

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 64.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

NO. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
W. L. RAY, N. G.
SILAS J. DAY, R. Sec'y.
Trustees—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Dorris.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will hold its regular communications on the First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.

All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

G. W. GREER, H. P.
L. SAGHS, Sec'y.

D. W. M. DOUTHITT. JAMES D. FAY.

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 29, '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,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given to collection of claims. 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 book account, will please call and settle up, or their account will be placed for collection in the hands of my attorney.

My old patrons will still find me, as ever, ready to attend to my professional duties. May 6, 1863. may6if

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 & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Grick 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, CONFEC-

TIONERY, 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. jllif

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—

Harpers Weekly, Frank Leslie's, Yankee Nations, etc., regularly received and for sale at the VARIETY STORE.

PACK-SADDLES constantly on hand

my Harness and Saddlery establish- ment. 15 HENRY JUDGE.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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ADVERTISERS.

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

LIST OF AGENTS, who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:

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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to August 29th.

Fortress Monroe, 28th.—Major Stevenson, with forty men of the 3d regiment of Pa. artillery, made a reconnaissance in armed steamer Smith up Chickahominy, Monday, 24th. He went 10 miles up and destroyed a number of small boats. When about nine miles from the mouth of the river they were attacked by 400 of Robinson's cavalry, and repulsed them. They destroyed the building used by Robinson as headquarters. The expedition returned without loss after obtaining all information desired.

The Savannah News of 18th says it is estimated that the number of soldiers now in the Confederate service ready for the field, is 573,000. It adds that this has reached nearly half our fighting population.

New York, 28th.—Gold 24 1/2.

Washington, 28th.—Navy Department has information of the capture of the English screw steamer *Crosscut*, for violating the blockade at Wilmington, by steamer *Rhode Island*, with her cargo of cotton, tobacco and turpentine. Rear Admiral Co-municates results of the expedition up White river, which adds nothing to results already known. He confirms reports that the rebels are fortifying bayou Metoe. Price and Kirby Smith are at Little Rock. Marmaduke is also near that place.

Baltimore, 28th.—The gunboat *Satellite* and tug *Reliance*, with the crews of both vessels, were captured on Saturday, 22d, by the rebels, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. The Captain of the *Satellite* is reported killed.

Nassau, 18th.—Reports say quite a riot took place at Graytown, between people and soldiers. Two hundred and three on both sides killed. Several blockade runners had returned to Nassau. One per Savannah, says old walls of that city had been demolished.

Memphis, 25th.—Advices from New Orleans to the 20th have been received. The steamer *Concier*, with the 49th Illinois on board, collided with the steamer *Des Are*, ten miles below Memphis, sinking the former near the shore. Some lives were lost. Some say forty, but it is not believed. Five thousand rations, baggage and 50,000 rounds of ammunition lost.

Fortress Monroe, 28th.—The *Mobile Tribune* of 18th says, there are now sixteen vessels in the harbor of Pensacola, some of which are vessels of war and transports. The Yankees are building two immense hospitals at the navy yard. All the negroes are being sent to New Orleans to be placed in Yankee regiments.

Memphis, Aug. 25th.—Information has been received from Arkansas to the effect that Kirby Smith had been invested as Provincial Secretary of War, with full power to act as he deemed best, without awaiting general orders from the rebel War Department. His head quarters are at Little Rock, which is now the grand center of Confederate military operation in the trans-Mississippi department.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, 28th

—At noon to day a party of guerrillas attacked a party who were carrying mail from a cavalry division stationed at Haywood church, killing one and capturing four. They took the mail, and made their escape early this morning. Three rebel surgeons were captured on this side of the Rappahannock by our troops. They will be treated as spies.

New York, 29th.—A special dispatch to the *World* says, the rebels made a daring raid on the Rappahannock, on Thursday, capturing two gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, and the revenue cutter *Putnam*. The rebels came off with small boats. They dashed on Leslie, which they succeeded in taking, and a signal was then made to the *Putnam* which also came into their clutches. Each gunboat carried one Dalgren gun. The mouth of the Rappahannock is blockaded. It is not believed that the rebels will be able to get boats out of the river, otherwise they might come up the Potomac and do much damage. Advice from the army of the Potomac say that it is quite plain that Lee has no intention of crossing the Rapidan. Deserters report that he will soon fall back.

Cincinnati, 25th.—Late information from Vicksburg report the death of Gen. Pemberton, killed by Texas soldiers. No particulars given. A numerously attended meeting held at Phelin, Tenn., passed resolutions expressing a desire to return to the Union, and repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861. The 14th army corps has been transferred by general Grant to the army of the Gulf. Preparations were being made at New Orleans, on the 10th, for a movement in some direction.

Fortress Monroe, 28th.—The tug boat *Western World*, just arrived from the fleet off Wilmington, reports that on Tuesday afternoon, 25th, one hour before she left the steamer *Florida* arrived from off Charleston, with positive news that Fort Sumter and Wagner had fallen and were occupied by Union troops. The stars and stripes triumphantly wave over both forts. The Union troops were in the best spirits, and certain of the speedy reduction of Ft. Moultrie.

New York, 29th.—The following is additional by *Hibernia*: The *London News*, referring to Mexico, says that it is useless to deny that the feeling is that the Emperor Napoleon has done great service, both to the political and commercial world, in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine and restoring intercourse with a nation of such vast importance of territory. The Poles had defeated the Russians at Luzzgut, and captured 20,000 ruples.

San Francisco, 30th.—Dispatches state that should Charleston be taken, General Butler will be placed in command. Some three hundred of White's guerrillas crossed the Potomac at White's ford, yesterday, and gobbled up about forty of our men, and a number of teams belonging to the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Fortress Monroe, 29th.—A dispatch from *News* says, on the morning of the 17th a large sloop of war, of ten guns, flying the British flag, swept past the blockaders, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington. This is the fourth rebel vessel of war that has run this blockade within six weeks.

Rebel papers, received at Monkhead City, say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out half a million of black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land, at the close of the war.

Trenton, N. J., 29th.—Volunteering in this State is proceeding briskly. It is thought that the quota will be filled in a few days, thus doing away with the necessity of a draft.

New York, 29th.—Bermuda advices to the 25th have been received. The rebel steamer *Gladiator* had arrived there. The rebel steamer *Robert Lee* reports having been chased by a Federal cruiser for five hours, and compelled to throw overboard three hundred bales of cotton to escape. The *Florida* was seen on the 28th with a ship in tow, in latitude 25 and longitude 67.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a letter from a gentleman who has traveled through Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama, who says should a proclamation be published offering pardon to those laying down their arms, great good would come of it.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY.—Maj. Geo. Marston, Paymaster U. S. Army, arrived by the last steamer from the East, and has been directed to pay the troops stationed at Walla Walla, Lapwai and Boise. Maj. Francis will pay them at the Dalles, and at Colville, while Maj. Winston will, as heretofore, disburse gold and greenbacks to the brave defenders of our rights who are located west of the Cascade mountains. —*Oregonian* 28th ult.

Alleged Important Discovery in Smelting Copper.

[From the S. F. Bulletin of Aug. 29th.]

We have been shown a specimen of clay-like substance which is called the hydrated silicate of cadmium. This substance, if it possesses the peculiar properties for fluxing metals which are claimed for it by its discoverer, bids fair to create a revolution in the art of copper-smelting, and will enable California to export the pure metal instead of the ore. This silicate of cadmium was discovered on a ranch in Contra Costa county by James T. McDougall, who brought some of it to this city to experiment on for the purpose of extracting the Cadmium, but found great difficulty in doing so without going to too great expense to make it profitable to work. William Niel, a copper-smith, (who is also a practical chemist and mineralogist,) on whose premises Mr. McDougall was experimenting, was impressed with the idea that the substance might be useful for fluxing metals, and on the attempts to extract cadmium failing, he, at the solicitation of Mr. McDougall, made various trials with it in connection with other materials. In these trials Mr. Niel succeeded in making what he claims to be the best flux known for smelting copper. The great value of this discovery, he says, lies in the fact that in one smelting with flux copper can be obtained of from 98 to 99 per cent. purity, while the residue, composed of other metals and impurities, contains but a mere trace of copper in it. These tests have been made with every description of copper ore, oxides, sulphates, or whatever form in which copper has been found in California, Nevada, or Colorado. In over two hundred assays made by Mr. Niel, it is stated that every one has been successful in extracting the entire copper which was in the ore.

When this process is compared with the most approved processes in use elsewhere to smelt and purify copper, the value of the alleged discovery can hardly be over-estimated. By the Swansea (Wales) process the richest of copper ores have to be smelted four times, while the poorer grades of ore have to undergo from eight to twelve different smelting and other processes, before it becomes pure enough for commercial uses. The high freights, smelting, and other charges upon shipments of copper ore to foreign ports; the long delay in receiving returns, and the high rates of interest charged upon advances, combined, form a large sum which is in favor of smelting here; and this new flux, if it in extensive practice proves all that is claimed for it, will soon cause all our copper ores to be smelted before exportation. This in time will stimulate manufacturers of copper for commercial uses, and the whole will open an extensive and new field for profitable labor for our people.

There is another advantage claimed for this discovery, which it is said will almost pay all the expenses of smelting. The slag arising from the flux is of a hard, tenacious and glassy nature, but of beautiful colors, according to the combination of minerals in the ore smelted. This slag can be made into water pipes, floor tiles, door knobs and many articles for which it is well adapted, and be sold at remunerative prices. It can also be used for receptacles for cold chemical processes, as it is said to be unaffected by acids. The supply of ore cadmium is said to be inexhaustible, the vein being 33 feet thick, and has been traced on the surface over 1,000 feet in length. The mine is owned jointly by the discoverer, Mr. McDougall, and the ranch proprietor, but a sale is now pending to a company, most of the shareholders in which are interested in the various copper mines of this State and Colorado Territory. The sum of \$2,500 is being expended to make trials of this flux on a large scale, and if the result proves all that is claimed, extensive smelting works will be erected on the shores of the bay, somewhere in the vicinity of this city. Although experiments have only been made with copper ores, it is believed that this flux, with some few changes, is equally well adapted for gold and silver smelting.

PRaise FOR GENERAL GRANT.—The *Mobile Evening News* of July 31st says editorially:

Gen. Grant's conduct in paroling the Vicksburg prisoners is to be investigated, and we hope that his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow to the Confederacy. Pemberton's army is dispersed, and Texas and Louisiana regiments crossed the Mississippi river and are lost beyond recall. The whole mass of them were precipitated upon Johnston's camp to eat up his stores and discourage decimate his ranks; and now they are ordered to report to the same officer as fast as they are exchanged, which they will not do, as they hate him. We put upon record, if Gen. Pemberton is assigned to the command of that army, it will be equivalent to an edict consigning that army to annihilation. Not a tith of it will ever be gathered together again.

There could be no higher praise bestowed upon General Grant.

The following appeared on the outside of a letter from a soldier, addressed to a young lady. "Soldier's letter, and na' a red, hard tack instead of bread. Postmaster, shove this letter through, I've na' a stamp, but seven months' due."

Patriotic Report.

The Oregon Conference of the M. E. Church, for 1863, adopted the following, which we copy from the *Christian Advocate*:

The Stars and Stripes float peacefully over the place in which we meet. To us, at the present moment, this is a fact of great significance. We accept it as the chosen cherished emblem of our national liberty, more dear to us than any other, save the precious cross of Christ. A terrible and uncalculated rebellion, gigantic in its dimensions, unparalleled in the history of earth for atrocity and wickedness, has called its myriad hosts to the battle-field, and we are just now in the toils of a fearful conflict to prevent the dismemberment, if not the destruction of the best Government on the face of the earth. Myriads of lives, and over three hundred millions of treasure have been expended in the struggle and the end is not yet.

We are fully convinced our cause is just, and while its fortunes have been various, our assurance of final success remains unshaken. The recent achievements of our whole army encourage us. God is for us; and though we be severely and justly tried, He will vindicate our cause.

We long for peace; but we see no hope for it except in victory over every traitor in arms, and the conquest of every acre of rebel soil. In a crisis like the present, it is the most solemn duty of every citizen to rally to the support of a cause so glorious in itself, and so vital to the very existence of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, as members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the bounds of the Oregon Conference, we cheerfully renew our vows of uncompromising and unconditional loyalty to the United States of America, a nationality we gladly acknowledge, and resolve by God's blessing to maintain.

2. That while it is our duty, enforced alike by the word of God and book of Discipline, to submit to, and co-operate with, regularly constituted authorities, we will most earnestly enjoin the same upon our people. "Putting them in mind to be subject unto principalities, and powers, to obey magistrates, and to be ready for good work."

3. That while we recognize the right of the people to discuss the measures of the Government; at the same time we would counsel, that in the present critical condition of public affairs, this right is to be exercised with great forbearance, caution and prudence; cheerful obedience rather than criticism, is the duty of the hour.

4. That our prayers and our most earnest efforts shall not be withheld from the Government in its labors to crush the rebellion and re-establish the Union. And we hereby assure the authorities at Washington, and the army and navy of the country, that we sympathize most profoundly with their noble struggles and sacrifices. Nothing shall come between us and them.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
P. M. STARR,
W. J. FRANKLIN,
DAVID RUTLEDGE,
JAS. H. WILBER.

"FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART."—Gen. Gilmore at Charleston appears to be "firing the Southern heart" to some purpose. He is stirring up the South Carolinians by dropping Greek fire into the heart of their commercial metropolis. The South Carolina fire-eaters have met a fire they cannot out. Fierce as they are, it is beyond their powers of digestion. They are ordinary salamanders, but it takes the extraordinary kind to chew up shells filled with such a "villainous compound" as those contained which Gilmore tossed into the streets of Charleston. The nest of rebel rattlesnakes has been effectually stirred up. For the men who began this infernal rebellion the lake of fiery brimstone in the pit of perdition may be held in reserve; but so far as their career on this mundane sphere is concerned, Greek fire is an available and appropriate substitute. Greek fire has a tendency to scorch where it falls; it is as unquenchable as the pangs of remorse in a guilty breast. It is a "villainous compound;" like treason, it "smells to heaven." Greek fire, in short, must have been originally designed for Charleston. Fancy the suddenly awakened chivalry, as the brilliant but foul-smelling fire-balls fell among them, leaving the doomed city "in a continuous stream," holding their noses with an intense disgust!—*Sac. Union*.

A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should flag him replied—"If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system—The heavy strokes upwards and the light strokes down."

Some one has discovered that the largest room in the world is the "room for improvement."