

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, - JUNE 14, 1862.

Mining in Josephine.

BROWNTOWN, June 8th, 1862.

Ed. Sentinel: The election being now over, and supposing you would like a few items concerning the mining interests of our section, I propose to post you somewhat in regard to Athouse.

The Salmon river fever has almost entirely abated here; indeed, there are more coming in from the north now than are leaving for that benighted region; and as great numbers, no doubt, will soon be returning in search of moderate diggings, I will state a few of our strikes here.

The miners generally are making from three to four dollars per diem. A number of claims pay considerably more. Riley & Co. make \$6 or \$7 per day to the hand; Stattler, \$8 or \$9; Wm. Robinson, \$8; Mulvaney & Co., \$8. In December last, Mr. Hull found a nugget weighing 23 ounces, valued at \$391; in April, Daniel Tierney found one weighing 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., valued at \$318; A. Baker one worth \$44; Wm. Maher, one worth \$31; Mr. Stattler, \$105. But our great claim (which you have reported) was found on the left-hand fork, about a mile above the forks, by Meers, Collins & Dacry, weighing 192 ounces, or sixteen pounds, and valued at \$3,000. The same day they found in their ground since enough to make up about \$4,000. Their claim has since yielded about \$8 per diem.

That this been found on Salmon, thousands would have gone to the rich diggings. Here it has created no excitement whatever. I do not think half a dozen men have ever been to see the claim, or prospect around it, although the stream has done little work that high up.

Ir. WOODWARD'S WORDS.—We are informed that the board of official censors for Josephine county, presided over by that fine orator G. T. Vicksburg, when they came to the vote of Bragg's proclam., finding that there was a slight want of impartiality in the returns—as it stood twenty-one to two to two—proposed to throw it out entirely. A vote being taken on the question of rejection, it carried. Three more presents, all of them giving small credits respectively, being in the same fix, shared the same fate. Next came the returns from Williamson, with precisely the same infirmities. "What was to be done now?" thought that set, and the whole world ticket would be defaced. The scale was tested and it was soon evident that it was your fault that gave my *ox*. And what do you suppose these conscientious censors did? Why, they got over their loyal scruples, reconsidered their vote, ate their ploughs to make Bragg's proclam. a placard, and let in all the returns as they came to them. But suppose said infirmity had only attached to prevent giving Union majorities, how would those poor patriots have acted then? If the facts are correctly stated by our informant, and we can not doubt them, it was the result, and not the principle that governed the extraordinary action of these conscientious *ox* men. Here is clarity for you! pure, simple, and double imbecility! If a want of impartiality made against the Union vote, it was to be pressed to the letter and ; if, on the other hand, it effected the result as a second victory, it was to be disregarded. All right. Such men will do to watch a little hereafter.

Tue. Crops.—Owing to the continued severity of last winter and the very early period at which it commenced, but very little fall grain was sown. What little was put in, however, looks fair and promises an abundant yield. But this will not be more than sufficient to bread the people of this valley, much less to supply the dependent markets. Our only dependence, then, is on the volunteer crop. Much of this was badly injured by the floods and frosts of last winter. The season so far has been very favorable; warm and growing showers continuing up to the present, and biding fair to continue through this month. Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, the volunteer crop will not be an average one. But a very few oats were sown this spring, and the volunteer crop will not amount to anything. There will be no barley raised in the valley this year worth mentioning. And the probability is that larger will advance a little per bushel.

POPULAR MRS.—It will be seen by the official vote of this county, published in our last issue, that D. Wm. Douthett received twenty-eight votes for Prosecuting Attorney. P. Dunn received four votes for Assessor, O. Jacobs, three votes for Surveyor, and James Howard one for the same office. Had Mr. Howard and myself known that we were on the track, we possibly might have doubled the vote we received, and although Mr. Myer would have been elected, yet we would have had the satisfaction of "skirmishing" him a little. Well, Mr. Howard, we beat you two to one, and as we feel pretty liberal in view of the fact, come down; you can smoke at our expense. Shouldn't wonder if Mr. Myer would do the thing up generous—don't want to dictate, but would like a few choice "bacon!" How is it with you Mr. Howard?

FRUITS.—The spring has been very backward and generally cold, but so far has been free from severe frosts. As a consequence, fruit trees, although late in putting out, never gave richer promise of an abundant supply of luscious fruit. The first experiment with fruit trees in this county, to a great extent, was a failure. Large orchards were put out at great expense, but were subsequently devoured by grasshoppers. The great majority of farmers were disheartened; a few however persevered and are now enjoying the benefits of thrifty-bearing orchards. Rogue River Valley will soon supply this market with an abundance of the choicer fruits.

LATEST.

The intelligence from the seat of war is significant of the rapid progress of the Union arms. Memphis is reported to have surrendered to Foote's flotilla without firing a gun. A dispatch from New Madrid, dated June 7, announces that the steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis direct, had passed that point bound for Cairo. It is therefore believed that the Mississippi is open for trade and travel from St. Louis to New Orleans. If Memphis has fallen, Vicksburg can offer no serious resistance to the formidable fleet of war vessels we now have upon the Father of Waters. Foote and Farragut will soon shake hands over the completion of their work. The navy has performed a brilliant service in deciding the campaign in the great valley and restoring freedom of the grand highway between the Lakes and Gulf. The other points of absorbing interest are Richmond and Charleston. The great conflict in front of the rebel Capital is now termed the battle of Fair Oaks, that being the name of the nearest town to the field—a station on the railroad, five miles from Richmond. That fight was the Shiloh of General Jo. Johnson's army. The rebel loss is estimated at about seven thousand, in killed, wounded and missing. Johnson was wounded in the groin, and General Gus. W. Smith succeeded him in command. McClellan's loss is estimated at about 7,000. Our loss since landing in the Peninsula must reach about 12,000, in killed wounded and captured. The Army of the Potomac has not yet compensated for its long inaction in the vicinity of Washington, and crowded the past forty days with glorious victories.

We have a statement, that on the 5th the rebels run the gauntlet of Drury's Buff Batteries, seven miles below Richmond, and that no less than sixty vessels of war threatened the rebel Capital. We should not be surprised if Richmond were already at the mercy of their guns. We have the long expected news of combined military and naval attack on Charleston, where the seeds of rebellion were sown so many years ago, and where this iniquitous war originated. Genl Hunter and Commodore Dupont, with ample forces, were nearing Charleston on the 29th of May. They had made skillful use of Stone Inlet, and succeeded in getting within four miles of the city. Col. George S. Ripley has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana. The war in New Mexico is virtually at an end—the Texan rebels having refused from the contest. In Texas, it is stated, the Unionists are about to take the field under the lead of Sam Houston. The plan has been quietly matured. Thus far, a hundred and seventy prizes have been captured by our blockade vessels, the aggregate value of which is enormous. The service has been very profitable to officers and crews. It is gratifying to know that the most valuable vessels captured belong to English neutrals. The British press is gradually realizing the truth that the "Confederacy" is in a moribund condition. No further consolation is tendered to Davis & Co.—Sat. Union, 7th.

Confederate Victories.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

The Memphis Argus claims that the result of the battle before Richmond was a Confederate victory. If a conflict has occurred since the commencement of this war that has not been claimed as a Confederate victory, the name of the contest has escaped us. Rebel policy is quite simple. An evacuation is to be considered as a strategic maneuver. A fast race of Confederate horses is a masterly retreat. A battle is invariably a Confederate triumph. During the struggle in Western Virginia, the rebel armies were always gaining victories, and yet were never able to hold their ground.

In some unexplained manner, notwithstanding their repeated defeats, the Union Generals continue to approach the Alleghenies, while the rebels vanish through the gaps. Considering the number of these Reverses was an "injury" by Floyd and Wise, he exhibited an extraordinary degree of vitality, and kept moving on until he could no longer find an enemy to fight. Victories generally result in conquests of territory. We should like to see Floyd venture into the territory of which Wheeling is the capital. He is in demand there, but does not respond.

Nashville rebels were crowding over the defences of the national army at Fort Donelson when the approach of the gunboats taught them the expediency of making one of their strategic maneuvers, to-wit: a masterly retreat. Considering that last vain effort at Shiloh, Beauregard telegraphed to Richmond that he had gained "a great and glorious victory," and the next day asked Grant for permission to bury his dead—which, as all know, is usual with commanders who have achieved great and glorious victories. Conceive Napoleon, after Marengo or Austerlitz, asking leave of his defeated antagonists to bury the slain! After the evacuation of Yorktown and the sacrifice of seventy guns—entirely strategical, the Confederates gained another great victory at Williamsburg. They then retired, Lee, with thirty thousand men, attacked Franklin's single division at West Point for a time and then advanced. The victors returned to Richmond to recruit. Stonewall Jackson, being largely reinforced, conceived the plan of capturing the small force under Banks, pushing into Maryland, threatening Washington and thus making a powerful diversion in favor of the rebel cause. Banks escaped and Saxon stood like a faithful Cerberus at Harper's Ferry. But Jackson gained a splendid triumph, and flushed with victory, now making a masterly retreat, while several Union armies are pursuing and picking up prisoners. Finding McClellan in an ugly position in the valley of the Chickahominy, Jeff. Davis precipitated his whole army upon the invader, and, after two days struggle, retired to Richmond, leaving thirteen hundred dead and many wounded upon the field, as an evidence of having achieved what the Memphian claims as a complete victory. McClellan's advance within five miles of the rebel Capital; but it must be obvious that he has no business there; he was defeated. Beauregard evacuated Corinth for strategic reasons, and those in troops who have not surrendered have

gone home—probably for reasons equally sound and consistent with the usual course of Confederate triumphs.

The Confederates are remarkable innovators. They chose a black stone—the rejected stone—as the corner stone of their political fabric. They were going to teach the civilized world a new philosophical truth of the first importance to the welfare of mankind (see Stephen's Atlanta speech). The world don't see it, as yet; but new truths are seldom accepted until after a baptism of blood, and the future may have comfort in store for Alexander the Little. Perhaps they are teaching a novelty in the art of war. Generals from Caesar to Napoleon, were all mistakes. The true way to win victories, as discovered and exemplified in Dixie, is fit and firm, or, if you wish to baffle your enemy, do not condescend to let him attack you, but evacuate before he arrives. The old systems are obsolete. Stevens and Beauregard are the the only true guides in politics and war.

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

DEAD AGAIN.—The *Citizen*, of this place, struck with a premonition of coming disaster, perished on the Saturday evening previous to the election. It could not survive the defeat of the Dixie Democra. It made a big effort to die game, and we presume that it succeeded to its entire satisfaction. The probability is, that most of its conditors will soon follow suit, and give up the ghost. Dixie-Democra have been "shelled out" so many times, of late, that they formed a fearful dislike to the "shelling out" process.

BRADBURY & WADE.—This enterprising firm are constantly receiving a large supply of Spring and Summer goods, selected with a special reference to the wants of this market. They have on hand an abundant supply of groceries, also a well-assorted stock of culinary and other hardware. Give them a call, for we can assure you that they are not only gentlemanly and obliging, but that they sell their goods cheap.

DIED.

On Applegate Creek, in this county, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., HENRY, wife of A. J. JENKINS, aged 33 years. *Yreka papers please copy.*

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the *Sentinel*—Corrected weekly.

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Wheat, per bushel	50	75
Oats, do	40	50
Barley, do	40	50
Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	22	30
Chickens, per dozen	\$3.00	5.00
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.	\$4.00	5.00
Hay, per ton	35	40
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb.	21	25
do, with bone	18	22
do, hams	22	25
do, shoulders	15	20
do, hog round	16	20
Beef, mott, per lb.	12	18
Mutton, do	14	18
Lard, best, in tbs. per lb.	18	20
do, in large do	18	20
Butter, fresh dairy, do	30	35
do, in large do	none	
Cheese, per lb.	25	30
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25	30
Potatoes, per lb.	4	5
Onions, do	4	5
Turnips, do	3	4
Cabbage, do	3	4
Beans, white, do	none	
Green Apples, per lb.	25	30
Dried Apples, per lb.	35	40
Coffee	35	40
Crashed Sugar	30	35
Brown do	22	25
Rice	20	25
Salt	10	12
Candles	50	60
Vinegar per gal.	200	250

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARREN LODGE No. 10, A. F. & A. M., HOLD their regular communications

the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, G.O.N.

G. W. GREER, W. M. H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

HENRY DESLAURERS, N. G. J. M. STROH, R. Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, —OF—

ROYAL ARCH MASONs,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

will hold its regular communications on the

FIRST SATURDAY 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.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

A. MOS E. ROGERS has taken Mrs. J. W. McCally's new dwelling, on California street, for the above purpose. His table will be open to all, and his room rates are moderate, and patterned 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 be at once settled. It will only cost 27¢ to try it a week, or 157¢ for a single call.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 22. 69

PHOENIX WORKS!

Jonathan MITTREDGE, Prop'r.

708 Battery st., near Pacific, San Francisco.

MANUFACTURER of Fire-proof Doors,

Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison cells, Rail-

ings, Gratings, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge Work,

ALL KINDS of BLACKSMITH WORK

A large assortment of second-hand posse-

s and shutes constantly on hand and for sale at low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

JUSTICES BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE

in another column of this paper.

1862.

Soothing and Bracing.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any unpleasant reaction. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Circuit Judge, P. F. Prim

County Judge, J. C. Tolman

County Clerk, Wm. Hoffman

Benton Mallory

Prosecuting Attorney, W. H. Hyde

Deputy Sheriff, J. M. Sutton

Assessor, David Linn

Public Administrator, W. D. Hoxie