



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, . . JULY 15, 1863.

The weather continues to be extremely hot, and the nights have been unusually warm. We had a thunder shower on Sunday night.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are busily engaged cutting and gathering in their crops. Harvest hands are in great demand. The yield of hay will not be near so heavy as it was last season. Of wheat and other cereals there is from fair to good average crops.

Do not fail to read President Lincoln's reply to the New York Democracy. He clearly shows his constitutional right to arrest Vallandigham and others, and thinks the time not unlikely to come when he shall be blamed for making too few arrests, rather than too many.

UNFORTUNATELY NOT DEAD.—Enoch Fruit, a short time since shot and reported killed, by A. J. Carter, still lives, and at last accounts was rapidly recovering. Fruit has acquired a most infamous reputation by living with the Indians, furnishing them with whisky and ammunition, and inciting them to robbery and murder.

GOING TO WALDO.—Dr. F. G. Hearn will start for Waldo, Josephine county, tomorrow, where he will stay for a short time to operate in any or all branches of his profession. We take pleasure in commending the Doctor to our readers in Josephine, as probably the best Surgeon-Dentist who has ever visited them, and withal a gentleman in every sense of the term.

DULL.—Our town has been unusually dull since the 4th of July. The few loungers around town employ their time in studying the thermometer, and in seeking for cool places not to be found. Even the last, usual resort for amusement in dull times appears to be played out—attaching tin vessels to the caudle appendages of canine quadrupeds, thereby greatly accelerating their flight, and causing their lungs to distend with music most sweet to the ear of the accomplished sportsman.

Northern Mines.

BANNOCK CITY, I. T., June 15, 1863.
El. Sentinel.—Having partly promised it, I will write you a few items from this place. Bannock city is situated in and about the forks of Elk and Moore's creeks, tributaries of Boise River. It is one of the principal mining camps of the Boise River Basin. It is a very prosperous place, and has a population of from two to three thousand people in, and dependent upon it for supplies. Placerville stands next in importance, tho', in point of improvements, population, richness and extent of mines, it is perhaps not behind this place, but suffers in comparison for want of water, with which element I understand it will in due time be supplied. Centerville and Fort Hogue are the other towns of the Basin, and are camps of no small importance. These mines, without being generally fabulously rich, are, I believe, average ounce diggings. But I would not, by any means, Mr. Editor, have you *secretly hope*, much less expect, that you could sit down anywhere here on an ounce per diem, fronting two hundred feet on Moore's or Elk creek, and extending back to the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the east, or the Blue Mountains on the northwest. I happen to be very well acquainted with one individual here who would be glad to do that same thing himself; but, alas for the vanity of human wishes, it only takes from five hundred to twelve thousand dollars to establish himself, and his purse rebels.
 The population of the basin, as near as I

can learn, is about seven thousand. These consume one hundred and fifty head of beeves per week, and other things in proportion, excepting vegetables, which are not in the "bill of fare." Beef on foot is worth from ten to twelve cents per pound; at retail, twenty-five; bacon, fifty cts.; flour, twenty-six cts.; butter, \$1 25; Sugar, sixty to seventy cts.; coffee, seventy-five; tea (Japan), \$3; rice, fifty cts.; dried apples, sixty; tobacco, \$2 per lb, and all other kinds of merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., etc., are much higher. As your country is vitally interested in these mines, I give you the following distances and points of the compass, by which, in connection with your maps, you will be able to determine our geographical position: Auburn, Powder River, is 125 miles south of Walla Walla, and these mines are 150 miles southeast of Auburn. I paid particular attention to these matters, noting, as I traveled over the route, first, the time of day and the direction I traveled with reference to the sun's position, as often as every ten minutes, with especial reference to the interests of Jackson county. I learn that we are about seventy-five miles north and perhaps a very little east from Fort Boise. Southern Oregon and northern California can, and must, open a trade with this market. Meantime, rich diggings have just been found on the tributaries of the Oyhee River, one hundred and seventy-five miles south, while the opinion gains ground, and sinks deeper in the minds of men here, that west of us, away up the Malheur, and further on toward a beautiful country I wot of in and about the Siskiyou Mountains, rich and very extensive mines exist.
 Until some other writing, adieu.
 WALLA WALLA.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Dates to July 9th.

Chickasaw Bayou, July 3d.—At 8 o'clock this morning a flag of truce appeared before Gen. Smith's front, when the rebel Maj. Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery were led into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Grant, of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three commissioners to meet those which I will send to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

Grant replied substantially in these words:
 "The appointment of commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop the effusion of blood, the only terms I can entertain are these: Unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself, officers and men, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defense of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 10 o'clock the messenger returned. This afternoon, in accordance with a request from Gen. Pemberton, Gen. Grant met him outside the lines. After an hour's consultation they settled terms of surrender.

Pemberton urged that the soldiers might be paroled and allowed rations from their own store to carry them to the Confederate lines. In view of the bravery displayed by these troops, the advantages of the place, and the condition of the enemy, Grant finally consented to Pemberton's request. The officers were each allowed a horse and servant. The number of prisoners is 18,000. Two-thirds of whom are said to be in good condition. The immediate cause of the surrender was the exhaustion of supplies and ammunition and the failure of Johnson to come to Pemberton's relief.

Cairo, 8th.—One division of our army was marching into Vicksburg on the 4th. One of the reasons assigned for paroling the prisoners are that Grant had no transportation to send them North, and the men could be used for a more important mission than guarding prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, 7th.—The steamer City of Albany, from the White House (on the Pamunky), arrived this morning. On the first, General Getty, with ten thousand men, proceeded from the White House to destroy the remaining bridges over the South Anna river. He returned having accomplished most of his mission satisfactorily.

Washington, 8th.—midnight.—Messages from Frederick (Md.), to-night, say that information that can be relied on came from the front this morning to the following effect: The Potomac has checked the passage of the rebel army. A small portion of Lee's transportation crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Sheppardstown, and his stock swam over. His ambulance train and some wounded also crossed, but the supply train, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, are on this side. His first line of battle has been formed on Antietam field. Should this prove true he will be obliged to trust his army to the arbitrament of another bloody field. It is certain he cannot receive reinforcements. Our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction. Our hopes and prospects grow brighter every hour. The best possible spirit animates officers and men at the last advices.

Baltimore, 9th.—The *American's* Frederick letter, dated yesterday morning, says it

is no longer a question whether the Potomac is fordable, but whether any bridge the rebels have would stand before such a flood. It also says Lee's case is most desperate, if not hopeless. He has concentrated his forces by every available route. On Tuesday morning, July 7th, he planted batteries on every road by which we were likely to approach.

Frederick, 8th.—General French has been placed in command of the Third Army Corps (Sickles'), which has been largely reinforced and placed in motion. It is stated upon reliable authority that Lee has no alternative but to give battle or surrender.

About six hundred prisoners arrived today. This arrival, according to the statement of higher officers, swells the number already reported to eleven thousand and eight hundred.

Considerable cannonading was heard in the direction of Hagerstown. It is believed to be caused by a cavalry attack on the enemy's outposts.

Baltimore, 8th.—A special to the *American*, dated noon to-day, says: The position of the rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line has been drawn across from Funkstown (on Antietam creek) to Falling Water, Va. Behind this line they are making almost superhuman efforts to get their trains, stores and ammunition across the river. The best military authority here are almost confident they have no pontoon bridges at Falling Water. They are now crossing their horses on boats, leaving their wagons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces and carry them across on canal boats. The opinion is expressed by high military authority that the enemy would probably secure the most defensible line in front of Williamsport, intrench themselves, and attempt to hold our army at bay while they secure the means of crossing. Lee's headquarters are definitely ascertained to be at Hagerstown to-day. His troops are mainly on the road between there and Williamsport, which is only seven miles distant. Gen. Early's rebel command is reported to be cut off on the mountains near Greencastle by our cavalry, who have been operating with magnificent success during the last two days. While the rebels were retreating we had cavalry on their front, rear and both flanks. Its presence and bold dashes aided in increasing the demoralization of the rebels and the relaxation of their discipline. Among the captures are Brigadier Generals Robinson and Trimble. The damage done the rebel trains by the dashes of our cavalry is almost incredible. Everywhere they have been captured cut off and burned. General Kilpatrick dashed into the middle of General Ewell's train, burned between two and three hundred wagons, and run off the horses. To-day he captured sixty-three more wagons and eight hundred horses and mules. Our cavalry think Kilpatrick's division had a fight yesterday near Hagerstown with a rebel division. Their position was at one time dangerous, but they got out finally without serious loss. Our army is moving steadily. If Lee remains this side of the river there is a probability of another battle within forty-eight hours.

New York, 9th.—The *Times'* Frederick special dispatch of July 8th says: Two-thirds of the burial parties sent to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them thus far is twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot be under three thousand five hundred, not including those of the fight of July 2d, which the enemy himself buried. Our losses, as to-day reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third Corps loses forty-four hundred and forty-nine; Twelfth Corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second Corps, forty-eight hundred. The balance have not yet been obtained.

Louisville, 8th.—A meeting of citizens to-night was addressed by General Boyle, who stated that although there was no immediate apprehension of danger, it was necessary that measures be taken to organize the citizens for defense. The matter was submitted to the City Council, which passed a resolution that all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five be enrolled into companies for service, if required, and all who refuse to be enrolled be sent North.

Headquarters Tullahoma, 8th.—We have driven the rebels out of Middle Tennessee. Our lines extend to the foot of the mountains. Reconnoitering parties daily push beyond, but no movement can be made until the provisions come forward. It has rained for fifteen consecutive days, making the roads almost impassable. Information has been received that Bragg has retired beyond the Tennessee river, burning the great railroad bridge at Bridgeport (Ala.) Stragglers say his army is much demoralized.

Dates to July 12th.

New York, 10th.—The steamer *George Washington*, from New Orleans July 4th has arrived. No news from Port Hudson. The siege continues but nothing further is known. No public assemblies are allowed in New Orleans except for public worship.

Washington, July 10th.—Meade's and Lee's armies, at last accounts were 5 or 6 miles apart. Skirmishing between the outposts was going on.

New York, July 11th.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 10th, says vigorous artillery and cavalry fights took place this morning, over Antietam Creek, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of Buford's division aided by Kilpatrick's operating on the left flank, Ewell dislodged him last evening from the village of Boonville, on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown,

driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek. This morning sharp skirmishing continued with equal fierceness, until the enemy retired to a strong position near Funkstown. The enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack them with every advantage, and they will probably risk a great battle, taking the chances of victory or destruction.

6 P. M.—The utmost activity now prevails in the Army of the Potomac. A deserter came into our lines last night, says Lee has a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsport and has succeeded in getting over ammunition and supplies, although he could not move his artillery with safety. He reports that Lee is now entrenched, and artillery placed ready to give us battle whenever we attack. He thinks Lee has about 50,000 effective men. They are still full of confidence and think it was about an even thing at Gettysburg. The men of the rebel army had not heard of the capture of Vicksburg. Lee is evidently driven to the wall and will fight to the bitter end.

Gen Meade says to destroy or capture an army of 50,000 is a most serious undertaking, and the result will not be determined by human might alone. At 10 A. M., this morning, the enemy held the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2:20 P. M., heavy and rapid cannonading opened on the rebels and continued one hour, resulting only in driving them from the works.

Washington, 10th.—Rumors are rife here that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah Valley with 40,000 men to reinforce Lee.

Antietam Bridge, 11th.—Our cavalry have forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown.

New York, 11th.—The *Herald's* special dated to-day says information indicates the rebels have a pontoon bridge which, was sent from Martinsburg.

Herald's Washington dispatch gives the President's reply to Louisiana planters, who petitioned for authority to elect Federal and State officers under present Constitution.—President does not favor it because a respectable portion of the people of Louisiana contemplate holding a convention to amend the State Constitution. He also don't see how it will facilitate military operations in Louisiana and might be used to embarrass them. He concludes by saying that the people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity of electing Federal and State officers. Some correspondent says questions of peace has already been considered in cabinet circles and we are in the midst of a cabinet crisis, growing out of the proposition of Seward for the Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the South, suspending the laws and confiscation act and offering a full pardon in person and property, to the people of the South excepting the military and civil leaders. Seward suggests that these should be allowed their property, but be ineligible to office. Bates and Blair favored the proposition in a modified form. Stanton and Chase oppose it. The President has not expressed an opinion. Same correspondent, who seems to know the object of Stevens' mission says it was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace including the restoration of the Union, on the terms embraced in Hunter's speech, to wit: Separate governments for North and South, but only one President.

Vicksburg, 4th.—Vicksburg surrendered after a siege of 47 days, terminating in negotiations within the last twenty-four hour. The terms allowed officers and men to be paroled here. The former to retain their side arms, horses and personal property. The stars now float over the Court House. We have taken over 27,000 prisoners, 150 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 60,000 stand of arms.

Chicago, 11th.—Advices from the theatre of war on the Upper Potomac, seems to render it almost certain that Lee has succeeded in placing his army where if not specifically attacked he can withdraw safely to the other side of the Potomac. Despatches intimate that Meade will attack Lee's new position. There is, however, little ground for hope, that he will succeed in damaging the rebel army.

Chambersburg, 11th.—Gen. Lee's army, which has been occupying a strong position around Hagerstown for the last four days, moved during the night or early this morning. His army divided, one portion taking the road to Williamsport, another portion moving out on the National road. Persons from Hagerstown say there are no rebels there this morning.

It is feared that Lee has devised some means of escape.

Cincinnati, 12th.—Morgan's raid to-night reaches within 7 miles of the Ohio line. Some of the bridges on Ohio and Mississippi Rail-road between Cochran and Vernon were destroyed to-day. The rebels are making for Aurora or Lawrenceburg. A large Federal force is after Morgan, and with the aid of gunboats will render his escape difficult.

Headquarters Army Potomac, 12.—To-day our right gradually pressed forward until we occupied Hagerstown which we hold to-night.

The copper company mining near Alabaster Cave, Placer county, Cal., are taking out rock of a very singular character. After being taken out and left exposed to the air for twenty-four hours; it ignites and consumes itself.

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