

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

DEL NORTE COUNTY, CAL.—The regular correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin thus writes of politics and copper in that county, under date of July 12th:

A Union Convention for Del Norte county has met since the steamer left and nominated a full ticket for county officers; and the "Union" party—with the "Democratic" head and the "rights of the people" tail—have had a primary election and done the same thing. The candidates of the Union party are as follows:

County Judge, Sherman Stevens; Clerk, Ben Reynolds; Treasurer, J. E. Warren; Sheriff, Henry Orman, Jr.; District Attorney, R. E. Adams; Assessor, G. W. Russell; Surveyor, R. E. Hall; Superintendent of Public Schools, R. S. McLellan; Coroner, J. H. Smith.

The candidates of the Union party, with the head and tail aforesaid, are as follows: County Judge, E. Mason; Clerk, P. Pevler; Treasurer, B. F. Dorris; Sheriff, Geo. Morrison; Assessor, C. Halstead; District Attorney, E. R. Jones; Coroner, J. E. Elridge; Superintendent of Public Schools, William A. Hamilton.

The first is composed of strong and hearty Union men, in favor of sustaining the Government energetically and putting down the rebellion by fighting. As to private character and personal popularity, we rarely see so good a ticket in these times, taking it as a whole.

The other ticket is composed of men who say they are the best and strongest of Union men; but their chief anxiety appears to be about the "rights of the citizens," and the subversion of our form of Government, not by the rebellion, but by the Administration. They think (or at least say) that the way to end the rebellion is to stop fighting and make a compromise. Some of them are privately good men, and of some I know little or nothing.

The ball is now fairly open. The vote will be more nearly divided here than in most counties of the State. You will recollect that Breckinridge in 1860, and McClellan in 1862, carried this county by decisive majorities, over all opposing candidates. But the best judges agree in the opinion that the Union party will carry it this year, by not a large but a decisive majority.

The Alta Company have sent down 100 tons of ore by the last two trips of the Panama. They now have their arrangements so perfect that they can make barrels and get ore hauled in at the rate of over 100 tons per month. They can get it out as fast as they can find means to get it away. They have about 400 tons already out, at the mine.

Since the steamer left a quarter-interest of one share in this mine has been sold for \$5,000 cash; and the purchaser was immediate offered and refused \$6,000 for it. The Union claim has at last opened a good paying vein, and will doubtless soon be shipping ore. Several new lodes have been recently discovered, highly promising in appearance! DEL NORTE.

Chasing the Hippotamus in the Detroit River.

[From the Detroit "Free Press," of June 23d.]
A very exciting as well as novel affair occurred about six miles down the river, on Monday afternoon, being no less than a veritable chase of a hippotamus. It seems that in the transit of the circus, now performing here, from Buffalo to this city, it became necessary, on account of their excessive weight, to send the elephants and the hippotamus on a propeller, and they were accordingly shipped on board the S. D. Caldwell. On Monday afternoon, as the steamer was nearing this port, a scene of great excitement occurred, which nearly resulted in the escape of the huge behemoth, or hippotamus, belonging to G. C. Quick, and at present forming one of the attractions of G. F. Bailey's quadruple circus. The huge beast was shipped from Buffalo on board the steamer S. D. Caldwell, and as it was impossible to get his immense cage on board, that was sent by land, while his Behemothship, accompanied by All, the Egyptian, his captor and keeper, proceeded by water to Detroit. During the voyage it was noticed that the animal continually looked longingly toward the water, as though he would have given one of his eye teeth (no trifle by the way) for a plunge into the depths of the lake, and a ramble about its unexplored bottom. No one supposed, however, that he would yield to his amphibious tastes, and so no extra watch was set upon him.

As the steamer neared the city, and when three miles below the Fort, and as All and everybody else were gazing landward, a crash and then a splash were heard from the side or the bow towards the American shore. Everybody rushed to the spot. The place on the bow where the hippotamus had been confined was empty. The truth became instantly apparent. The beast, unable to resist the temptation, had burst his bonds and plunged into the river, resolved on an aquatic excursion. The owner, who was on board, looked the picture of despair. \$40,000, to say nothing of a large amount of prospective profits, had suddenly vanished. As for All, the Egyptian keeper, he was nearly frantic. He tore his hair and prayed to his strange gods. In a few moments, however, the monstrous head of the huge beast appeared above the surface of the water. A general shout arose, and All was with difficulty prevented from jumping overboard in pursuit of his companion and beloved pet, while a boat was lowered, into which he jumped and rowed toward the beast, who swam about in an ecstasy of delight.

As the Egyptian commenced calling him by familiar names, and at the sound of his voice the monster stopped, looked around,

and seemed to wait for the boat to near him but just as it approached in reaching distance the hippotamus gave a plunge, and once more disappeared, leaving a whirlpool of seething water to mark the spot where he had gone down. Nothing was seen of him now for a long time, and they were about giving him up for lost, when he suddenly made his appearance about 100 yards off, but nearer the shore than at first. All again rowed toward him, calling to him as before, but again the beast dodged him, and dived to the bottom of the river. All now made a large circuit with his boat, in hopes of taking him by surprise as he came up to breathe, but as if aware of his intentions, the hippotamus rose a long distance off, and looked at his master cunningly, and with an expression which seemed to say, "No you don't." For a third time All started in pursuit, with a result similar to that which had attended his other efforts to capture his pet.

When he went down the third time, All paused, evidently completely nonplussed, and seemingly overcome by grief and despair. In a second, however, he seized the oars and rowed towards the steamer. "Try de fog," he shouted, as he came alongside; "gib me te tog!" A large black mastiff, which had been trained to sleep in the cage of the hippotamus, and for whom he had for a long time evinced much affection, had been keeping up a continued howling from the time his companion had escaped, was now loosened, and he instantly plunged into the river and swam after All as he moved off. In about a minute the hippotamus stuck his head out of water, and on seeing him the dog gave a wild bark and swam in his direction very rapidly. All accompanying in the boat. At last the dog reached the monster, and with a series of barks, commenced swimming round the animal, and finally struck out for the shore, the hippotamus following.

The interest excited by this scene was intense, which continued to increase until the dog and hippotamus reached the American shore. All was not long after, and the animal was no sooner on terra firma than the Egyptian, armed with a small rawhide, which he had taken with him, jumped on the beach, and going up to the animal, spoke a few words in the Egyptian tongue, gave him a few smart raps over his ponderous rump with the rawhide, and drove him without further difficulty to a place of safety, where he was once more secured, and the proper means adopted to have him brought to this city, where he now is, in the condition, after his frolic beneath the waves.

THEIR HOPE IS IN DEMOCRACY.—A

Vicksburg letter of June 23d, says: "The prisoners tell various stories about the strength of the city and the amount of supplies, but acknowledge that they are living on half rations, and many of them had not been out of the rifle pits for ten days—their rations being carried to them in the night—and of course can not speak very authentically even were they disposed to do so. I spoke with one of them who was formerly a merchant in some interior town in Georgia. I asked him if he earnestly expected the South to maintain her position and conquer a recognition? 'No,' replied he, 'I do not; but we will prolong the war till after the next Presidential election, which will result in the triumph of the pro-slavery party of the North, and then a recognition of our rights will speedily follow.' I tried to convince him that there was no 'pro-slavery party in the North'—the men who would favor a recognition formed a small class, not worthy the name of a political party. But he would not believe it. He firmly believed that in the 'pro-slavery party in the North' the South would find her deliverer—that the North was hopelessly divided—that our soldiers were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and all that was necessary was to prolong the struggle until their friends in the North could come into power. And he represented, as he said, the views of the entire South. Our Copperheads can now see how much their 'freedom of speech and independence of the press' has aided rebellion—how many precious lives they are responsible for—how many months of bloody war—will rest upon their heads."

An old lawyer was giving advice to his son, who was just entering upon the practice of his father's profession: "My son," said the counselor, "if you have a case where the law is clearly on your side, but justice seems to be against you, urge upon the jury the vast importance of sustaining the law. If, on the other hand, you are in doubt about the law but your client's case is founded in justice, insist on the necessity of doing justice, though the heavens fall."—"But," asked the son, "how shall I manage a case where both law and justice are dead against me?" "In that case, my son, talk round it, talk round it."

WOMEN vs GIRLS.—Women ought to be of more importance to society than girls; but who does not know that the case is exactly the reverse? How many women do we know who shrink from society, give their whole time to family duties, bury themselves up at home, and seem to be of no other use in the world than to dress their girls for parties and keep the house in order for their beaux? Of course children grow up with the idea that mother is of no consequence, and don't know the world. They go abroad for their opinions, and spurn all home influences.

The following explanation appeared in a Philadelphia paper of the 6th ultimo: "In consequence of the prize fight in Maryland, there was no meeting at the Democratic club room last night."

GREAT BARGAINS!

M. A. BRENTANO

Would respectfully announce to his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has in store and now arriving, a

Large and Well-selected Stock of goods, which he will sell

CHEAPER than the **CHEAPEST.**

All Brands of Tobacco and Cigars at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine. jy25td

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER,

416 and 418 Clay St., San Francisco,

Importers and Dealers

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

—AND—

PAPER HANGINGS,

For sale in quantities to suit.

June 24 [td]

OPPOSITION

—IS THE—

LIFE OF TRADE.

BUY ALL YOUR DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS,

GROCERIES,

Liquors, and Cigars

—AT—

SACHS BRO.'S

Cheap Cash Store,

AS THEY ARE DETERMINED TO

Sell Cheaper

Than any other House

HOUSE IN JACKSONVILLE.

Call and examine for yourselves.

SACHS BRO.'S,

Jacksonville, June 18, 1863. jc20td

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

—PRACTICAL—

BOOK-BINDER,

PAPER-RULER, and

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517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly

executed: Blank Books ruled and Bound to

any desired pattern. 24y

Jacksonville Female School,

under the superintendence of MRS. J. M.

McCULLY, will open a three months' term,

commencing Monday, August 17, 1863.

TERMS—Eight dollars. jy25td

Jacksonville, July 25, 1863. jc20td

Hotels and Boarding Houses

at Wholesale prices by

RYAN, MORGAN & CO. June 16, 1863.

CHEAP FOR CASH

MAX MULLER,

— AT THE —

BRICK STORE,

Corner of Oregon and Main Streets,

Jacksonville,

HAS just received an addition to his

former large and well selected Stock of

FANCY, STAPLE & SUMMER

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Liquors,

Cutlery,

Crockery, Mining Tools,

All at Reduced Prices.

ONE and ALL are invited to favor him with a call, as it costs nothing to show goods, and it is a pleasure to sell them at prices so low that none can complain.

Highest Price Paid for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s

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Established in 1854, for the Permanent Cure of all

Private and Chronic Diseases,

AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War; Chief

Physician to the 24th Regiment of Honvéd; Chief

Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary;

the late Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary

Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children,

and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College

of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of

Diseases of Women and Children.

Office hours—from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent

cure guaranteed or no pay. Consultations, by

letter or otherwise, FREE. Address,

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

To the Afflicted.

Of all diseases, the first great cause

Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED

in all Secret Diseases. Self-abuse, nervous debility,

syphilis in all its stages, strictures, gleet, gravel,

diabetes, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, mercurial

rheumatism, scrofula, pains in the bones and

ankles, diseases of the lungs, throat, nose and eyes,

ulcers upon the body or limbs, cancer, dropsy, epileptic

fits, St. Vitus' dance, and all diseases arising from a

deregulation of the sexual organs, such as nervous

trembling, loss of memory, loss of power, general

weakness, dimness of vision, with peculiar spots

appearing before the eyes, loss of sight, wakefulness,

dyspepsia, liver diseases, eruptions upon the face,

pain in the back and head, female irregularities, and

all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not

from what cause the disease originated, however

long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is cer-

tain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure

can be effected by any other treatment, even after the

disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians,

and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines

prescribed are pleasant and without odor, entirely

vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury

and balsam. During twenty years' practice in Eu-

rope, the Atlantic States and California, I have re-

covered from the jaws of death many thousands who,

in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had

been given up to die by their physicians; which war-

rant me in promising to the afflicted, who may place

themselves under my care, a perfect and speedy cure.

Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as

they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula, and

many other diseases, and should be a terror to the

human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever

effected, a majority of the cases falling into the

hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to

cure the disease, but ruin the constitution, filling the

system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens

the sufferer into a rapid consumption. But should

the disease and treatment not cause death speedily,

and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon

the children, who are born with feeble constitutions,

and the current of life corrupted by a virus which

betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions,

and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and

lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffer-

ing, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to

health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of dis-

eases causes so destructive a drain upon the system,

drawing its thousands of victims, through a few years

of suffering, to an untimely grave. It destroys the

nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of

life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper

development of the system, disqualifies for marriage,

society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves

the sufferer wrecked in both body and mind, predisposed

to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded

than death itself. With the fullest confidence, I assure

the unfortunate victim of self-abuse that a permanent

and speedy cure can be effected, and, with the abandon-

ment of ruinous practices, my patient can be restored

to robust and vigorous health.

Irregularities, and all diseases of males and females

are treated on principles established by twenty years

practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most re-

markable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent

to any part of the State, Oregon, Nevada and Wash-

ington Territories, by patients communicating their

symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly

confidential. Address,

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco.

The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no

remuneration unless he effects a cure. jc20td

Notice to Subscribers to Wagon Road.

All those who have subscribed money

or other articles for the construction

of the R. R. V. & J. D. Wagon Road, are

requested to forward at once, or as soon as

possible, their subscriptions. The work is

now progressing, and money and supplies

are needed.

JOHN S. LOVE, Pres.

H. Bloom, Secy.

Jacksonville, June 27, '63.

jc27td

P. J. RYAN, E. S. MORGAN, EDWARD HINDLE.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.,

Two-story, Fire-proof Brick Store,
Next Door to Express Office,

Are now in receipt of a part of their
Spring shipment of

New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

Bonnets, Monitors, etc.

And will be constantly receiving, through-

out the year, additions to their stock.

We have now on hand an entirely new

stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Millinery Goods, Trimmings

GIRLS AND BOYS'

Hats, Caps and Monitors,

CLOTHING & BOOTS.

LADIES'

Slippers, Gaiters & Shoes,

Brussels 3-ply and Ingrain

CARPETS,

ALSO

TOW-LINEN CARPET

FOR DINING ROOMS.

Hardware,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Agricultural Implements,

IRON AND STEEL,

WHEELBARROWS,