

THE OREGON SENTINEL.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

The News by Telegraph.

The telegraph having been in good working order the entire week, we are enabled to give our readers considerable interesting news, and dates reaching from January 27th to Feb. 5th.

While the armies appear to be lying idle, they are at least holding the ground which they have won, which itself would eventually be the destruction of rebel hopes. But we have still more hopeful indications of the decline of the rebel cause in the vast numbers of deserters who are daily forsaking the rebel crew and penitently returning to the protection of the old flag which is held out to all. Through much suffering they are learning wisdom. The cold and cheerless winter of inactivity is undoubtedly most demoralizing to the rebel armies. Men with empty stomachs and shoeless feet, if unemployed, are apt to consider where they best can secure food and clothing, and the consequence is that they follow the fumes of the coffee they scent afar off from the Union armies.

The President has ordered that a draft of five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years, or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March. Out of this number it is probable that one-half will pay the \$300 exemption, and the balance strengthen the armies beyond precedent, and enable them to complete the job of subduing the rebels during the coming Spring and Summer. The Pacific States and Territories will probably each be called on to furnish their quota. "We are ready, Father Abraham."

That most doubtful authority, the New York Herald says Seward is certain we are on the eve of a war with France, and that he therefore bids France defiance. We expect news contradicting this report in a day or two.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri is dead. He is succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Hall. It is not known whether he adheres to either the Radical or Conservative factions of that State, but we judge from the tone of the extract from his message, that he is a good Union patriot.

Jas. B. Clay, the degenerate son of Henry Clay, died in Canada on the 26th ult. Affairs at Charleston remain unchanged. The city is steadily shelled by our batteries. Gilmore is expected North.

Among other reports of minor interest is one that Imboden has crossed the Potomac and had reached as far as Chambersburg on his way to Harrisburg. The number of his force is not stated, but let it be great or small, he can find no Northern Democratic friends that he can depend on. The fate of Morgan awaits him.

According to Mr. Methuinger, who professes to be Secretary of the Treasury for the bubble called the "Confederacy," that concern has used "Treasury Notes" to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and seven hundred millions of these issues are now in circulation! To keep the machine running to the end of 1864, he asks for appropriations to the amount of \$1,427,000,000! We suppose the bogus Congress will duly comply with his demands, and what is more, furnish the money in good hard coin! If they don't, Methuinger says the "Confederacy must succumb."

\$500 REWARD.—Sheriff Pinkham, of Boise county, offers the above reward for one Hugh Donohue, for murdering a man by the name of G. F. Miller, at Placerville, Boise county, on the 25th ult. Donohue is about 23 years of age, dark complexion, gray eyes, 5 feet 8 inches high, slim built, and quick spoken.—Golden Age.

MORE COPPER.—From Messrs. J. and W. L. Gaston, who have recently returned from a trip to the copper mines on Illinois River, we learn that a very extensive copper mining district has been discovered near the junction of Illinois and Rogue rivers. The Champion company has been prospecting in that district for about one year, and has finally struck a rich lead of copper. They have already run two tunnels—one seventy, and the other about thirty feet in length, and have about one hundred tons of shipping ore nearly ready for market. There are five other companies who have located claims, viz: The Pioneer, the Virgin, the Hunchback, the Moore & Child's, and a company from this place. A large amount of prospecting is expected to be done there next season. This district possesses a great advantage over the mines of Josephine and Del Norte counties, as steamboats can be navigated on Rogue river to within about six miles of the Champion mine, throughout the year, and connecting with the schooners at the mouth of the river, will afford cheap transportation to San Francisco.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.—By a mistake of the writer the Union men of Jackson county were called, by authority of E. F. Russell, to convene in precinct meeting on the 20th of February, and in County Convention on the 27th of the same month. The call is corrected in this issue to conform with the recommendation of the Union State Convention. Precinct meetings will be held on the 5th of March ensuing, and the County Convention on the 12th.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Prof. E. R. Jones notifies the public that he is located at the U. S. Hotel for the purpose of instructing pupils in the art of graceful dancing. Prof. Jones has the reputation of being a very accomplished teacher, and those wishing to learn how to neatly "trip the light fantastic toe," or "thread the giddy labyrinth of the waltz," should avail themselves of this fine opportunity. See Advertisement.

ACCIDENT.—A few days since, Gabriel Jones, an old and respected citizen of this county, while going through the woods near his house was taken for a deer, by his son, who was out hunting, and shot. The ball passed directly across the forehead, fracturing the skull slightly. Surgical aid was soon procured and at last accounts he was doing well.—Overland Press.

The Southern Oregon Water Ditch and Mining Company will commence the construction of a water ditch from Applegate Creek to Sterling as soon as the snows on the Crescent City road melt sufficiently to enable them to get their saw-mill over the mountains to Applegate. All work preliminary to that has been done.

QUARTZ.—We have been shown some beautiful specimens of quartz rock this week by Mr. A. G. Rockefeller & Co. taken from a ledge discovered by them in the Willow Springs vicinity. The rock resembles that of the richly-paying Swinton quartz lead.

PICTURES.—We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Jas. Twogood, of Leland, for a collection of war pictures, in colors, and also what we take to be a genuine photograph likeness of a *navied*. The present was very acceptable.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Mr. J. E. Clark and Dr. G. W. Greer, offer their desirable homesteads for sale. Persons desiring to invest in town property, should give them a call.

We have had beautiful spring weather this week, and with the change has come a great improvement in the general health of our community.

TEN MILE TROT over the Pioneer race course, San Francisco, between the horses "George" and "Oregon John," was won by the former. Time, 31:30.

WHEN a criminal is to suffer the death penalty in Utah Territory, he is allowed the choice of three modes of execution: beheading, hanging or shooting.

The attention of the people of Phoenix and vicinity is called to the advertisement of Orvil Dodge, Photographs.

Remember there is to be a Wagon Road Meeting at the Court House this afternoon. Attend it.

Awful Calamity at Santiago, Chili.

Our readers have seen the telegraphic announcement of the awful catastrophe which occurred on the night of the 8th of December, at Santiago, Chili.

We give a more detailed account of the terrible affair, gathering our facts from the English columns of the *Valparaiso Mercuro*.

On the evening of the 8th of December 3000 women and several hundred men were crammed within the walls of the Jesuit Church, at Santiago, celebrating the rites of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. Still the outside crowd fought to get in that they might hear their favorite priest, Ugarte, a passionate and vigorous declaimer. Ezaguirre, the Apostolic Nuncio and favorite of Pius IX., also founder of the American College at Rome, was likewise announced to preach. Ezaguirre having wounded the pride of Ugarte, by declaring that the illuminations in the Santiago church were nothing to compare with the illuminations at Rome, Ugarte determined to make, on this occasion, the grandest display ever witnessed upon the continent. The lighting of the lamps and candles had hardly finished when the liquid gas, in a transparency on the high altar, set on fire its fine wood-work, and wrapped in flames a kind of tabernacle wholly composed of canvas, pasteboard and wood. In less than two minutes, the altar, about twenty-three yards high and ten broad, was an extinguishable bonfire.

The advance of the fire was perhaps even more rapid than the panic of the audience. When the fire had flown from the altar to the roof, the whole flock of devotees rushed to the principal door. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy, and lastly, those near the chief outlet forced their way through the throng, even still struggling to get in, and, indeed, did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of *getting a good place*, which on this occasion meant a good place to die in. Then the flames having crept along the whole roof, and consequently released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they strung, a rain of liquid blue fire poured down upon the entangled throngs below. A new and more horrible conflagration broke out in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those wherein the Catholic imagination has labored to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour about two thousand human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men.

Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength, in tearing some from the death grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extricate them, the number of the saved by this means fell short of fifty. More than 500 persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of fifteen to twenty years. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty, because all their inhabitants have perished.

Never had such pyrotechny been seen before—20,000 lights, mostly camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a Hall of Fire. But the performance had not yet begun, when the crescent of fire at the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar overflowed, and climbing up the music draperies and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled forth a torrent of flame. The suddenness of the fire was awful. The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses—numbers fainting and all entangled by their long swelling dresses—rushed, as those who know that death is at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the paraffine lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of Hell was there, but far exceeded.

Acts of sublime heroism were performed, and among the noblest were the efforts of Mr. Nelson, U. S. Minister to Chili, and his constables, Mr. Meigs.

A lady named Orelia, having in vain implored some bystanders, on her knees, to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth, bearing her glorious load! A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to knot her handkerchief around her leg, so that her corpse might be recognized.

After the close of the awful scene, and while the smouldering heaps were yet sending up the smoke and effluvia to heaven, the people became frantic with wrath and demanded the demolition of the remaining walls of that huge temple of human sacrifice, so that a monument could be erected on the spot to the martyrs. The municipal body seconded the people, and on the 19th of December a petition to that effect was presented to the President of the Republic, then at the capital. A decree in accordance with the petition was ordered. The priests are bitterly opposed to what they call the sacrilegious work, and, at last accounts, threatened resistance to the decree. The Government is weak and vacillating, but the people are strong, and doubtless their will has triumphed.

The Administration and the Government.

The assailants of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, continue to make a distinction between the Administration and the Government. When these people have had the experience in civil wars that the people of England have had, they will see "the error of their way." Experience is a hard teacher. The English people are too familiar with that distinction between the Government and the men who administer it, for it ever to be possible for any set of demagogues to use it as it is now being used here for their delusion and discomfiture. They have passed through several crises such as this of ours, and, however carefully they may, in times of profound peace, dwell upon it in their speeches and writings, they are too wise to allow it to paralyze the public force in times of tremendous public peril. That distinction is in free Governments one that should carefully be kept in mind; but, like many other distinctions in the constitutional system, and, in fact, like the whole system itself, it depends for its value or its harm on the knowledge, temper and discretion of those who have it in charge. It is the right and duty of the majority, to decide when it shall be observed, and when it shall be overlooked. To allow every knave, or charlatan, or traitor, or other criminal who may mount a stump to intrench himself behind it, would inaugurate anarchy. We should have thieves arming themselves for their protection against the police, and declaring that while they revered the law, they held the Judges and Sheriff in abhorrence. We should have soldiers declaring that while they adored the Constitution they contemned and repudiated, and would not obey, either the President or their commanding officer. The illustrious Parker has furnished a striking example of what the views of his school are as to the nature of this "distinction," by solemnly and publicly releasing the whole army from obedience to its officers, after the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. And if the public were only insane enough to let him and his confederates have their way, we should have millions of private exponents of the Constitution scattered over the country, "distinguishing" between the Government and those who administer it, with such delightful clearness as to enable them to follow their own sweet wills in the commission of every species of crime and folly.

A TANNER.—During the siege of Vicksburg, several politicians called upon Gen. Grant one day to talk about political matters. General Grant listened to them for a few moments, and then interrupted them saying: "There is no use of talking politics to me. I know nothing about that subject, and furthermore, I don't know of any person among my acquaintances who does. But there is one subject with which I am perfectly acquainted. Talk of that and I am your man." "What is that, General?" asked the politicians in surprise. "Tanning leather," replied the General. Gen. Grant's father was a wealthy tanner out West, and before the rebellion, the General himself assisted in conducting the business. The work of "tanning" rebels is as famous to Grant.

E. H. Ewing, for many years at the head of the Nashville bar, and subsequently an active and influential orator in the rebellion, has written a letter to a relative in Nashville, expressing a desire to return to his allegiance under the President's proposition, and advising all his friends to pursue the same course.

The following preamble and resolution respecting JOHN F. GRAY, deceased, was unanimously adopted by the Quarterly Conference, of the M. E. Church, on Jacksonville Circuit, at its last Session, held Jan. 30, 1864.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world of trial, and from the Church on earth, our worthy brother, Rev. JOHN F. GRAY, a useful minister of the gospel of Christ, a devoted Christian, a patriotic citizen and true man; therefore,

Resolved, By the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Jacksonville Circuit, That we bow with submission to this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, which has deprived the Church of the wise counsel of one of her ministers, the community of one of its brightest ornaments, and his family of a noble-hearted and most excellent husband and father.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of brother Gray our sincere sympathy, our devout prayers, and tender regards, and may the closing hour with us and them be peaceful as his. Amen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, and that a copy be sent to the *Pacific Christian Advocate* and *OREGON SENTINEL* for publication. J. M. STAR, JAMES CUMMINGS, C. DAVENPORT.

Born.

—January 28, 1864, to the wife of Lieut. J. VANDER, near Phoenix, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

Pistol Lost—\$10 Reward.

ON the evening of the 2d inst., the subscriber lost a pistol between Jacksonville and Hamlin's ranch. The pistol is a very fine Navy-sized Colt's Revolver—iron stock. I will pay ten dollars for its recovery. The pistol can be left at the Sentinel Office, 5-66w1* J. A. ARCHER, Phoenix, Feb. 4, 1864.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

—AT—**Phoenix, Oregon,**

Where artistic and life-like pictures are being taken, unsurpassed for beauty of outline and touch of finish, and in the latest and most improved style of the art. Old pictures copied, improved, and restored imperishable. ORVIL DODGE, Phoenix, Jan. 30, '64. feb6w2

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE!

A DESIRABLE DWELLING, with a Stable and Out-houses, and a fine collection of Shrubbery, with Fruit Trees, etc., for sale on the

Most Liberal Terms.

Title Warranted. They are situated on the corner of Oregon and C. Streets. For further particulars enquire of Dr. G. W. Greer, at his office on California street, or at his residence on Oregon street. Jacksonville, Feb. 3, '64. feb6w1

FASHIONABLE DANCING Academy.

MR. E. R. JONES, Professor of the art of elegant and graceful dancing, by this means informs the people of this vicinity, that he has obtained a class, and will teach this art to all who apply at the hall of the U. S. Hotel. The class will meet on Tuesday and Saturday evenings of each week. At two o'clock, p. m., each Saturday, a class of ladies will receive instruction free of charge. Terms—\$2 lessons for \$5. Private lessons, either lady or gentleman, \$1 each. Jacksonville, Feb. 6, 1864. feb6w2

Notice to Holders of County Orders.

STATE OF OREGON } ss. County of Jackson. }

PERSONS holding the following county orders are hereby notified to present the same for payment: No. 473, presented April 12, 1859; No. 502, 503, 504, 495, 494, presented June 5, 1859; No. 245, presented Nov. 15, 1859; No. 527, 529, 530, 531, 532, presented April 19, 1860; Nos. 523, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, presented April 20, 1860; Nos. 615, 616, 617, presented May 10, 1860; Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, presented July 12, 1860; No. 17, presented July 24, 1860; No. 650, presented Aug. 4, 1860; Nos. 252, 410, 406, presented Dec. 11, 1860; No. 557, presented Feb. 20, 1861; Nos. 8, 391, presented March 2, 1861; Nos. 629, 630, presented March 18, 1861; Nos. 288, 672, 673, presented April 6, 1861. No interest will be allowed on these orders after this date. E. S. MORGAN, Co. Treas'r. Per E. F. RUSSELL, Deputy. Jacksonville, Feb. 6, '64. feb6w2