THE OREGON SENTINEL

Special by Telegraph

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento, Feb. 9th.

The Specific Contract Law was debated in the Senate to day, and laid over until to-morrow. In the Assembly Thompson Campbell read the following dispatch, which is in answer to one sent by him to Secretary Chase:

Washington, 8th.

To Thompson Campbell, etc.—I am clearly of opinion that California's Gold Law is against national policy, and shall be much gratified to see California declare herself in favor of one currency for the whole people by its repeal.

[Signed.] S. P. CHASE, Sec'y Treas'r.

The reading of this telegram was greeted with cheers in both Houses. Great pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the repeal of the law, and memorials against its repeal are pouring in from all parts of the State.

Aurora, Nev. Territory Feb. 9th.

About twelve o'clock to day an armed guard of the Citizen's Safety Committee, marched to the county jail and took out John Daley, James Buckley, James M. Masterson and John McDowell, alias Three Fingered Jack, charged with the murder of M. R. Johnson, in this city, a week ago, and hanged them on a gallows, erected in front of Armory Hall. Buckley addressed the crowd, saying that himself and Daley were guilty, but that McDowell and Masterson were innocent. Daley stated that he had killed Johnson because Johnson had killed his (Daley's) partner, and he only regretted he could not live to kill all connected with Johnson. Masterson simply said he was innocent. McDowell raved wildly, calling on God to witness that he died innocent, and told the crowd they were murdering an innocent man. Daley and McDowell appeared to be drunk, the former particularly so. Daley staggered about the platform and had to be held up when the time came. McDowell, just before his arms were tied, bid goodbye to all, then suddenly drew a derringer, put it to his breast and pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped and he dashed it down with a curse. Both Masterson and Buckley displayed great firmness. The signal gun was fired about half past one o'clock, and the souls of the four men were launched into eternity. The military had complete control of the city, and of everything connected with the execution. An immense crowd was present, but the most strict order prevailed.

Sacramento, 10th.

The repeal of the Specific Contract Bill was discussed in the Senate, to day, from 12 to 4 o'clock, and then defeated—ayes, 14; nos, 24. Notice of reconsideration was given, and all the Democrats voted no.

San Francisco, 11th.

Daniel Cotton, formerly a hotel coach driver and Thomas Chandler, were arrested this afternoon for conspiracy against a young woman, who arrived from the East the last steamer. The girl has a brother here who had written her directions to come to a certain hotel. When the steamer came to the wharf, Cotton approached the girl, under pretense of taking her to the hotel, hired carriage, and took her to a house of ill-fame and left her there. Upon ascertaining the character of the house she demanded to be shown to the hotel which was complied with, and the girl escaped. Cotton expected a reward from the proprietor. Chandler is charged as an accomplice. The police made a number of arrests before finding the right parties. As the lady is highly respectable a private examination will be accorded, and the names suppressed.

MEXICO.

Private letters from Mexican sources say: On the 27th Dec. Gen. Negrete attacked the French force at San Luis Potosi, but was compelled to retire with a loss of over 2000. On the 31st ult. he formed a junction with Gens. Gonzalez Ortega and Doblado, and on the 5th took the place by assault, after a severe fight of over four hours. The garrison was captured, with a large amount of ammunition. Gen. Mejia and staff escaped. They took the traitor Mexican officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and publicly shot them. They were in possession of the city at last advices, and had been joined by Zacatecas, and their force was daily increased by fresh troops.

It was supposed that Juarez would establish the seat of Government at Saltillo.

Since the defeat of Miramon, who occupied the position on the road between Guadalajara and the city of Mexico, Gen. Bazaine had marched from Guadalajara with most of his forces back towards the city of Mexico, leaving a force of 2,000 men to garrison Guadalajara. Gen. Uragua, the Mexican General, who with a force of 9,000 men was on the road between Guadalajara and the Colima, had advanced to attack the former place, and there were rumors that the garrison left by Bazaine had left the city, and Uragua had taken possession of it.

It was positively asserted that Gen. Bazaine had sent a cartel to Gens. Ortega and Doblado, requesting to hold a conference, for purpose of settling all differences between French and Mexican people. A reply was sent by Doblado to the effect that he could not, without losing the dignity of the nationality of his country, hold any conference with a party who, by force of arms, was endeavoring to subjugate a free people, and that they (the French) had violated their word in every instance since they landed on Mexican soil; also, that they were assisting and endeavoring to place a foreign Prince, selected by France, to govern a free, independent people, by orders of French commander in the City of Mexico.

The City of Hacienda, near Aguasco was destroyed by fire. This place is situated about twelve miles from the City of Mexico.

OVER THE RAPIDAN.—Rev. S. H. Ball writing from Washington to the *Morning Star* at Dover, gives the following account of his visit to the tent of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. It will be seen that the article in the New York *Times*, purporting to give a true version of the late movement over the Rapidan, entirely harmonizes with the frank statement of Gen. Meade:

Of course we visited Gen. Meade in his plain army tent, and were very cordially received. This was the substance of our conversation:

"General, we have no business, we came simple to see the Commander of the Army of the Potomac."

"I am very glad to see you. Of course my position excites considerable interest, as it is connected with the hopes of the country."

"Have you any objection to giving us a statement of your plan of campaign over the Rapidan?"

"Not in the least. I went over the river to fight, and if my orders had been obeyed I am confident that Lee's army might have been defeated. My plan was to cross at Germania Ford, take the road to Orange Court House and push on rapidly. If Lee should send forces to stop me, to attack him in force and destroy that portion of his army before he could concentrate the whole of it to oppose him. But one of my commanders failed me. He was commanded to march at six o'clock in the morning, but did not move until eight o'clock; he was directed, if Lee sent forces to oppose him, to attack at once; Lee did send Ewell to Orange Court House road, just as I expected, but my General stood and looked at him all day and did not fight. So we lost twenty-four hours, and that gave Lee notice and time to concentrate his army, and take so strong a position that it could not be carried without great loss and risk of losing our army. Such a fight would have damaged us and encouraged the rebels and prolonged the war, and I gave the order to retreat."

The corps commander referred to was Gen. French, who was probably too drunk to know or do his duty. Other items in the conversation need not be published.

Gen. Meade has a good countenance, a calm, resolute, thoughtful appearance, not too confident nor too modest in his own esteem, and is doubtless qualified to lead the army as wisely and safely for the good of the cause as any other man. He certainly deserves great credit for not rushing his army into battle at a terrible sacrifice when there is really no cause for it—when patience and prudence will reach the desired end more surely and at less sacrifice. For one, we thank God, and did thank Gen. Meade that he had the courage to bring his army back from the front without fighting. By such prudence Washington saved his army and the country, and the same prudence is now in place.

THE REBEL RAM QUESTION.—The late change in the action of the British Government on this question is stated by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* to have been brought about by President Lincoln, who, in the absence at a certain time of Seward from Washington, undertook a little bit of unofficial diplomacy which settled the vexed question at once. He says:

While Seward was absent on the excursion in which he was accompanied by several of the diplomatic corps, President Lincoln wrote the following (unofficial) letter to Adams our Minister to England. Like most of the President's letters, it was very brief, and ran substantially as follows: "What do they want? Do they really *want* war? It may be the most disastrous thing in the world for us; and it is what we most earnestly desire to avoid; but if those rams are permitted to leave England, the people will force us into war, whether we wish it or not. We shall not be able to control their exasperation and the British Government ought to understand this."

Minister Adams on receiving this letter called upon Earl Russell, and said to him, in substance: "I do not call upon your Lordship in my official capacity. But I have received a plain, outspoken, sincere letter from President Lincoln, which, though addressed to me as a private epistle and not as an official document, I am sure was not designed to be withheld from your knowledge." He accordingly read the note to the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, and closed by saying: "This is not diplomacy, your Lordship, but the honest, straightforward dealing of a plain, blunt man." A few days afterward, the order for the detention of the rebel rams was promulgated.

THE REBEL PICKETS.—A soldier writes:—"To drive dull care away, I went out to the front yesterday and made some very interesting acquaintances among the rebel pickets. I found them quite sociable and not at all disposed to be saucy. Nothing separating us but Lookout creek, which is only about twenty five yards wide, there was of course, no difficulty in holding conversation. Those with whom I conversed were principally Alabamians and Mississippians. As usual, they expressed themselves heartily tired of the war, and cherished the (vain) belief it would end this winter. When asked whether they would not rather be back in the old Union again, one of them—the principal spokesman—replied: "*The old Government was good enough for me!* There was no dissenting voice to this candid confession, but they were careful to keep an eye out for the officer of the day all the while.

"Poor fellows! Could the hearts of these deluded men who make up the rank and file of Bragg's whole army be read, the sentence uttered by the Alabama pickets would no doubt be found deeply impressed on every one.

"They did not complain of their fare; said it was good enough, though sometimes pretty hard. Coffee they had not seen for ten months, except what our boys had traded them for tobacco, of which they always have an abundant supply. They threw a pup over while I was there and in turn received a Yankee jack-knife, worth in Confederate money, as they said, five dollars. An exchange of canteens was also made, "Yank" receiving one made of cedar wood for the tin edition of Uncle Sam. They get eleven dollars per month for their services which is just enough to pay for half-soling two pair of shoes."

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from General Grant, in which he alludes to the use which is daily being made of his name in connection with the Presidency. He says scarcely a day passes that he does not receive letters from prominent politicians, naming him as their candidate. Thus far, he says, he has replied to none of them, and what is more, he does not intend to. "When the rebellion is suppressed, and our country saved," says the gallant soldier, "it will be time enough to talk upon that subject."—*Washington. Cor. Phila. Inquirer.*

WATER POWER.—The power printing press of the New Haven *Register* is now run by water. For the past two months they have not fired up their engine, a stream of water less than an inch in diameter doing the business. The motor, or water wheel, was built by Pratt, Whitney & Co., of New Haven, and is a very simple contrivance, all the pipes under ground, and no water visible. The *Register* says: "We consider the trial we have given it conclusive, as to the practical benefit claimed for the invention, and advise those in want of moderate power—such as can be obtained from an inch perforation of the street mains—to give the subject their attention."

Mr Colfax's description of the rebellion is felicitous as it is true. He styles it, "An Aristocratic rebellion against a Democratic government." It is almost a miracle that an Englishman should be wise enough to see it. It seems that he did not see the special atrocity of the attempt in the subordinate fact that the "Aristocracy" who are thus rebelling against a Democratic government do it in the name of "Democracy," and that the leaders of the infernal game of despotism, have always *professed* to be Democratic!

ANOTHER BIT OF PROOF OF A PRETTY TIGHT BLOCKADE.—Legislature of Alabama has voted that the carpets of the elegantly furnished State Capitol at Montgomery shall be cut up into blankets for the Alabama soldiers of the rebel army.

A Copperhead poet informs Father Abraham through a so-called Democratic paper on the Reserve, that—

"We're coming, Father Abraham,
From Ohio's hills and lakes,
An humble set of Democrats,
With tails between our legs."

Jeff Davis said at the beginning of the war, "All the southern blood that will be shed in this war, I can hold in the hollow of my hand." Let him look at his hands now!

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 rendered imperishable.

ORVIL DODGE.

Phoenix, Jan. 30, '64. 6dawS

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE!

A DESIRABLE DWELLING, with 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. feb6tf

TOWN-HOUSE

— AND —

LOT FOR SALE.

THE house and lot occupied by the undersigned, in the town of Jacksonville, is offered for sale on very liberal terms. The lot is 250 feet long by 135 wide, and is in a good state of cultivation. A good title will be given.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber. J. E. CLARK.

Jacksonville, Jan. 23, '63. jan23tf

GREENBACKS WANTED!

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Book account, are earnestly requested to come and pay their indebtedness, on or before the 1st day of January 1864. Should any one fail to do so, their accounts or notes will positively be handed to my attorney for collection. H. BLOOM.

Jacksonville, Dec. 18, '63. dec19tf

Spondeulix Wanted.

THOSE indebted to Smith & Brown, of Phœnix, Oregon, are hereby notified that their notes and accounts are placed in our hands for collection. Please call and settle immediately, and save costs.

JACOBS & RUSSELL.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1864. jan16tf

Beware of Greenback Men.

MERCHANTS and traders of Jackson county will please take particular notice whom they trust. A certain young man, whose name is David Penniger, contracted a bill with me in June last, in good faith, amounting to the enormous sum of $60 50-100, and to-day when I presented his bill to him for payment, he compelled me to take greenbacks at par.

H. BLOOM.

December 30, 1863. jan2w1

Dissolution of Copartnership.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the livery business, under the firm name of CLUGAGE & DRUM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to John S. Drum, who is authorized to settle the business; and all persons having claims against the firm should present them to him for liquidation.

JAMES CLUGAGE.
JOHN S. DRUM.

Jacksonville, Nov. 28, 1863. nov28tf

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER,

416 and 418 Clay St., San Francisco,

Importers and Dealers

—IN—

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

— AND —

PAPER HANGINGS,

For sale in quantities to suit.

oct7 [3m3p]

Notice to Trespassers.

PERSONS occupying lots in the Town of Jacksonville, belonging to JAMES CLUGAGE, are notified to apply to JAMES T. GLENN, my agent, who is authorized to lease said lots. FRANK CLUGAGE,

Guardian of JAMES CLUGAGE.

November 26th, 1863. nov28w5

MOTHERS MOTHERS MOTHERS

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey Street New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front St., San Francisco,
Agents for California.

aug22m5

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s office, San Francisco.

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 59th Regiment of Honveds, 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. Seminal 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 derangement 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 certain, 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 Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued 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 warrant 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 suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of diseases 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 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 abandonment 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 remarkable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the State, Oregon, Nevada and Washington 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. je30m3p

EAGLE BREWERY!

By Joseph Wetterer.

"O, lager, sweet larger, bustin' lager beer.
Now its praises we'll sing as the sweitzer comes in—
Ein pluff und ein Lager Beer!"

THE proprietor announces that the arrangements of his Brewery are so extensive and complete that he can defy all competition in Southern Oregon in making an A No. 1 article of Lager Beer.

The large cellars of the establishment are always stocked with kegs of lager ample for the largest wholesale or retail demand.

Call at the Saloon, on the upper end of Oregon street, test the beer, and leave your orders. Jacksonville, Oct. 24, 1863.

Notice.

ON or about the first of October, 1863, Mr. Wilbur Beeson gave me a note for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, due on or about the 1st of June, A. D. 1865, and payable to Norman L. Lee or bearer. Said note has been lost, and the said Wilbur Beeson has paid to me the full amount of the same. Any person finding the same is hereby notified of said fact, and is requested to send the same to me. NORMAN L. LEE.

Jacksonville, Jan. 7, 1863. jan9w2*