



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, - SEPT. 23, 1863.

**IMPORTANT NEWS.**—The telegraph conveys intelligence of a great battle in progress close by Chattanooga, Tenn., between the Federals, under Rosecrans, and the combined forces under Bragg, A. P. Hill, Longstreet and Joe Johnson. The accounts thus far show that the battle has been one of the most fierce and stubbornly contested of the war. It appears that Rosecrans is in a tight place, but no officer in the army is so well qualified to get out of a tight place, with glory to himself and disaster to his enemies as is Rosecrans. At Corinth and Stone River he was near defeat, but his brilliant strategy snatched victory from the very jaws of disaster. Thank fortune! "Old Rosy" is "the right man in the right place." As a rebel officer said of him at Stone River, he is "a Dutchman who does not know when he is whipped." No fear but he will hold his own until reinforced by Burnside from Knoxville, distant from Chattanooga eighty or one hundred miles, and connected by railroad.

**BY TO-NIGHT'S STAGE.**

Louisville, 21st.—Military authorities do not believe any disastrous results have accrued to the Army of the Cumberland. Part of Bragg's army reported rapidly moving to Chattanooga.

The latest accounts from Chattanooga are to 8 P. M., 20th. But two divisions of Rosecrans' army had given way in a panic; from eight to ten thousand of those had rallied. The rest stood firm and at latest accounts were driving advance of enemy back. Killed and wounded on both sides not less than 30,000.

New York, 21.—Gold opened at 39½; closed firm at 44½.

Nothing important from other quarters.

A meeting was held at Plymouth's School House, Manzanita precinct, on Saturday, for the purpose of setting before the people of our valley the merits of the Californian and Oregon Railroad project, and to solicit and receive subscriptions to defray in part the cost of the preliminary survey, now completed from Marysville to this place. Hon. J. C. Tolman, Chairman, and Silas Day, Secretary. Mr. Elliot, Engineer, made a very favorable report of the route, as far as surveyed, and Mr. Belden, from familiarity with the country, expressed it as his opinion that the Cow Creek hills would be crossed with a good grade, and named prominent citizens of the Willamette valley who would aid the enterprise.

O. Jacobs, Esq., then stated that the millers of this valley had generously promised to receive wheat, in pay for subscriptions to defray in part the cost of making a preliminary survey for a railroad route, and that the millers agreed to become responsible to Mr. Elliot for the amount of wheat received at the mills for the above purpose.

Silas J. Day was appointed agent to canvass the county to receive subscriptions in money or wheat. John O. Green, Esq., set forth the advantages that would accrue to Oregon by the completion of the road, and complimented the people on their growing public enterprise. Mr. Jacobs made a few remarks on the military necessity of the road in case of a foreign war. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Jacksonville, on the 22d (last night).

The *Arkansas Traveler* presents in its last issue a woful bill of grievances against the Administration of President Lincoln. Humbug! All who are acquainted with the past history of the gray-back editor know that he has most to fear from the strict enforcement of the civil law of the State. If common report speaks truly, he was not from Arkansas to Oregon "excited and banished without due process of civil law." "No rogue e're felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law."

**Klamath Lake Country.**

*Ed. Sentinel.*—Though in a hurry of business, I will attempt to give you a promised short description of the Klamath Valley, as seen by your correspondent in a recent visit.

Klamath Lake Valley, proper, had been almost entirely unexplored until up to the time that Col. Drew and his command went there, and all information in regard to its extent, the character of its soil, its climate, etc., cannot fail to be of interest to the people of Oregon, the majority of whom have supposed that Rogue River Valley contained about all the land in Jackson county that was susceptible of cultivation.

The traveler, after ascending the Cascade range on the east side, a little south-east of Jacksonville, from the summit first comes in view of the Lake country, where the Governor of the State located the five hundred thousand acres of land appropriated by the General Government. This land is principally tulle marsh, but with comparatively trifling expense it can be drained and made valuable. It is estimated that there is from twenty to twenty-five thousand acres of this tulle land in the valley which can be reclaimed by an expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in draining.

The road, runs mainly over level ground close to the marsh, but occasionally over a little ridge which puts down to the marsh.

The traveler is struck with pleasing surprise as he comes unexpectedly upon streams clear as crystal bursting from under the base of the mountain, and then go flowing gently along through the tulle marsh, on their way to the lake, with scarcely a ripple to designate their course. The only streams on this side which are named are Fowler's river, and Prim's Spring, which combining make a wide stream. They are the only streams to be crossed until arriving at a point where Col. Drew started almost due east across the Valley. Here the command built bridges across Underwood and White rivers, which are beautiful streams, only about one-half a mile apart. The road runs from White river over prairie land, six or seven miles, to Kelly's prairie, upon which there is an occasional growth of timber. Thence the valley extends north to the foot of the mountains and south to the tulle marsh.

The road crosses about midway of the valley to Ft. Klamath. Arriving near the center of the valley, the grandeur of the country is spread out to view. Look southward over the Lake and behold Mount Shasta's snow-capped summit towering to the heavens! west Mount M'Laughlin; north, Union, Ross and countless unnamed mounts raise up there aspiring peaks, like the panorama of Egypt, towering high above the clouds. Then, as you look over the beautiful stream, and the gentle breeze wafts the tall red-top and wild rye to and fro, and are lost in admiration of the indescribable beauties of Nature that everywhere surround you, you cannot fail to awake to astonishment that a country so lavishly blessed with Nature's choicest gifts should so long have been unknown.

Traveling eastward a few miles further, you arrive at Kelly's river, which is a navigable stream for steamboats from the Lake to Glenn city. Thanks to Col. Drew and Fowler, there is a most substantial bridge now across this river. A perfect Eden for sportsman is Kelly river. What can exceed the pleasure to be derived from a sail from Kelly's Bridge to the Lake, a distance of twelve miles, upon the bosom of a placid stream whose waters are clear as crystal, with fish plainly seen darting in every direction, and geese, ducks, and other water-fowls, in countless thousands, screaming in wild alarm in their flight through the air, or sporting in hilarious glee far beyond on the Lake.

The location of the Fort is a capital one. It is in plain view from the bridge, and is about one and one-fourth of a mile east of the river. Situated on the edge of a beautiful grove of timber, it possesses all the advantage that could possibly be desired—abundance of fine grass, plenty of timber and the very best of water convenient. About one mile east, there runs a beautiful stream called Fort Creek, which affords about as much water as Applegate Creek does at this season of the year, but, like all the rest of the streams in the valley never increases or diminishes in volume. At the head it is about ten feet wide, springing in one volume from directly under the base of a mountain. Three of these large springs make a body of water almost equal

to Rogue River, and empty into Kelly River about three miles below Glenn City.

Quite a number of farms have already been taken up. Most of the "soger boys" have staked off claims; but do not imagine that they are all gone, for there are so many beautiful claims left that it is almost impossible to make a choice. There are from six to eight townships of excellent land in this valley, and I think it will produce all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruit, as well as any valley in the State. Wild plums, grapes, berries, etc., are plenty.

Red-top is abundant and wild rye in places is ten feet high, which, I take it, is pretty good evidence of the productiveness of the soil.

Mr. Editor, I have made this letter longer than I had intended, but cannot close without a passing notice of Col. Drew, Capt. Kelly and the command generally, for the untiring energy displayed by them in building the road to Klamath Valley, for which they deserve the hearty thanks of the State generally, and Southern Oregon particularly. They are the right men in the right place.

Yours, NELLA.  
Klamath Lake Valley, Sept., 20, 1863.

**THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.**—The *Arkansas Traveler* appears to have discovered that the result of the late election in Kentucky was an "Abolition" triumph. The articles which the gray-back organ republishes, falsely charge that Burnside had declared martial law in Kentucky, that he might more successfully prevent "Democrats" from voting for Wickliffe, for Governor, and the balance of the Copperhead ticket. Burnside and his subordinates required nothing more than that the law of the State, which prohibited every man who was disloyal from voting, should be enforced. Every voter when challenged, was required by an act of the Legislature to take this oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or in the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky; that I have never given any aid, assistance or comfort to any person in arms against the United States; and that I have, in all things, demeaned myself as a loyal citizen since the beginning of the present rebellion: so help me God."

It was this law of the State alone which prevented so many conscientious "Confederate Democrats" from voting. They, like T'Vault, O'Meara, Malone & Co., could not take that oath without perjury. The law was just, for it only disfranchised enemies of the State and Union, who have no right to complain.

The constitutional peace-whiners affect to be terribly exercised because, perhaps, a few thousand men, whose every thought is a prayer for the destruction of our Government, and the success of the bastard Confederacy, should be deprived of a voice in political affairs. Is it for the rights of the people, or their love for the rebels and their cause, that makes them thus whine and tremble? Unquestionably the latter; for did ever one of them make the feeblest complaint when Tennessee was infamously forced out of the Union? No, by their silence they justified the rebels in denying the right of free suffrage to Union men in Tennessee—a sacred right guaranteed to them by both their State and national Government. For the rebels to usurp power to destroy the Union and liberty, it is all right; but for the Government to deny to a rebel any of the rights of a law-abiding citizen, is tyranny unparalleled in the history of the world, and glaringly unconstitutional. So reason the rebel expounders of our Constitution, from Jeff Davis away down to the infinitesimal Arkansas gray-back.

**RETURNED.**—Mr. Max Muller, and Mr. John Neuber, have returned from San Francisco. Mr. Muller has purchased a large lot of general merchandise to add to his present stock, and Mr. Neuber has made additions to his valuable stock of watches, clocks and jewelry.

J. Gaston, Esq., got back to town on Monday evening from the Supreme Court, in session at Salem. He informs us that the mass meeting and Union jubilee at that place was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever seen in Oregon.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held at the Court House last night. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen.

John Loudon was drown in the South Fork of the Santiam river on the 15th inst.

Peaches and potatoes sell at the same rate in Jacksonville—one dollar per bushel.

**Preparing for the Draft.**

C. W. Savage, Deputy Assessor, has been appointed by the Provost Marshal of Oregon, Enrolling Officer for Jackson county. The *Mountaineer* has the following article, explaining the service required of an enrolling officer, and giving reasons which clearly show that the draft will be enforced on this coast only in the event of a war with a foreign power:

The enrolling officer is required to enroll all persons subject to military duty, giving the name, age on July 1st, 1863, complexion, whether white or colored, and profession, occupation or trade. He is to enroll all male persons between the ages of 20 and 45. In case any one claims exemption he is to note the fact, but at the same time return the name. The enrolling officer is to judge the ages of individuals from the best information he can obtain, but in every case he is to make a decision as to whether the person in question is between the age of 20 and 45. Widowers between 35 and 45 years of age are to be enrolled in the first class—that is to say, those who are liable to first draft. Under the law all males between the ages 20 and 45, are to be divided in two classes, the single men forming class 1, and the married class 2. In the event the number required can be obtained from the first class, then the second class will be exempt. There are various other reasons for exemptions, such as the only son of a widowed mother, and where the mother is dead and infant children are dependent on the father for support.

We trust that nothing contained in this announcement will have the effect to alarm our young men. The enrolling names is merely a preparatory measure, and it is possible that the draft may never be made. The Government is evidently preparing for the contingency of a foreign war. Should an occasion of this kind arise, our young men will not require to be drafted, and in its absence, it is scarcely likely the conscription will be enforced upon this coast. Were there no other reasons, economic considerations alone preclude the idea that the Government will undertake to raise troops on this coast for service at the East. Every soldier thus obtained, when landed at New York or New Orleans as the case might be, would cost the Government not less than \$500. At this rate, and for vastly less, men can be recruited at the East, by hundreds of thousands. A proclamation offering one-half this sum as a bounty would attract thousands and tens of thousands of trained soldiers from Europe, and be the means of filling up the ranks of the army far beyond the number required. This argument effectually disposes of the idea that men are to be drafted on the Pacific coast for service at the East. Should, however, war ensue with either France or England, it is fair to presume that California and Oregon will become the battle ground, and then the Government will require the services of every man who can shoulder a musket. When that day comes, the men of the Pacific, will not wait for the draft, but like one man they will spring to arms.

**AN ECHO ON THE SHORES.**—On the shores of the Adriatic Sea the wives of the fishermen, whose husbands have gone far off upon the deep, are in the habit at even tide of going down to the sea-shore, and singing as female voices only can, the first stanza of a beautiful hymn; after they have sung it they listen, until they hear borne by the wind across the desert sea the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands as they are tossed by the gale upon the waves, and both are happy. Perhaps if we could listen, we too might hear on this desert world of ours some sound, some whisper borne from afar, to remind us that there is a heaven and a home; and when we sing the him upon the shores of earth, perhaps we shall hear its echo breaking in music upon the sands of time, and cheering the hearts of them that are pilgrims and strangers, and look for a city that hath foundations.

The *Oregonian* learns that Col. Steinger will be in command of the regiment at Ft. Walla Walla during the winter; Col. Maury at Ft. Dalles, and Capt. R. S. Caldwell at Ft. Vancouver. Dr. Chase, Surgeon U. S. A., has been ordered to Ft. Hoskins.

S. D. Vandyke has the thanks of the Sentinel printers for a choice lot of peaches. A portion of the lot, and largest sized, were grown on a two-year old seedling tree.

Charles Forbes, of Portland, Maine, a year ago grafted a pear scion into a mountain ash, and the ash has borne an abundance of pears this season.

A captain of a privateer, who had been in an engagement, wrote to his owners that he had received but little damage, having only one of his hands wounded in the nose.

**Preaching in Kerbyville.**

Rev. P. M. Starr, of the M. E. Church, will preach in Kerbyville on Saturday night, 26th of Sept., on the Sunday succeeding at 11 o'clock A. M., and also at candle-light.

**NEW TO-DAY**

**Assessor's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of Jackson county, Oregon, that all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by over-assessment, or who have been illegally assessed, can meet me, in conjunction with the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, On Wednesday, the 14th day of Oct. 1862, at the office of the County Clerk, Jacksonville, and there have their grievances adjusted according to law. CHARLES W. SAVAGE, Assessor of Jackson county Oregon. Jacksonville, Sept. 20, 1863.

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**OUR PHENIX AND ASHLAND Houses**

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**FAMILY GROCERIES** at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

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