

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 58.

J. O. O. P.—Jacksonville Lodge
No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communication on the Wednesday Evening in or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

WARREN LODGE NO. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communication on the Wednesday Evening in or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will hold its regular communication on the First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.
All sejourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
G. W. GREER, H. P.
J. SAMS, Sec'y.

DOUTHITT & FAY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State. March 4, '63.

R. B. MORFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. October 20, '62.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. Oct. 18.

J. GASTON, (Successor to Reed & Gaston) ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Special attention given to collection cases. June 10, 1863. 40

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at his Residence on Oregon St. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Where all those knowing themselves indebted to him, on note or bank account, will please call and settle up, or their account will be placed for collection in the hands of my attorney.
My old patients will still find me, as ever, ready to attend to my professional duties. May 6, 1863. may107

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist,
Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the Hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

DUGAN & WALLS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Brick Building, Cor. Front & P streets. CRESCENT CITY, CAL.
Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.
Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid. D. & W.

J. ROW, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, FRESH FRUITS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, FIREWORKS, ETC., Next door to Bradbury & Wade.
I have just opened a new store and stocked it with a choice variety of the above mentioned articles, and offer them for sale at the lowest living prices. The best of cigars and chewing tobacco will be kept constantly on hand. Those desiring any article in my line will save money by giving me a call.
J. ROW,
Jacksonville, July 1, '63. jhr

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—Harpers Weekly, Frank Leslie's, Yankee Notions, etc., regularly received and for sale at the VARIETY STORE.
PACK-SADDLES constantly on hand by Harpers and Saddlery establishment. HENRY JUDGE.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r
Subscription—One year, in advance, Five Dollars; Six months, Three Dollars.
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Legal Notices inserted at current rates.

ADVERTISERS.
By application to Postmasters and Mail Carriers, you can learn that the Semi-weekly Oregonian Sentinel, has by far a larger circulation in the counties of Southern Oregon and the North county, California, than any other paper. This fact should commend the SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for advertising.

Law or Agents who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; Wadsworth & Barnes, Yreka; Elmer Barry, Astoria; S. C. Taylor, Placerville; W. W. Fowler, Applegate; R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R. Trimble, Klamath Falls; A. R. McQuinn, Walden; R. J. Forbes, Walden; V. M. Evans, Altamont; J. L. Thum, Canyonville; A. R. Flint, Roseburg; Lane R. Manges, Salem; J. R. Underwood, Eugene City; F. Charman, Oregon City; D. W. Wakefield, Albany; Rosanda Cook, Coquille; J. H. Smith, Coquille City; Albert Donliffe, Happy Camp.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.
(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Dates to the 7th.
Baltimore, 7th.—A flag of truce had arrived at Fortress Monroe last night. Richmond papers contain no news of importance. Jeff Davis had issued an appeal to the Confederate soldiers to return to their posts. He is complaining of a want of ability in all parties to coming forward in the most diplomatic hour of the South.

The Richmond *Examiner* is gloomy over the position of Uncle Sam, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy.

The same paper says Lee's army is preparing for another battle. His army is in excellent condition and spirits.

Fortress Monroe, 7th.—The steamer Spaulding, from St. Louis, Arr. 4th, arrived, bringing in news of importance. The siege of Charleston is progressing favorably.

New York, 7th.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says the *Genie* of this morning says a movement is in progress which is morally certain to result in the capture of Mobile, stirring news is expected from that quarter shortly. Officers from the fort to-day bring nothing new. Heat continues, and streams are drying up.

Washington, 7th.—Articles appear in the journals here and elsewhere, representing war with great British bombardment. But the assumption that these articles are authored by the Government, or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

New York, 7th.—Supply of money abundant. Gold opened at 127 and closed dull at 126.

Chicago, 7th.—Yesterday's New York *Herald* says Government designs sending a naval force to the Pacific, and with this view, the commandant on that coast of the naval force is instructed to make strenuous effort to procure 200 men in each and all the different grades of service. They will be required to enlist for two years.

New York, 7th.—Claims against the city for damages suffered in the late riot thus far far foot up \$559,000.

Baltimore, 7th.—The *American* contains a correspondence dated on board the flag ship *Blissmore*, off Morris Island 24, says: All here are confident of success. None seem to entertain the slightest doubt, and with such feelings failure is next to impossible. The grand ball will open in the course of a week, and will be the most desperate fight of the war. New batteries have been erected in front of each fort, and the iron-sides is within 200 yards of Fort Sumter. That Sumter will fall is a thing as certain as the day of attack arrives. The enemy is also at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up batteries to command them. Some of the monitors will go in to-night to harass the enemy. Five hundred rebels were taken yesterday, on an island in the rear of Folly Island. They showed but little fight, and after receiving a volley or two they laid down their arms. There has not been a dozen guns fired to-day, and they were fired by our water batteries. The enemy has been unusually quiet, evidently thinking he has been wasting a good deal of ammunition lately without gaining anything. The weather is hot. The arrival of reinforcements has given new spirits to the troops on St. Louis Island.

Fortress Monroe, 6th.—A Charleston letter dated 2d inst, being common-d on Wagner as that day quite lively. Batteries on James Island returned fire. On Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a column of rebel infantry made a sortie on our batteries in course of construction, but were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in the best of spirits, and a great harmony exists between the army and navy. Heavy reinforcements are being sent for to Sumter, and the reduction of Wagner and Sumter is merely a question of time. A blockade runner attempted to get out Saturday night and was sunk by the new iron-sides. It is supposed all the crew perished, and a valuable cargo of cotton was destroyed.

Boston, 7th.—A correspondent of the *Herald's* dated off Charleston, on the 2d, says: New batteries, erected by Gilmore, has been mounted on Morris Island, comprising the heaviest guns ever cast in the North.

Dates to August 8th.
Washington, 7th.—Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers, after the fall of Vicksburg and defeat of Lee, that the first act of peace had been discussed in the Federal Cabinet, and that a Cabinet issue had been caused by the proposition of Mr. Seward to issue an amnesty to the Southern people. These statements were not thought sufficiently important to demand contradiction. It seems now that they went to Europe and were made foundations for new articles in the British and European enemies of the United States. It is therefore proper to say that these statements had no foundation in fact. No such debate or proposition of such amnesty has been made, nor has any such difference arisen.

Baltimore, 7th.—The *American* of this evening, says Richmond papers of the 5th contain the following address by Jeff. Davis:
To Soldier Confederates—After over two years' war, scarcely equalled in numbers, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles, which your courage and fertile have illustrated, attracting not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your country continues the struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Conscious of our ability to prevail by legitimate war, and not daring to make peace, lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule at Washington refused even to confer on the subject of putting an end to the outrage which disgraces our age, or listen to suggestions for conducting the war according to the usage of civilization. There is no alternative left you but victory or subjugation; slavery and utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. Victory is within your reach; you have but to stretch forth your hand. All that is necessary is for those that are called to the field by every motive that can move human hearts, prompt to repair to their posts of duty, and stand by their comrades, now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the Confederacy as to ensure success. Davis then appeals to those who have abandoned themselves from their posts to return to their duty. Declares earnestly of 20 days, to allow officers and men now absent without leave to return. He then says finally: I implore my countrywomen, wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy, to use their all-powerful influence in aid of the call; to add one more crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so fully and constantly offered on their country's altar, and take care that none who owe service in the field be sheltered from disgrace, having deserted their country and their God.

Chicago, 8th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says, the impending battle which New York and Philadelphia economists have been exercising themselves about, continues to impend, but seems further off than ever.

New York, 8th.—*Tribune* publishes the following: A furious and bloody riot occurred at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., described by a correspondent, who says when the draft began on Tuesday morning, an armed mob suddenly appeared and ordered the Marshal to stop. He refused, when the mob fired into the room, killing the Marshal and three others. They then set the building on fire and started to sack the finest houses in the place. The Home Guards and citizens flew to arms, and in a short time the rioters were met by a force of 100 men. The Captain gave orders five minutes to disperse; they refused; the guard fired, killing leader and three others first volley. Mob returned fire, killing three citizens. They got another volley, and then the bayonet, and were put to flight, running into building they had used as a rendezvous. There they were captured and taken to jail. People were furious, and made desperate efforts to get at the villains and hang them on the spot. Thirty-six of them were killed.

The Detroit ladies put their old crinoline to good use. They suspend them by a pole run through the center, thus forming a circular trellis, around which cyprus vines and morning-glories clamber in the wildest luxuriance.

Those who have most to say about politics in the religion, generally have the least religion in their politics.

Letter From Boise Mines.

HANNAH CITY, Boise Mines, I. T., July 18, 1863.

Ed. Sentinel—At the time of my last writing quite a stampede was being made from this place to the Owyhee River, their supposed to be 125 miles distant, but now known to be but about 145. A great portion of the stampedes have returned, reporting it a humbug. Quite a number, however, remain, satisfied that they have a "good thing." Nothing exciting in the way of new discoveries have been made lately, but the rich and extensive gold and silver quartz mines are being slowly yet surely developed. There is a large extent of country here very rich in the precious metals of silver and gold, and many splendid specimens of quartz containing these metals in great abundance are on exhibition here. These have been taken from a district of country 100 miles square, showing that the mining region is very extensive. Northwest of this district are the Mormon Basin, Powder river and John Day mines; north the Salmon river and Nez Percés, connecting with other well known mines further north; and to the east the Beaverhead mines, extending into the Rocky Mountains, and only disconnected with the Pike's Peak mines by the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains. Over this vast region of country there is perhaps no fifty miles without more or less gold. And by far the greater portion of it has good mines. Three hundred miles south of us are the rich gold and silver mines of the Humboldt and Washoe country, and some distance west and south are the rich placers of Southern Oregon and northern California. Of the country between these last named points and the Boise river country, nothing is known except that its geological appearance as described by many parties who have passed through it, is indicative of a rich mineral territory. Now, is it possible that this unknown region, in the very heart of so rich a mineral country, is a barren waste unproductive of anything to induce the onward march of civilization, and its redemption from obscurity? No! It cannot be. In my humble opinion it is rather a rich one in the golden dust surrounding it (compactly speaking), and methinks that to-night, while I write, I can hear it growling beneath its weight of unmined treasures, as it reproaches the *colleagues of Jackson county* for their neglect to reclaim it from its long night of gloom, and give to it the hope of a bright future among the surrounding portions of the treasure-laden earth. But I see by the *Sentinel*, that you are about to vindicate your lives from the reproach, by building the long-deferred road through that country to this (Boise country). Bravo! for you. Or if you can appreciate that exquisite phrase in vogue among the *disc* out here, "Bully for you," I say *bully for you*. Do this, and you are saved; do this, and then go to manufacturing at home, and you will make Jackson county, what it should be, the *pride* of the western world.

A party of thirty-six men, headed by men who have passed through that country, started some days ago on a prospecting tour through it. From their acquaintance with both gold and silver mining, and the general appearance of the country, they are sanguine of finding rich gold and silver mines there.

This morning, at daylight, James Hawkins formerly a partner with John Hulse in the Chavener ranch, near Evanville, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. He had been drinking and carousing all night, and without provocation, it seems, shot a saloon keeper through the thigh, who barely escaped death by knocking the muzzle of the pistol downwards as it was discharged. The saloon keeper immediately caught up his own pistol and shot Hawkins, as before stated. Parties here, acquainted with Hawkins, say that he was a quiet man when sober; yet they pronounce the killing justifiable. Verily, "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and who is deceived thereby is not wise."

A great many Jackson county people are here. Among them I will mention Rockefeller & Co., who are conducting the principal express business to these mines, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Walla Walla. We have a weekly express from Salt Lake, connecting with Rockefeller &

Co's at this place, thus making the chain of communication from the Atlantic States through this country to any portion of the Pacific coast complete. This express has given us telegraphic news from the Atlantic States four days in advance of any other express.

Col. Maury's command, 1st O. C., is encamped thirty miles from here. They move soon to the upper Snake River, for the protection of the emigrants. I heard yesterday that Captain Harris' company A, had resigned. WALLA WALLA.

THE DRAFT IN CALIFORNIA—The *Union's* Washington correspondent writes:
There seems to be some uncertainty here as to the policy to be pursued in California touching the draft. If it were likely that there would be a large number of persons on the Pacific coast who would take advantage of the \$300 clause, and thus help to raise the fund for the pay of volunteering returned soldiers, there is no doubt but the draft would be made in all the Pacific States; but as Californians are believed to be a fighting race, it is thought that many will accept the draft, and that the rest will find no difficulty in furnishing substitutes if it is made so reasonable that their duty is to go into active service on this side of the continent. Should you have any disturbances in the State or upon the border, from Indians or Spanish sources, the draft will be made anyhow, and the enrollment will take place whether the conscription is made or not. Nobody has recommended any names to the Provost Marshall General for the appointments to be made in California under the conscription act, consequently none have been made, and Col. Fry informs your correspondent that he waits to see to be substituted to him before taking any action. The law gives him no authority to exempt any State from enrollment, though reasonable exemptions may induce the Secretary of War to exempt the States of the Pacific from an enforcement of the draft.

We observe that the United States Revenue Collectors in this State have received instructions to receive the \$300 exemption fee; but this is probably only a general circular, sent to all United States Collectors, without special reference to California.

Women's Waters—Men do admit a reasonably small lot in women, but a "four-glass" waist—*Nem!* A few quite young dandies fancy "under girls"—*shudder*, I mean, in waist, slimness and general figure—but of a thousand men of my acquaintance I never heard one praise a "skin waist," and I have heard hundreds speak of being as a monstrous aesthetic blunder. Indeed, so much are men struck with this absurd custom, that they often mention it to refute the statement that "women dress to please men," or else to prove that women can never understand a man's taste in woman. The latter dogma is probably the true one. Nineteen men in twenty, for example, prefer an over-plump woman to a lean one, but ninety-nine women in a hundred think the contrary is the fact, and, perhaps, for that reason, abhor adipose, as if it were leprosy!—*Boston Post*.

In Chicago a physician was called to see a lady who had been poisoned under the following peculiar circumstances: she is employed in the manufacture of millinery goods, and is frequently in the habit of biting off the thread while sewing, not knowing that all articles of the kind are saturated with arsenic, as a portion of the coloring matter. She had absorbed into the system a sufficient quantity of the poison to have proved fatal had it not been for the timely interference of medical aid. This should be a sufficient warning to all persons against the dangerous practice.

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and equality. Being new every week or day it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the individual and the community. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise be spent in idleness and mischief.

The area of the new State of West Virginia is twenty-three thousand square miles, which is greater than that of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, or any of the Eastern States, except Maine.

Prentice says that a juvenile being asked what meekness was, replied, "meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

"Mrs. Dobson, how's your husband?"
"He's dying, marm, and I don't wish anybody to disturb him."