

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, - AUGUST 26, 1863.

THE NEWS.—Advices from our land and naval forces before Charleston give assurance that the time rapidly draws nigh when the ragged stars and bars of the Southern Conspiracy will be torn from the historic walls of Ft. Sumter, never more to be replaced while time shall last. Gilmore's Parrott guns have demolished the outer wall; and the main wall, after two days' bombardment was cracked even to the water's edge and crumbling. It was thought that, by the evening of the 19th the fort would be completely reduced. Gilmore was satisfied with the progress made. With Sumter harmless, Admiral Dahlgren is prepared to pass the obstructions in the harbor between Sumter and Moultrie, and thus put the city itself within point-blank range of the guns of the impregnable monitors.

Lee, under cover of a feint of offensive operations against Meade, is reported to be falling back towards Richmond via Gordonsville. From all points the enemy are contracting their lines, with the apparent intention of massing their forces. The Army of the Potomac, largely reinforced, may soon be on the track of Lee's retreating army. Rosecrans and Burnside will speedily complete the destruction of Bragg's demoralized army, should that braggadocio make a stand at Chattanooga. This done, Roseau, with ten thousand cavalry, will sweep through the very center of the Confederacy, breaking up railroad communications and destroying military stores and supplies. Grant and Sherman in Mississippi, and Banks in Louisiana can hold their departments and spare forces for a combined and successful attack on Mobile. At all points we have able commanders, who enjoy the full confidence of their armies and the country, and the good and glorious work of conquering a peace must and will go resistlessly on.

LATEST.—By dispatch of this evening, we are told by a N. Y. Herald's dispatch that Lee is receiving reinforcement, and preparing for an offensive campaign! On the 20th Sumter's guns were silenced, and walls badly shattered, and the rebels were soon expected to abandon it.

The Army of the Cumberland had arrived before Chattanooga, and commenced offensive operations against Bragg's forces. Col. Philip's mounted infantry made a destructive raid to Grenada, Miss.,—burned 57 locomotives, 400 cars, machine shops, etc.

[Communicated.]

ARKANSAS' MILL.—Who would not be proud of the growth and enterprise of our country, yea even Southern Oregon, with her vast resources and modern improvements. We are told by inference that a new mill is about to be located in this lovely region. The cause, perhaps, arises from the recent combination of "Millers" in this Valley. The new mill is to be run by "the Gods [who] grind slow but fine." About forty-five pounds of flour and nineteen of shorts will be given in exchange, but no bran, it being entirely reduced by the exceeding fineness of the grist. These extraordinary inducements can be given, because of the very cheap construction of the mill and the simple manner in which it is run. No fuel required but gas.

H. B. Parker, Deputy Collector, will be in Jacksonville on the 28th and 29th of September, in Kerbyville on October 2d, and in Waldo on October 4th, for the collection of U. S. Taxes now due. See advertisement.

BACK AGAIN.—We had the pleasure this week of shaking hands with our friend Mr. James Twogood, of Leland. He had just returned from a visit to his friends in Chicago and Michigan, and, sensible to the list, brought with him a lady as partner of his joys. He seems greatly pleased to be back again, and says he has lived too long in this "land of cloudless skies and sunny climes" to appreciate the beauties of a life in the Northwestern States. Last winter, for once, he indulged in their most exhilarating amusement, sleigh-riding. He says, if he ever imagines he wants another sleigh-ride, he will hitch his horse to a buggy, wrap himself in buffalo-ropes, get into the buggy, place his bare feet on a cake of ice imported for the occasion, and drive around until sufficiently exhilarated. To a man of vivid imagination the effect would be about the same.

Ho! ye that have scissors, bowie-knives, or axes to grind, don't trust to self-sharpening, but go to the Arkansas Mill, over the way. They have employed the "Gods who grind slowly, but very fine." The Union Leaguers intend to employ them to sharpen their knives for "midnight assassinations." If the "Gods" grind fast enough, the work of death will soon commence. Each member is pledged by a "midnight oath" to assassinate a "Democrat" at "midnight," after which he is to be hurried off to Arkansas. A pilot who has made his way from Arkansas under similar circumstances would be considered a valuable acquisition to the League.

"SOUL GRAPES."—The Richmond Enquirer says that in the capture of Vicksburg the Federals have become possessed of an elephant on dear terms; that it will require 200,000 Federal soldiers to hold the river, and assume to be rejoiced that Pemberton's army is released from the "vain and useless" task of holding Vicksburg, and can be used to greater advantage elsewhere. If the possession of the great Father of Waters is of no consequence, what have they, in the fast-contracting limits of the Confederacy, that is worth fighting for.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Louis Tucker, who had his thigh broken a couple of months since by a stage accident at Phoenix, is now able to walk around on crutches. He takes his misfortune very philosophically, and says he will soon be all right. Hope so. Mr. Ad. Helms, the popular turfman, who, it will be remembered, had his collarbone broken a few weeks ago, is very near "himself again."

The name of a beautiful lake in California has been changed from Lake Bigler to Lake Tahoe. "Tahoe," we are told, is an Indian name, and signifies "clear water." "Bigler" is just the reverse. To either a Pennsylvanian or Californian, it is suggestive of a dirty, slimy pool of political treason.

The Eugene Review of the 22d inst., says, "five soldiers deserted from Camp Baker, Jackson county, last week." This is a mistaken statement. We have authority to say that not one soldier has deserted from that Camp in the two months past.

We hear it intimated by several persons that the "God" who "grinds slow" but dem fine for the Arkansas Traveler over the way, is none other than Equire Simpson, of Butte Creek. Shouldn't wonder.

Mr. Henry Judge has returned from San Francisco, where has purchased a fine stock of saddlery and harness, which he will soon have in his store at this place.

DROWNED.—On the 21st instant, a boy named Eldridge Tibbets, of Portland, was drowned while bathing in the Willamette, near the city named.

Messrs. T. J. & J. S. Butler intend starting a weekly paper at Bannock City, to be called the Boise News, between the 1st and 15th of September.

Sachs Bros. are opening new goods, direct from San Francisco, at the Branch Store at Phoenix. Advertisement next is sue.

Messrs. Granville Sears, J. B. Wrisley and Wm. Burke, have the thanks of the corps of SENTINEL printers for fine melons.

Hon. Wm. H. Weeks, Secretary of State, of California, died in Sacramento on the 16th inst.

Jeff. Davis said in a recent speech that he "would sooner combine with hyenas than Yankees." Quite likely. A fellow feeling makes him wondrous kind.

Quartz Ledges.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY, August 20, 1863.

El. Sentinel.—My purpose to-day will be to lay before those interested in quartz mining, a few ideas which may be of some importance to them.

The opinion I have of the ledges, which have been discovered up to the present time and worked in the neighborhood of Applegate, Rogue River, Gold Hill, etc., is this: that they are fissure veins—that is, that when the up-throw of the system of ledges took place the earth was rent in every direction by the volcanic force. The true gold-bearing quartz ledges of Southern Oregon are, according to my calculation, immediately west of 46 longitude, running north and south. These ledges come up, it would seem, at the point of contact of the trap and sedimentary rocks at a natural opening in the earth's surface. When the rocks were displaced, and removed apart sufficient to admit those ledges, as a consequence the concussion was felt probably for many miles. The volcanic crust of the earth swelled up and was rent in every direction; openings were made regardless of polarity, and these fissure were filled with pay-quartz, but of a character evidently different from the true ledges. (We have samples of quartz from the Enterprise quartz ledge—which is beyond doubt a true ledge—entirely different from the above named.) These veins, of course, would be the narrowest at the bottom, just as they have been found, and of limited depth, hence so many have proved failures. I gather these conclusions or principles from an examination of various works on quartz mining, compared with our ledges.

The true ledge is to be found always at the point of contact of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks. A tunnel run at any depth, no matter how deep, aiming for the centre of the highest out-crop—cutting the ledge at right angle, of course—will never fail of success, for the deeper you go the better the ledge will be found to be developed and the better it will pay. Again: a true ledge holds a persistent course, following the parallelism of the neighboring mountain chain, which here is about north and south, bearing a little towards the east. Outside of the true ledges will be found other ledges running at all points of the compass, having a dip as diverse as the course, frequently the hanging walls being detached and well defined. These ledges, decrease in power as they descend, and all have the distinguishing characteristics that the two walls of the ledge are of the same uniform character of rock—it may be trap, or it may be sedimentary, it is immaterial which. The uniformity of character of wall rock indicates only that it is a fissure vein, the rock having been rent and filled and closed up again at the bottom, making a V-shaped vein. These veins pay first rate at the out-cropping, but have not the "bottom." Hence, because a ledge assays well, or shows rich in metal at the out-crop, it is no safe indication of true merit, but to the mind of experienced miners and eminent mineralogists, it is greatly to be distrusted.

Why essays differ so widely from practical working results, we are not prepared to say, since the gold is not formed as an oxide. It is well known that an assay as a reputed value of a mine, and as ordinarily made by selecting a small choice piece of rock, is not to be relied upon; and this may be the entire secret. But were there oxides, which fire and fluxes would be required to reduce to metallic form, it might fully explain it. The principal indications, then, it would seem, which are to guide one in determining the expediency of expending money in prospecting a ledge are, the character of the bed-rock, and the position of the ledge in relation to them. That is, whether the ledge is at the point of contact of volcanic and sedimentary rock, or entirely encased in either of them. The ledge in the former position will contain the metal in sulphurets, and metal in the latter in metallic form alone, a result probably of the passage through the bed-rock to the surface. In trap bed-rock we always find "pocket ledges" in California. In slate bed-rock we find the quartz lying in lenticular masses, the metal being in pocket. But at the point of contact of the trap and slate, we find the true ledge, or mother ledge, of this slate, containing gold alloyed with 12 per cent. of silver, in the form of fine gold and sulphurets.

It is a mooted question whether quartz veins are filled from above by infiltration, or from below by volcanic injection. The article above shows that the latter opinion is the basis. There is unequivocal and undoubted connection between the ledge and the topography of the country. The ledge is, as an almost universal rule, to be sought for at the out-crop of the hill, and not in the low-lands and ravines. Hence we conclude that the ledge—that is, that the volcanic force that brings up the ledge—makes

the hill. To state the matter a little differently: suppose that the ledge is forced to the surface, a sheet of molten quartz, miles in length, the steam degenerated would force its way out, and at the opening made—the pressure once removed, resistance once weakened—all the force would rush to that point, making a hill, leaving a ravine, of course, and in which deep sinking would be required to reach the ledge, and yet it would be found cropping on the hill.

This question of topography is a vital one in quartz mining, and should not for a moment be lost sight of, and the more it is studied and apprehended, together with the chemical character and geological position of the surrounding rock, the more certain we are of successful results to our labors.

Accompanied with the above, I endeavor to give you a few ideas from this locality. Times are dull for this time of the year. The complaint is—no water or no "oro." A. B. Mellwain's new fire-proof building, at Waldo, is about finished. It is really an ornament to that place. Considerable excitement is manifested in copper. I learn that a good many are out seeking for the article. The results are unknown yet. We have all the indications in the world for rich and extensive copper mines here, and shall not feel the least surprised to hear of the discovery of rich copper lodes, very soon.

The most extensive underground mining in this part of the country is carried on at Empire quartz ledge. The ledge is worked day and night, and their mill is in perpetual motion. The incline shaft they are sinking is some hundred feet down from the surface, and the deeper they go the better they find the ledge developed. This ledge may be safely put down as the best developed ledge ever discovered in this part of the country. I understand that the company have filed their certificate for incorporation at the State secretary's office.

Yours, until some other time,
RENLICh.

Married.

At Willow Springs, Aug. 20th, 1862, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. ROBERT M. STRANG to Miss EVELINE COLLIER, all of this county.

NEW TO-DAY

U. S. Tax Notice.

THE UNITED STATES TAXES for the counties of JACKSON and JOSEPHINE having become due and payable, notice is hereby given that the Collector will be in attendance at Jacksonville, Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 28 & 29, Kirbyville, Friday, Oct. 2d, and at Waldo, Saturday, Oct. 3d, 1863,

to receive the same and issue Licenses. Tax-payers will please notice the following extracts from the U. S. Excise Laws: "All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes, etc., as aforesaid, assessed upon them, to the Collector within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional on the amount thereof." "Sec. 59.—And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required by this act, without taking out such license in that behalf required, he, she or they shall, for every such offense, respectively forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, and if other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred."

"§ 1.—The PENALTIES prescribed by law will be rigidly enforced on all who fail to pay within the time specified in the above notice. L. W. COE, U. S. Collector for the State of Oregon. Office of Collector of Int'l Rev., Portland, Oreg., Aug. 12, 1863. aug20td

EVANSVILLE HOTEL

RENTS

THE above hotel, situated at EVANSVILLE, Jackson County, Oregon, near the Rogue River Company's bridge across Rogue River, with a Fine Garden, splendidly enclosed, and some land adjoining, will be for rent on and after the 1st day of October, 1863. The present occupant will dispose of some furniture to the incoming tenant. This is a most favorable opportunity for some good man to get into a good paying business. Also, the T'Vault Ranch adjoining said town, 500 acres of fine meadow, for rent at the same time. Apply to Thomas Chavener, near the premises. THOMAS CHAVENER, August 14, 1863. aug14td

EAGLE MILLS!

THE undersigned, present owner of these mills, would notify the public that he has secured the services of an experienced miller, and will furnish the Very best article of Flour in exchange for wheat, at the following rates, to-wit: For each bushel of good wheat, thirty-six pounds of flour, two pounds of middlings and eight pounds of bran. ALLEN F. FARNHAM, Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1862. tf

HARVEST IS OVER

AND we want money to buy our Fall Goods, and hereby request our friends, both in town and country, to pay up without delay. RYAN, MORGAN & CO. Aug. 20, 1863. aug22td

BRADBURY & WADE,

JACKSONVILLE,

Wholesale & Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Liquors, Tobacco & Segars, PRODUCE,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE,

MINERS' TOOLS,

All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

BRADBURY & WADE

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

Large & Well-Selected

STOCK OF

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

NEW STYLES DRESS

—AND—

Millinery Good

Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods

CARPETING,

Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

MEN AND BOYS'

Spring & Summer

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

AND ALSO A

Fine Assortment of

Ladies, Men and Boys'

Boots and Shoes!

OUR PHOENIX AND ASHLAND

Houses

Will be supplied with a Good Assortment

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Which will be sold at

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE TEAS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

WOOL AND HIDES BOUGHT by RYAN MORGAN & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.