

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. M. SUTTON, Editor.



IN THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF OUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSIBLE.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, -- -- AUG. 6, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Presidential Electors,

JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.

GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county.

News Summary.

News from Stanton, received this week, has been somewhat exciting. He crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and advanced on Atlanta amidst heavy skirmishing every day.

On the 20th, the rebels met him outside of Atlanta, and a general battle ensued, which resulted in a disastrous repulse of the enemy, with a loss of 6,000 men, against a loss on our side of 2,500. Another battle occurred on the 28th, in the same vicinity, which again left the fortunes of battle largely in favor of Sherman. Rebel loss 5,000 against a loss of less than 2,000 on our side. The fall of Atlanta is now only a question of time. However, a consultation at rebel headquarters has decided on defending it to the bitter end. Johnson resigned in consequence, and Hardy absolutely refused to take command of the Atlanta forces.

Grant is progressing slowly, but surely, on Petersburg. He has succeeded in effecting a flank movement, which places a portion of his forces in a position to menace Richmond, and at the same time to operate with more effect on Petersburg. On the 30th, Grant blew up a rebel fort at Petersburg, by means of a mine dug under the fort, which was followed up by a grand charge of the 9th corps, capturing the 2d line of works; which, however, they subsequently had to abandon.

The rebels are still antagonizing the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland, by their gross acts of vandalism. On the 30th, 500 of these desperadoes, under McCausland's command, sacked and burned Chambersburg, Penn. The scenes of the burning of this town, are described as the most heart-rending. Women and children—the sick, the old and decrepit were turned penniless out of doors, and their homes consumed by the vandals' torch. Chambersburg is situated on the Cuneochesque creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad, forty-five mile south-west of Harrisburg. It contained a population of six thousand inhabitants. It is the County seat of Franklin county. The dwellings there were mostly brick and stone. It had a fine Court House, a bank, a large academy, a female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It had manufactories of cotton, wool, flour and iron.

Averill came up and drove the rebels from Chambersburg, just as the flames had destroyed the town.

A great conspiracy has been discovered to erect a North Western Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy is known as the order of American Knights. The real object embraces an effort to thwart the Government in the conduct of the war; to overthrow the Government. The professions of purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Sterling Price is to be supreme commander. Vallandigham while in Rich-

mond, was made the supreme commander of the Northern section. The order of the conspiracy was entered into between him and rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's mission in Canada was principally spent in furthering the scheme. He had a conference with some leading men North soon after his arrival from Canada and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of all those who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among them are the names of H. B. Reed, Paul K. Peniston, Pugh, of Ohio, Kibben, of St. Louis, Storey and Merrick, of Chicago are published. The results of the conference are well known to the Government.

The numerical strength of the order is said to be considerably over 500,000, 150,000 of whom are armed. The order in New York are called McGellan miners m. n. and number 200,000. Their Grand Comrade is Charles L. Hunt, nephew of H. Leno, who was for many years Belgian consul here. A long list of names of the order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, which will be published.

Amalgamation—Miscegenation.

There is no political plan so melting in the mouth of a Copperhead, as amalgamation or miscegenation. He glows with a horrid grin over the mandarin deception, and stoutly accuses others of guilt, while the blood spots are on his own garments. It is his stock in trade, his last investment in politics. Bristle of the noble principles which animated the Democratic party in the days of Benton and Jackson, and wanting in the stirring impulses of patriotism, the modern democrat of the Copperhead species, attempts to relieve his wanton disaffection and to break the disgrace of his fall, by a hypocritical concern for the purity of the Caucasian article.

The census of 1860, taken by the Marshals appointed by James Buchanan, shows who are the amalgamators and miscegenators.

For the benefit of those Copperheads who are so heartfully exercised upon these subjects, we have compiled the following table from the Democratic census mentioned above. We give the number of mulattoes, free, and slave, in each Southern State.

Kentucky.....	47,258
Louisiana.....	47,781
Maryland.....	24,913
Mississippi.....	37,391
Missouri.....	23,588
North Carolina.....	44,728
South Carolina.....	28,314
Tennessee.....	41,878
Texas.....	25,342
Virginia.....	93,464
Florida.....	38,904
Alabama.....	6,185
Arkansas.....	14,049
Alabama.....	36,428
Total.....	510,393

Whole number of colored persons in Southern States about 4,000,000. From 1850 to 1860, the increase of mulattoes over the per cent. of former years was nearly 2 1/2 per cent., showing conclusively that the Democracy have been at work. At the increased ratio of per cent. stated above, it would only have taken some forty or fifty decades to have bleached out the whole mass. Already, throughout the entire South, every eighth colored person is a mulatto! The native Abolitionists, whatever may be their other sins, can not be charged with the production of these mulattoes; for they were not allowed to live in the South. Neither can you charge the Republicans with any agency in this bleaching process. Who then are responsible? The locality indicates the responsibility. Buchanan swept the South like wild fire; and Democracy always triumphed there, until Democracy went into rebellion against the Government. In that land of pure Democracy, nearly thirty-six per cent. of the colored population are mulattoes, and quadroons. No wonder that Northern sympathizers are terribly exercised over the purity of the Caucasian article.

Senatorial Contest.

Under this head, the Oregon Arena tries its new-fledged pen, and astonishes its friends with its wonderful precocity. After only two weeks of its existence, it is able to launch forth in the use of Copperhead invectives, with all the grace and fluency of an old expert. This is no doubt owing to the extraordinary facilities afforded by the "common schools of Marion county, for obtaining 'book learning.'"

His first attack Pearne and Gibbs, in well wrought sentences, and nicely rounded

periods. He says of Pearne: "In principle he needs but an opportunity, to develop more fully a corrupt nature. His election we should regard as a great calamity." The only charges preferred against Mr. Pearne, from which, to draw the above conclusion, is that "he possesses a rare combination of piety and politics; that for many years he was widely known as a clergyman of the M. E. Church, and editor of a religious newspaper; that he is now, and has been for years, a candidate for the U. S. Senate."

But the charge on which he seems to rely, and consequently heads the paragraph is as follows:

"Mr. Pearne is an Englishman by birth, and a shornock by profession."

This sneer, smartly of modern chivalry, and will no doubt, have a powerful weight in Copperhead circles.

Gov. Gibbs, he says "is a man whose early pretensions are said to be very modest." Now Mr. Aroon, we demand of you as the voluntary attorney of the Union party, to be more explicit. You certainly do not mean to say that Gov. Gibbs is a "muskell," or that he ever had to stoop to common labor? If so, please let us know the worst.

But all the Arena's slang and slander, heaped on Mr. Pearne and Gov. Gibbs, was but a mere play of the brain, to bring his ideas to bear on Judge Williams with more telling effect. He says:

There are many reasons why Democrats should desire the election of Williams in preference to that of Mr. Pearne, Gibbs, or any other Abolition candidate. He is a man of Democratic antecedents, and of Democratic prejudices—a man of brains. We have had occasional glimpses of his feeling to convince us that he is not so faithless to the old party as Harding; not so much of an Abolitionist as the majority of his party. Certain contingencies may arise that will make Mr. Williams a great help to the party that now so justly dislikes him. We believe his chances for an election are good, and when the contest is once over, a great deal of the restraint imposed by that party to whom he must look for an election, will necessarily be removed, and the contempt he feels for it revived.

As a political strategist, the Arena would have shown some merit, had it been able to execute the plans so nicely laid. But young and arduous, it has very far overdone the thing. Could it have succeeded in applying a coat of Copperhead slime on Judge Williams, its object would have been wholly accomplished. Its plan was to identify him as a traitor by a kind of *l'apostrophe* style—indorsing him as if by accident, hoping that Union men would apply the old adage, "Birds of a feather" etc.

The whole thing reminds us of an old school-boys trick, which has, no doubt, often been played in the "common schools" of Marion County. A hungry urchin, splits on his neighbor's apple, causing him to eat it away, and thereby procuring it for himself.

The Mineral Wealth of Southern Oregon.

Under this head, we propose, from time to time, to give our readers short descriptive sketches of the mineral deposits which have been, and may hereafter be, discovered in the South Counties.

Few, even in our midst, are aware of the vast mineral beds which lay buried beneath our hills. Gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, antimony, cinabar, and many other metals of less note, are found in greater or less quantities throughout Jackson, Josephine and Curry counties. And what is true of these counties, is no less true of Siskiyou and Del Norte counties, of California. Fine ledges of marble, sandstone, granite, and other building stone, are found in almost every mountain. Also veins of lignite coal, of more or less importance, have been discovered in various parts of the country.

It is unnecessary for us at present to treat of our gold mines, their richness is known by all. Indeed, the name of Southern Oregon has almost become a synonym for rich gold mines, having produced some of the richest lodes of gold bearing quartz and placer mines on the coast.

The object of these sketches being more particularly to call attention to facts, which as yet have not become generally known, we first shall speak of our iron deposits. Although iron does not, like its glittering rival, drive men wild with excitement, and allure them forth from home and friends, to risk health, and even life itself, yet it is of no less importance to the commercial world.

Iron is the most abundantly diffused, and of more intrinsic value than any other metal. It may be detected in plants, and in animals. It is the chief cause of color in crystals and stones; and even rain and snows are seldom free from it. It is said that if the use of iron was lost to mankind, the arts and sciences would dwindle into insignificance, and civilization itself, become rapidly retrogressive. Notwithstanding the universal presence of iron, only few of its combinations can be profitably worked for procuring the metal. Jackson county alone, perhaps, is entitled to the credit of containing the richest iron mountain on the Pacific coast. It is located about twelve miles north of Jacksonville, and about one and a half miles north from the falls on the Big Bar of Rogue River. The crappings of this mountain is of surprising richness. It is said, by those who have had experience in such matters, to be much superior in richness to the celebrated Iron Mountain of Missouri, and will probably yield 75 per cent. of crude iron. It would seem that the pig metal could be produced from such a mine cheaper than it can be shipped here. Rich iron ores are found in many other localities in this county, in working quantities. We would solicit the attention of capitalists, and practical men to the iron of Jackson county. Should we succeed in getting a railroad, connecting us with San Francisco and Portland, our iron would be a source of untold wealth. To those wishing to investigate the value of iron ores from this county, we will gladly furnish specimens, or give any information in our power.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. E. C. Sessions, author to Drew's expedition on the Plains. The letter was dated Surprise Valley, July 23d, 1864:

So far we have had a fine natural road. We have had fifteen loaded wagons in our own train, some of them carrying five and six thousand pounds of flour, which indicates the nature of the road. This valley is distant only fifteen miles from Goose Lake, and is occupied for stock ranches by some forty or fifty men. The way ahead we know nothing of yet. Our numbers have been increased somewhat by addition of emigrant trains. We must now have at least 150 men, 1,000 head of cattle, 250 or 300 horses and mules, 20 horse and ox teams. I expect to be back in September, and will give you such items as I can. All hands are well and hearty.

DEPARTURE.—After nearly four years sojourn in Jacksonville, in connection with the SENTINEL, Henry Dehinger, on last Monday left for San Francisco, to try his fortune in a new field of labor. Mr. Dehinger has sacrificed three years in his vain endeavors to free the SENTINEL from its load of debt, which had accumulated on it before it came into his hands. But he at last had to succumb to the pressure, and the SENTINEL office passed into other hands. He leaves behind him many warm friends, even among his political opponents. We regret his loss in this County, and earnestly wish him better success in whatever enterprise he may hereafter embark.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On last Tuesday an affray occurred between Henry Billenbrook, and John Dehinger, on Bear Creek, five miles from town. It appeared from the testimony taken before Judge Tolman, that Dehinger had frequently threatened the life of Billenbrook; that on this occasion, D. attacked him with the butt of a horse-whip, whereupon B. drew a revolver, and fired four shots; three of them taking effect, one in each arm, and one grazing his neck. Dehinger was arrested and after a trial of two days, he was fined \$50 and costs for an assault, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of \$500.

We learn from a correspondent of the Daily Oregonian, that Capt. Drake has returned with his command, from his late expedition on the plains. He arrived at Camp Maury, on the 11th of last month.

RETURNED.—H. Bloom returned this week from a visit to the Northern mines. He represents the mines good, but water very scarce. Those who have water, he says, are for the most part doing well.

APPROACH.—The Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago on the 29th day of August. That day is Arnold's birthday. Very appropriate time for the convocation of modern Democracy!

NEW COAL MINE IN W. T.—The coal mine opened on the Washington Territory side of the Straits of Fuca, between Port Anstey and the Cape is being mined and fifty tons sent to San Francisco daily. It is situated on what is known as the "Thorndyke claim," and it was discovered about 4 years since. We have some of the coal, and it looks very well. Daily Oregonian.

CONTRACT.—The work of laying walls of the new University building commenced to-day. The Messrs. Boston Salem have the contract, and that is a guarantee that the work will be well done. Daily Oregon Statesman.

K. S. Morgan, of the late firm of Morgan & Co., left on Wednesday for Portland.

NEW TO-DAY. A CARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to reply to an advertisement or rather an advertisement—in the issue of July 20th. The article purports to have been written by Thomas M. Fisher, as you are aware, he cannot write his own name; therefore, it is the production of some one of more sagacity.

He charges me with paying his friends greenbacks at their face, in lieu of wages, also charged with being of "Black Opinion." Abolition, Nigger politics, the man who wrote the article, Thomas M. Fisher, I hold in as great contempt as I do a mulberry babbler who dreads the thought of a single reader.

With reference to our business transactions, I wish to lay a plain statement before your readers, and allow them to judge the merits of the case for themselves. In January last, I rented the building Hotel from Thomas Cheever. As the rent was due, Fisher & Co. called on me in Dardanelis, and all the furniture by the property. Soon after I moved into the house, and the spring term commenced, Cheever, thinking he had rent for the hotel and stove, opened a room from his own house, and the T. V. built to his own use, and shilly for the purpose of defrauding me. White in the hedge business, having injured Mr. White, he was unable to move at the hotel and store, as Mr. Fisher as well as myself, depended in a great measure upon the traveling community for support. In consequence of his conduct towards us, Mr. Fisher was compelled to abandon the place, which deprived us still another source of income. The shutting off the travel from the place, driving away the store, he has put it in my power to pay him cash; so I was obliged to pay him in greenbacks.

Had I taken the advice of friends, I never have rented the property, as I told me that which I have since learned experience, viz: that he is a man who every advantage within his reach, will avail or foul. Now, in order to avoid a lawsuit, I am compelled to abandon the party, at a time when I might possibly have something for my labor.

Dardanelis, 2d, 1864. S. A. SOUTHERN

Notice.

All persons holding a license under U. S. Excise Law are required to comply with the following instructions. Changing their place of business, or other parties to occupy the same place, specified in their license, will be held to be partnership, or other partnership, using the same license, to apply to the Assessor in their division, the changes so made in this business, will be entered on their license, otherwise they will be liable to pay for a new license. THOS. FRAZER, U. S. Assessor. U. S. Assessor's Office, Portland, Ogn., July 21, 64.

SACHS BROS WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER

Dry Goods and Groceries

Jacksonville Aug. 5, '64.

Final Settlement. IN the County Court, Jackson Oregon, August Term, 1864. In the matter of the estate of George W. Deceased.

Ordered by the Court, that the 5th day of September next, be set for the final settlement of said estate. Henry Lankman, the administrator. By order of the Court. WM. HOFFMAN, August 6, 1864.

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