

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. M. SUTTON, Editor.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUG. 13, 1861.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL.
E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory.

I. P. Fisher,	San Francisco Cal.
J. J. Knowlton & Co.,	do, do, do
Thomas Davis,	Applegate, Oreg.
T. H. Hill,	Wilber, do
F. G. Birdseye,	Rock Point, do
Thomas Croxton,	Crofton Diggins do
Wm. Spicer,	Jump Off Joe, do
Gov. Gibbs,	Portland, do
D. M. Thompson,	Albany, do
W. M. Evans,	Athens, do
Thomas Carr,	do, do
Thomas F. Floyd,	Kerberville, do
S. W. Sawyer,	do, do
D. P. Anderson,	Phoenix, do
A. Ireland,	Myrtle Creek, do
Geo. L. Dean,	Eugen, do
Theodore Cameron,	Union Town do

THE ISSUE.—The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest :

THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL AUT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

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

The news from the seat of war this week has been deeply interesting. Grant, there can be no doubt, has met with a serious repulse before Petersburg. Fears are entertained that unless late moves should make a material change in affairs, the campaign against Petersburg will be a failure. Grant has sent one fourth of his army under Sheridan to Harper's Ferry, superseding Hunter with that officer. The object of this move is to checkmate rebel movements into Maryland and Virginia; Lee having sent a large force into that region, a battle has been duly looked for in the vicinity of Antietam but latest advices say that the rebels are again on the retreat not daring to risk a battle.

The siege of Atlanta is still progressing. It must give way to Sherman's forces soon. We have the news of brilliant victory at Mobile. Our gunboats have passed the principle Forts, and captured Ft. Gaines with a garrison of 600 men and six months provisions. The Forts passed were very strongly fortified in front, but our gunboats being behind them, will no doubt soon be able, not only to reduce the Forts, but capture Mobile.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—This Association closed its session at Albany, on the 5th inst.

Taking it all together, says the Statesman it was a pleasant and, we trust, a profitable gathering, and the people of Albany are entitled to credit for the manner in which they entertained the visitors from a distance, and also for their regular and general attendance at all the meetings of the association.

U. S. TAX.—H. B. Parker, Deputy U. S. Collector, will be in Jacksonville Aug. 26th and 27th; at Kerbyville Aug. 30th; and at Waldo, Aug. 31st. To those owing taxes, our advice would be to "green back him" on sight.

EMIGRANTS.—A train of six wagons passed through town on last Wednesday. The train belonged to A. D. Rannels and F. S. Glandon, from Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa. Their destination is the Willamette Valley.

NOTICE.—Those writing on any business pertaining to this paper, will please direct their letters to the Editor of the Oregon Sentinel.

The Sentinel office has been reported to the corner of 3d and C Streets, just block back of the Express office.

APPRECIATION.—These delicious morsels presented by Mr. Robert Wrisley at different times during the last two weeks.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. M. A. Williams will preach to-morrow at the M. E. Church

The Mineral Wealth of Southern Oregon.

Although we may never expect to find any very great deposits of bituminous, or anthracite coal in Oregon, or Northern California, yet it's safe to infer from the geological indications, and from what has been discovered, that our coal fields will at some day become of considerable importance.

In 1852, quite an extensive coal bed was discovered on Con Bay, which was opened at a cost of about \$20,000. The aggregate thickness of this bed is seven feet. The coal from this bed can be furnished on board of vessels, for four dollars per ton, or any amount.

In Jackson county, coal croppings have been found, but at no place have these beds been tested as to their thickness and extent. A bed owned by Judge Tolman, some six or seven miles east of Jackson, seems to be of more importance than any as yet discovered. At a distance of six or eight feet from the surface, the bed is near two feet thick.

On Sam's and Evans' Creek many small veins are found. Some of these, however, are but the single trunk of a carbonized tree, showing on the sandstone, the perfect impression of its bark and branches.

Stromatites is always found, when in its natural position, between the old and new sandstone. But in secondary regions, like that of most of the Pacific coast, the two series are seldom found in connection. The Sandstone series in Jackson county, is almost, if not entirely, confined to the old Bed or Devonian system and as we have before stated, it is not possible to find those vast deposits of a more perfectly developed region. But there is no doubt that a proper examination by a practical geologist, would develop more than a sufficient amount to supply all the demands that will ever arise.

The coal of Southern Oregon, and I believe of the entire Pacific coast, is of the variety known as lignite, from the fact of its retaining the structure of the wood from which it was formed. Lignite coal is of more recent origin than bituminous, anthracite. Anthracite coal is never found in connection with regular coal beds.

Taken in connection with our iron deposits, there is no doubt our coal will ere many years become of great value.

Our Paper.

In the course of events, the SENTINEL is again enabled to resume a respectable size and shape among its contemporaries. It is our fondest hope that from this time forth, by a faithful and undivided attention to its columns, we shall be able to furnish our patrons a paper second to no other weekly in the State. We have in the outset, a few general promises to make in regard to the future course of the SENTINEL.

First: We shall without prevarication, or mental reservation, be ever found on the side of our native land, whose proud banner we learned to revere. In lisping accents, from a grandires knee, as he proudly related his hardships and perils, in seven long fought battles of the great struggle for American Independence. To this end, we shall advocate the election of Lincoln and Johnson. Firm, tried and true, they stand the candidates of all, of whatever party, who desire the seeds of rebellion forever destroyed on American soil.

Second: We intend making the SENTINEL a family newspaper; using our best endeavors to fill its columns each week, with such varied matter, original and selected, as will interest the old and young. We have made such arrangements with the Telegraph Company as to enable us to give the latest news from the seat of war. In short, we will use every effort to the extent of our ability, to make the SENTINEL a welcome visitor to every family.

Feeling satisfied that in so doing, we shall receive the support we are entitled to.

EFFECTS OF THE IMAGINATION.—The physical man is so intimately connected with the mind, that it is very seldom that one becomes disengaged, without effecting the other. It is an uncommon thing for the senses to be so affected by the imagination, that the patient may see gods in the clouds, and hear thunders in the rainbow.

As a remarkable exemplification of this phenomenon, we would refer these desirous of investigating the matter to O'Meara's last spell. In a withering (?) sarcasm against the SENTINEL in his last issue, he winds up thus:

"Dowell, that malignant voice of yours seems to squeak throughout the paper."

Perhaps it might alleviate his malady, to know that Mr. Dowell does not edit the SENTINEL, and that the mysterious speaking heard by him, is probably but the effects of the imagination, superinduced by early pursuits.

POWDER MAGAZINE.—Would it not be well for the Fathers to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a suitable magazine, in some safe place, for the storing of quantities of powder, belonging to our merchants. This dry weather a fire is likely to occur at any time; when it would be hard to induce men to risk their lives to save a building, which they knew contained any considerable amount of powder.

On the first page this week, will be found some interesting items from Col. Drew's expedition.

Father Blanchett left this week, on a pastoral tour to Josephine county, where he expects to remain two weeks.

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About Mines.

ASHLAND, Aug. 5th, 1861.
Ed. Sentinel: You requested me to give you an item regarding the Northern mines, &c.

The Rockafellow's quartz mine in the Powder River country, as you have learned from other sources, continues to prosper well. A tunnel is being run under the hill that will tap the different ledges at a depth of from three to five hundred feet. It will require about three months yet to reach the first or Union ledge, at which time the owners of the mine expect to have a ten stamp mill in readiness for crushing the rock. Should it prove as rich at that depth, as at twenty-five feet from the surface, a wonderful yield will be the result. You will also have seen by the Portland papers, that a new ledge has been discovered in the Eagle Creek country. This ledge is also in the Powder River country, Baker county, Oregon, and is about twenty-five miles north of the above named mine, and forty northeast of Auburn. It was discovered in May last, by W. H. Rockafellow, W. C. Wilcox, Isaac Knight and Mike Michelson, all of this county, in conjunction with a party of three others, from Grand Ronde Valley. Rich placer mines were discovered at the locality of this ledge, and it will be a mineral of interest, as well as satisfaction, to some of your readers to know that W. French was one of the discoverers. W. French was fortunate enough to secure a claim in the richest part of the district. The Auburn mines are giving a good account of themselves this summer. Sixteen hundred inches of water are used daily at this place. Andy Davison and George Carter having sold their ditch to the Auburn Canal Co., the latter controls the whole amount of this vast column of water, which they sell at the rate of fifty cents per inch per day. Quite a snug little income that, I should say. Eight hundred dollars per day. I am not now able to say what the average wages at this place are. But while some are making fortunes, and some making fair wages, and others are merely making a living. The Mormon Basin, about thirty miles southeast of Auburn, is a splendid camp. It has always paid well. The principle modus operandi of extracting the previous trash at these mines, is with the rocker, on account of the scarcity of water, and I am told that water they cannot get. Clark's Creek near the basin, is another fine camp, containing plenty of water. The Coosier or Eagle Creek mines are near those spoken of as having been discovered by French. They have been worked for more than a year with good paying results. At this place, also, the want of water has been a great drawback, but since the discovery of the new mines, a project is on foot to supply both places with water. Messrs. Petrie & Brooks, formerly of this valley, but more recently of Siskiyou county, California, and W. H. Rockafellow were surveying a ditch for this purpose when I left, and if found practicable, it will be completed this Fall. Contiguously north of Auburn along the foot of the Blue Mountains, and on the skirts of the Powder River Valley for some twenty-five miles, and on the Grand Ronde River there are mines being worked to advantage.

The John Day River mines are a success, in spite of its Indians, and are very extensive. These mines are all in the northeastern portion of Oregon, no other port of the Cascades being yet open to the pick and shovel, on account of the hostility of its dusky denizens.

The mines of Idaho, though not equal to California in the palmy days '49-'50, are nevertheless more than a success; numerous correspondents of the California journals to the contrary notwithstanding. If the steady appearance of a few disappointed individuals is to be attributed to a failure of these mines, then I suppose, of course, reasoning from analogy, that we are to account for the thousands of pounds, and even tons of gold dust, that is freighted weekly from the Boise Basin, by Thomas & Co.'s Stage to Wallula, and thence by steamer to Portland, and, also, the thousands of pounds weekly by private conveyance, upon the assumption that the ground is now occupied by our troops, will swell the number of their dead on that front to 2,600. The number of dead buried in front of 13th corps, up to this hour, is 2,000, and the commanding officer reports at least as many more unburied. The number buried in front of the 22d corps, is 422. We have over 1,000 wounded in our hands. A large number of wounded was carried off by them, during the night after the engagement. We captured 18 stands of colors and 5,000 stands of arms. An attack was made on our lines seven times, and each time repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps, and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 23 commanding officers of high rank. We still occupy the field. The troops are in fine spirits. It is estimated that the enemy lost 10,000.

WASHINGTON, 8th.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday, says a party of deserters started to come to our lines yesterday, but the gunners not knowing their intentions, opened fire on them, killing several; remainder arrived at headquarters at noon. A Fortress Monroe dispatch says a terrific fight ensued in front of Petersburg, on the afternoon of the 5th, lasting two hours. Commenced by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter. They also exploded a mine, which did no damage to our troops or works, but killed several rebels. The fighting on our side done principally by the 2d corps, it was most desperate. A new military division has been formed, known as the middle division. Gen. Sherman commanding, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry. The division is composed of the Department of Washington and Susquehanna; Middle Department of West Virginia. No change in the heads of these Departments, but Gen. Sherman commands in the field.

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BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Thursday's Dispatch.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The Tribune's special dispatch says Gen. Ames was dangerously wounded in the charge made by the rebels, after exploding their mines. The Herald's City Point dispatch, of the 8th, says Grant and a portion of his staff, left for Washington the day previous. The Herald's correspondent from the Department of Sasquatch, says: High authorities acquainted with the general situation in this vicinity believe a heavy engagement will come off at or near Sharpsburg or Bonnaboo, on old Antietam battle field of Gettysburg, perhaps further up. Movements of our own and the enemy's forces indicate such a result. It is supposed Longstreet commands the rebels.

NEW YORK, 10th.—The Tribune's special, from Harper's Ferry, gives the particulars of Averill's victory. He attacked the combined forces of Johnson, McCausland, Gilmore and McRae on the morning of the 7th, and after a spirited fight, routed the enemy, capturing four pieces of artillery and a vast amount of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 120 prisoners, including 6 field and 32 company officers. McCausland, with his demoralized command, fled to the mountains. Our loss is seven killed and thirty-two wounded.