON & GLENN, Jacksonville, Oregon, is hereby dissolved.

All who have claims against the same will please present the same and receive their pay, and all those knowing themselves indebted to either or both of the parties, by note or open account, will save costs by calling at their office, next door to the City Drug Store, and pay up, as circumstances require that the debts must be paid at an early day. Either party will be allowed to sign in liquidation.

JOHN ANDERSON,
JAS. T. GLENN.

Jacksonville, April 19, 1862. 11tf3

REDUCTION OF PRICES

-IN-

Stoves & Tinware.

G. B. DORRIS

Has now opened a

Stove and Tinware Shop

On Third Street, near the Post Office,

Jacksonville, Oregon,

Where he will keep on hand the best patterns

-OF-

COOKING STOVES,
PARLOR STOVES,
SALOON STOVES,

And every kind of

Tin, Iron and Copperware,

Besides a great variety of Culinary articles too numerous to mention

Persons wishing anything in my line are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of my wares.

Every kind of JOB WORK done to order.

My own Ware Repaired Without Charge

GEORGE B. DORRIS.

Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861. 43

HARNESS

-AND-

SADDLERY

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order

All Kinds of Saddlery & Harness

such as

Heavy Draught Harness (long and short tug)
Concord Harness, Buggy Harness
(double and single)
Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete;
Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles,
Saddle bags, Bridles,
Surcingles, Halters,
Spurs,
Curry combs
Whips, Whip-lashes,

And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of

SADDLERY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Store in "Sentinel" Building, California street.

HENRY JUDGE.

Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861. 49tf

I. D. HAINES & BRO.

Are now Closing Out their entire stock of Goods, Groceries & Liquors, at the Very Lowest Rates,

FOR CASH!

☞ Give us a call, at the Post Office Building, corner of California and Oregon streets.

April 19, 1862. 14tf

CANYON HOUSE!

Changed Hands.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the traveling public that they have taken charge of the

CANYON HOUSE,

Canyonville, Douglas County, Oregon,

Where they will be personally present to attend to the wants of travelers and boarders—where a "square" meal can be furnished, and particular attention paid to the comfort of guests at all times. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

BOWMAN & BOYLE.

Canyonville, March 19, 1862. 9tf

Oregon War Scrip.

I HAVE made arrangements with a responsible Banking House to attend to the collection of War Scrip in Washington City. Having occupied the position of Chief Clerk in one of the Departments during the war, scrip holders will find me prepared to give all necessary information relative to their claims.

I will also give my attention to posting and arranging books and accounts.

☞ Office in the *Sentinel* building.

SAMUEL E. MAY.

Jacksonville, June 29, 1861. 24tf

HUNTER'S FERRY

Rogue River.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has a good Ferry at his place on Rogue river, and that he will always be found on hand, ready to transport passengers and stock over this rushing Jordan.

Travelers can be supplied with the best accommodations. Plenty of feed for animals. Give him a call.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

AMOS E. ROGERS has taken Mrs. J. W. McCully's new dwelling, on California street, for the above purpose. His table will be furnished with THE BEST the market affords, and gotten up in "apple pie order." If any one is disposed to doubt the correctness of the above statements, please do him the honor of calling, and the whole thing can at once be tested. It will only cost $7 to try it a week, or fifty cents for a single call.

Jacksonville, Feb. 22. 6tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. S. Burpee and D. Linn, under the name and style of Burpee & Linn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The debts of the firm will be settled by D. Linn. All those knowing themselves indebted to the firm, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately, or their accounts will be given to an attorney for collection.

J. S. BURPEE,
D. LINN.

Jacksonville, April 5th, 1862. 12tf

Notice.

WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Messrs. Bradbury & Wade. All persons indebted to us are hereby notified to settle immediately and save costs.

REDLICH & GOLDSMITH.

Phœnix, April 17, 1862.

☞ From our friends and patrons we would solicit for the new firm a continuance of their liberal patronage.

REDLICH & GOLDSMITH.

Phœnix April 17, 1862. 11tf3