THE OREGON SENTINEL

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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 15, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Toby, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.

E. K. Phipps, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL.

E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory.

L. P. Fisher	San Francisco	Cal
J. J. Knowlton & Co.	do	do
Thomas Davis	Applegate	Ogn
F. T. R. Hill	Wilbur	do
F. G. Birdseye	Rock Point	do
Thomas Croxton	Croxtons Buggins	do
Wm. Spicer	Jump-Off-Jo	do
Gov. Gibbs	Portland	do
D. M. Thompson	Albany	do
W. M. Evans	Althouse	do
Thomas Carr	do	do
Thomas F. Floyd	Kerbyville	do
S. W. Sawyer	do	do
D. P. Anderson	Phoenix	do
D. M. C. Gault	do	do
A. Ireland	Myrtle Creek	do
Geo. L. Dean	Ellensburg	do
Theodric Cameron	Union Town	do
James L. Watson	Roseburg	do
Miss Hattie Hunter	Rogue River	do
L. W. Sullins	Fort Klamath	do

Binger Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

A first class Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for sale at this office, for cost and freightage.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROFESSIONAL BUMMER.

In my last article I promised to give a sketch of some of the noted characters that I have met in my travels, and of slavery. So that the English may not complain, I will first notice an American bummer, who always eats but never earns a cent.

The first one of particular notoriety was a man about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, dark hair, dark eyes and a hungry, sheepish looking face. He accosted me at Umatilla Landing, Oregon, and inquired, "Which way are you traveling?" I replied that I had been to Walla Walla Valley, and that I was now going to Portland. "Well," said he, "I have just come down from the mines, sick, and am without any means or money. I am hungry, and would like to get fifty cents to get my breakfast." Without reflecting a moment I gave him the required sum. In a minute more, as he turned from me, I thought he was very much careworn or else had been dead drunk the night before; so I followed him around the corner, to see where he was going, and in less than twenty paces I saw him coming out of a drinking saloon, and the "bar-keep" wiping up the counter. I knew I had been imposed upon, and that the beggar was no object of charity, but that he deserved the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses, though I said nothing to him. But the joke was too good to keep, so I told it to several gentleman, and found that they had been imposed upon in the same way by the same man: that he had been in town for over a month, making a living in that way; that he was well, hearty and able-bodied, but a regular Pike-county-secesh, professional bummer. Among the number who said they had been imposed upon were Mr. Avery and Mr. Morford, who are modern Democrats, of the secesh order; so that it was a source of gratification to know that this wretched, debased piece of humanity was no respecter of parties; that he filched money from the pockets of all alike. But I left the place in disgust, well satisfied that their are more ways to get a living than by the sweat of the brow, and that I was not as well posted in human nature and human depravity as I had vainly supposed myself to be prior to this imposition. Travelers, when they tarry at Umatilla, must look out for this gallows bird, or ten to one they will lose a penny, and a dark-eyed, dark-complexioned, hungry, sheepish-looking individual will be the recipient of their bounty.

CHANGE IN POLITICAL SENTIMENT—SLAVERY.

Soon after I arrived on Vancouver Island, I formed the acquaintance of a fine-looking, round headed Johnny Bull, who was very well versed in the politics of the United States, and, in substance, the following colloquy took place between us: Said he, "One of the most remarkable things of this remarkable age is, the change in the views of the majority of the people of the United States with reference to slavery. History, we know, teaches that in times of revolution or great political or social agitation, public opinion, like the wind in a tempest, is subject to sudden and violent reversals; but this theory does not fully account for the truly wonderful change in the United States. The papers sometimes speak of the war as too fearful a sacrifice for any good which may result from it. The Chicago convention, which nominated General McClellan, made a point of the fearful sacrifice of life and property, while their real reason for hostility to the Baltimore nominee was his anti slavery policy, they gave prominence to others, including the one just mentioned—that the war could not be justified by any conceivable results." Then he roughly inquired, "what do you think of such changes and results?" I replied, "If we view this four years' conflict calmly and dispassionately, disregarding the short-sighted, office-seeking calculations and speculations of mere time-serving politicians, and testing it by the light of truth and the welfare of the nation, we must feel that it is not barren of good, great, results glorious. The saving of the American Union is justification and glory enough for the loyal Americans, and the freeing of four millions of human beings ought to justify the war in the opinion of all civilized nations, and of posterity." "But," says Johnny Bull, "the emancipation of the slaves was not the object of the war; and neither Lincoln or Davis deserve credit for it. The fact that it was the South and not the North that commenced the struggle proves this beyond dispute; and the result is, therefore, the more striking. The South seceded because Mr. Lincoln was elected on a platform adverse to the extension of slavery into new Territories, and they avow their purposes are to go no further, yet they go so far as to abolish slavery. How do you account for the change?" To this I replied, "The people North were aroused to indignation by the repeated exactions of the slavocracy, which caused the Republican party to spring into existence in 1856, and though but recently organized, it came out of the electoral contest of that year with surprising success. Fremont was defeated, it is true; but the result of the effort was to open the eyes of the people to the evils of the slave system, and they determined the institution should not be extended. The continued insolence and threats of disunion, from Southern politicians, was met by a hostile verdict at the Presidential election of 1860. This result was fairly brought about by Southerners themselves, though that did not lessen their mortification. Finding themselves foiled in a fair, constitutional fight, they appealed to the arbitrament of arms, and the Northern people are happy to say they have been beaten again, and that the American Union is preserved. It is true the Republican party, which was made the occasion of all the fearful carnage, did not aim at emancipation; nor did it in any way propose to interfere with slavery where it existed. The Republicans merely objected to its extension into the new Territories of our Republic. Many voted for Mr. Lincoln believing slavery could be circumscribed, and that gradually the States themselves would all abolish it, and that there would be no war; that there would be no bloodshed; that it would only be a war of words and opinions, and not a war of powder, lead and devastation. Other good and loyal men, true as steel to the flag of the old Union, voted with the Democratic party, believing that the south would make war, and that it was better to extend slavery than to have a terrible civil war. But after the war commenced they were still true to the Union, and they prefered the immediate demolition of slavery and the total overthrow of the slavocracy to the destruction of the Union. This is the cause of the great change in public opinion throughout the United States, North and South. When the war commenced the only remedy to prevent dismembermnt forever was to whip those in arms, and abolish slavery.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Slavery is the opposite of free institutions. It has proved a curse and not a blessing to the American people. It has produced this fearful war, and therefore Congress has passed, by more than the required two-thirds vote, the Constitutional Amendment Act—an act intended to wipe from the constitution of the country every vestiage of sanction for the existence of slavery in any of the thirty-six States of our republic. It is a straightforward, unconditional, constitutional abolition of slavery that is intended, and public opinion will ratify and sanction this act of Congress, and here, far in the confines of Queen Victoria's possessions, I say let Oregon not be the last State to sanction this act. The sooner it is ratified by the requisite constitutional number of States, the sooner and the more satisfactory will be the lasting peace which will immediately follow." Johnny Bull said, "It is certain they will not soon commence another war with the sword, but they will annoy the government with their vile, secession, treasonable tongues and votes. All who have been in arms against the government will still fight with their tongues and their votes." To which I answered, "Some of them would doubtless still be disloyal, and and would harass the government, with the assistance of the Democratic party, as much as possible without getting their necks in a halter; but State constitutions and State laws could and would be so amended as to prevent those who have been in arms against the United States, and who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, or who are denied the privilege or benefit of the President's amnesty proclamation, from voting, even though they were never tried for treason. All who are guilty of treason, and do not repent, aught not to be allowed to vote. A traitor's tongue without a right to vote would be as harmless a babbling imbecile's.

FRAZER RIVER, ETC.

From Fort Yale to Lutton, a distance of fifty-seven miles, the government road runs up Frazer river. Its general direction is north, through a dark gorge of the mountains. The mountains sometimes rise perpendicularly, and in other places at an angle of 45 degrees from the water's edge to the regions of perpetual snow. It has been my good fortune to have crossed the Alleghany mountains, in Virginia and Pennsylvania; the Cumberland mountains in Kentucky and Tennessee; the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains, in Oregon and California, in various places; the plains and mountains and the Great American desert lying between Missouri and California, but up Frazer river is the most dreary, rocky and barren country that my eyes ever beheld. It is one continual rocky cañon from the beginning to Lytton, a distance of 180 miles. However, British Columbia has constructed an excellent road through the mighty gorges from Yale to Lytton. On the route there are many deep chasms, but they are either filled up or the road winds up, around and down again, so as to make a fine stage road on a firm, solid and rocky foundation, with a grade of not more than one foot in twelve. From Lytton the road runs up Thompson's river to the mouth of the Bonapart, through a rough and rugged country, but not so barren and rocky as below. The country widens out into large rolling hills, covered with mountain grasses, resembling the country between the headwaters of Pitt river, in California, and Washington Territory, east of the Cascade mountains. A few scattering fir trees, willows, cottonwood, pines, sage brush and the grasses before spoken of being the only vegetation. The whole Pacific coast appears to have four separate and distinct formations and four separate and distinct climates. First, the narrow strips of land along the coast, between the ocean and the coast range of mountains, is generally cold, wet and of an even temperature from one end of the year to the other. Second, the country between the coast range and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, including San Joaquin, Rogue River, Umpqua and Willamette valleys, and a part of Washington Territory are mild, warm and delightful climates; wet in winter and not excessively dry in summer. Thirdly, east of the Cascade mountains to the Blue Mountains, it is excessively cold in the winter and extremly hot in the summer. The thermometer in summer rises as high as 110 degrees above zero, and in winter sinks to ten and thirty below, while in many places the Coast, Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges of mountains are capped with snow summer and winter. We find the same climate and the same productions in British Columbia that we find east of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California, and the Cascade mountains in Oregon. It is as warm here at this time as it usually is in any part of Oregon, and I am told that it gets but little hotter here in the winter than it does on the Klamath, Des Chutes or Walla Walla rivers.

While perambulating British America, I have been led to reflect on what I read long ago, concerning the Eastern Continent and its hardy sons and daughters.

The languor of Italy in climate, warmness and parents melts away all individual character in the central, southern divisions of the land. But the northern part boasts of manlier propensities. The mind and body obtain vigor and elasticity from the Alps. Beyond these hills lie Switzerland, the country of penury and freedom; Germany, the country of toil mentally and physically. Even the rough mountaineer of the Tyrol gives his share to the general activity of the region; and the Veronese, while glancing at the luxriant landscape that is spread like a summer sea to the south, feels the spirit of the hills and forests in him at every breath from these noble bulwarks of the land. The character of the Italian is thus a mixture of contending elements, and, as chance directs, it is propelled to the lavish indulgence of the Neopolitan, or to the hardy habits of the region that every morning glitters with its ten thousand pyramids of marble, and its ten times ten thousand pinacles of eternal snow above in the north. The Coast Range, Cascade and Rocky mountains are to Oregon what the Alps and surrounding mountains are to Italy. May we not expect Oregon to be the Italy of America?

FORT CAMALOOPS.

Fort Camaloops is situated on Thompson's river, at the head of Camaloops Lake, about 157 miles from Fort Yale, and five hundred miles north of Fort Dalles, Oregon. The altitude is about eleven hundred feet above tidewater, and it has long been a trading post for the Hudson Bay company. It is noted for the murder of Alexander Black, the chief factor of the Hudson Bay company at this post. The circumstances are something as follows: About 24 or 25 years ago the principal chief of the Camaloops died. Mr. Black gave the tribe a blanket to bury Kinchilin in. As their departed chief was a very tall man, the blanket was too short to cover both ends. The Indians took this as a great insult to the whole tribe, and some of them determined it should be avenged by the death of the generous donor of the short blanket. A young and brave Indian came to the Fort, entered the room where Mr. Black was sitting by the fire, and shot him while his face was turned from the Indian. The wound was mortal, and Mr. Black died in a few minutes.

Great God! on what a slender thread hangs human life in Indian countries, where the kindness and generosity of an instant is construed into an insult, and one's life pays the penalty.

GOVERNMENT AFFAINS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The present Governor of the colony is Frederick Seymour, who has received, so far, for his services the nice little sum of three thousand pounds sterling, per annum, and the last legislature increased it one thousand, so that he now receives nineteen thousand and four hundred dollars, per annum. There is a great contrast between his and Governor A. C. Gibbs' salary. Gibbs gets the pitiful sum of fifteen hundred dollars. It is a difference of almost eighteen thousand dollars. Seymour's private secretary gets sixteen hundred and ninety-four dollars, nearly two hundred dollars more than either the Governor or Secretary of Oregon gets.

Again the Coonial Secretary, Surveyor General, Gold Commissioner and Puisne Judge each gets the sum of eight hundred pounds sterling, or three thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars, and the Supreme Judge five thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars. Every other officer's salary is in proportion.

The expenses of the Judges, clerks, etc., are paid while on their circuits, and the goal commissioners of Kootenaie and Caribou are paid two hundred pounds sterling extra, owing to the high prices of provisions in their district, which makes their salaries, each, about four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The salaries and expenses of every other officer is in the same proportion, according to their grade of office, compared to similar offices in the United States.

The rules of practice at law and equity in Vancouvers Island and British Columbia are very similar to those of Oregon. They are in many respects more simple and less complicated and more easily understood by those who are not lawyers, than the Oregon statutes. As a general rule, they have a good code of laws, and they are faithfully executed. But there people pay dearly for the administration of their Government in the shape of incidental taxes. The present duties and excise taxes in the United States are very light and trifling compared to the prices in this colony. It costs a dollar a head for every one that comes up Frazer River from the colony of Vancouvers Island to British Columbia. In other words, the tax is a dollar a head for passing out of one colony into the other, and to travel on their good Government road with loaded wagons, costs one cent per pound for every eight miles, from Yale to Carriboo, a distance of upwards of four hundred miles, and everything else is in proportion.

NORTHERN MINES, COUNTRY, ETC.—We make the following extract from a private letter, written by G. B. Dorris, who has opened an office at La Grande, Union County, Oregon:

LA GRANDE, June 27th, 1865.

I arrived at this place a week ago last Saturday, from Boise City. Boise City is a pretty place to live at, but not one in a hundred who go there earn enough to pay for their bread, consequently go hungry; and not one in five hundred who go there earn their expenses of traveling and board. I saw many friends who had been through the various mines for the last two or three years who told me they were in debt, would get out of the country as soon as they could. I can sit in my office, or go on the streets and buy more quartz for 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars a share, than you could transfer in a month, from which you may infer it is worthless. The value is relative, but those who are owners, must, if possible, save themselves. Men are leaving the country by every route that takes them away. In coming from Boise, I met as many as 30 families, returning to the States, who came out last year and the year before. The war was the cause of many families coming to this country; I mean Idaho and Eastern Oregon. I believe from what I can learn, there will be a thousand families return this fall and next to Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa; some few will come to what they call *Web-foot*.—Willamette Valley, and some to Rogue River Valley. If I were a farmer, I could live happier and lay by more money, by the same economy, in Rogue River Valley and Josephine County, on $35 a month and board, which they all get, than I could here on a hundred, though wages for this kind of labor are from $50 to $70 per month. I could save more in the mines of Jackson and Josephine Counties at three dollars per day than at Idaho on nine dollars, though six are the wages for labor in the mines, for the reason that the climate is far colder, and the expenses of living so much greater, and you can not work so many months in the year.

THE WEATHER.—On last Sunday evening we had quite a thunder storm, and for a few minutes rain fell in torrents. On Monday and Tuesday the atmosphere was cool and the sky overcast with some clouds. On Wednesday morning rain began to fall, and it continued to rain steadily the greater part of the day. At present, the weather is clear and pleasant, the air being greatly purified by the recent rain.

INCOME TAX LIST.—Many of our patrons have requested the publication of the Income Tax List, which, heretofore, we have been unable to obtain. By the politeness of Mr. Savage, the present assessor, we have been furnished with the list for 1864, which appears in another column. Mr. S. says the list is not complete, but will be completed soon.

INCONSISTENT.—Last week the *Reporter* complained bitterly because the orator at the Phœnix celebration gave the Copperheads some heavy blows. We don't see how that "exponent of the true faith" (?) and its friends, can expect any thing else, when they call the assassinated President a dog.

INSTALLED.—The following officers elect of Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., were installed on the evening of the 1st inst., according to usages of the order: Geo. P. Funk, N. G.; Newman Fisher, V. G.; Herman Helms, R. S.; M. A. Brentano, P. S.; Jos. Weterer, Tres.; A. Jacobs, W.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Rinehart, of the 1st Oregon Infantry, arrived at this place on last Tuesday. He started for Ft. Klamath on Thursday to take command of that post.

SPEAKER COLFAX and party left Marysville for Portland on the 14th. The visitors will, probably, be through here the first of next week.

INCOME TAX-LIST.

List of persons residing in Divison No. 8, district of Oregon, who pay an Income Tax, and the amount thereof, for the year 1864:

	Income.	*Tax.*
J B Wrisley	$ 600 00	$ 30 00
David Lavinburg	400 00	20 00
James Herd	300 00	15 00
L L Bradbury	740 00	37 00
Geo E Logan	1000 00	50 00
M B Morris	370 00	18 50
A B McIlman	500 00	25 00
Sam'l Hall	1150 00	57 50
Thos H Smith	300 00	15 00
Chas Brockhoff	245 00	12 25
Wm Blockett	335 00	16 75
John Noland	1005 00	50 25
John Bilger	225 00	11 25
W A Owen	500 00	25 00
John S Love	200 00	10 00
D M C Gault	50 00	2 50
G M Banks	200 00	10 00
J C Tolman	1000 00	50 00
John Wintjen	300 00	15 00
E C Brooks	266 00	13 30
J T Glenn	950 00	47 52
L Sachs	1400 00	70 00
L Applegate	1909 75	95 48
Thos Chavener	345 00	17 25
Pat Donegan	760 00	38 00
J C Weston	1107 00	55 35
James Thornton	359 00	17 95
Herman Helems	200 00	10 00
Sam'l Sachs	1400 00	70 00
Viet Schutz	508 00	25 40
W H S Hyde	800 00	40 00
John S Drum	1400 00	70 00
W S Babcock	200 00	10 00
J M McCall	691 50	34 57
Henry Klippel	400 00	20 00
L J C Duncan	238 55	11 92
G W Crandall	400 00	20 00
David Kendall	250 00	12 50
R J Forbes	300 00	15 00
J F Anderson	2000 00	100 00
David Linn	2684 30	134 21
M R Fletcher	259 00	12 95
John Bolt	250 00	12 50
I M Wagner	200 00	10 00
Wm Huffman	1347 00	67 35
Jos Row	135 00	6 75
Louis Horne	1100 00	55 00
Isaac Thompson	1000 00	50 00
John Houk	200 00	10 00
S P Dean	534 83	26 74
Nath'l Langell	275 00	13 75
Jacob Wagner	574 37	28 71
F B Sprague	250 00	12 50
J S Howard	46 84	2 34
Gustaf Wilson	798 60	39 93
Isaac Constant	1000 00	50 00
I S Thompson	1000 00	50 00
John E Ross	300 00	15 00
Alex Martin	800 00	40 00
Henry Shultz	300 00	15 00
Edwin Smith	10 00	50
G A Payne	360 00	18 00
Henry Smith	400 00	20 00
Samuel W Sawyer	400 00	20 00
Fred Graf	380 00	19 00
G T Vineing	135 00	6 75
Morris Menser	265 84	13 29
Sam'l Harkness	300 00	15 00
Wm Bybee	1000 00	50 00
John V R Witt	1000 00	50 00
Jackson Ridder	300 00	15 00
E F Walker	2000 00	100 00
Minus Walker	935 00	46 75
John Walker	1700 00	85 00
John McKee	200 00	10 00
J F Zimmerman	600 00	30 00
Ted Cameron	600 00	30 00
H P Deskins	1500 00	75 00
J V Amerman	694 00	34 70
Kasper Kubli	330 00	16 50
C K Klum	1056 00	52 83
E Larsen	44 09	2 20
J H Twogood	400 00	20 00
James Pankey	69 56	3 47
Glen Wells	78 00	3 90
Peter Britt	200 00	10 00
A J Coakley	269 72	13 48
Newman Fisher	800 00	40 00
Abram Fisher	800 00	40 00
Chas Maxon	70 00	3 50
Wm Brice	355 00	17 75
Morris Baum	365 00	18 25
Max Muller	1000 00	50 00
Max A Brentano	1000 00	50 00
Fred Locle	24 00	1 20
H A Breithbarth	600 00	30 00
John Orth	1000 00	50 00
Aaron Jacobs	200 00	10 00
D C Miller	700 00	35 00
J R Wade	740 00	37 00
Henry Amerman	153 00	7 65
Martin J Ropp	355 00	17 75
E C Pelton	400 00	20 00
Jos Wetterer	500 00	25 00
Jas D Fay	650 00	32 52
Owen Coyle	100 00	5 00
J M Banks	200 00	10 00
Chas Blockwood	200 00	10 00
J B White	256 00	12 80
James Cluggage	1405 00	70 25
C C Beekman	3500 00	175 00
E H Greenman	1200 00	60 00
Jacob Thompson	200 00	10 00
Wm C Myer	2722 00	138 10
J B Deselle	500 00	25 00
J T Layton	600 00	30 00
S J Slicker	351 25	17 56
Pat Dunn	400 00	20 00
S R Scott	215 00	10 75
H B McMichaels	200 00	10 00
F A Davis	400 00	20 00
E D Foudray	974 00	48 70
C F Wilson	374 00	18 71
T R Magruder	262 00	13 10
Jos Swingle	768 00	38 40
M Hanley	800 00	40 00
J A Landis	1000 00	50 00
Wm Crow	228 00	11 40
Thos Haimy	107 00	5 35
P P Prim	1315 03	65 75
John Lewman	18 00	90
Jacob Ox	18 00	90

Chas. W. Savage, Ass't Assessor,
8th Div., Dist. of Oregon.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.—The articles of incorporation of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, have been filed at Sacramento according to law. The capital stock is fixed at $15,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of $100 each. From Marysville to the Oregon line, the distance is 286 miles. The work of building the road is to commence the coming autumn. This road will eventually be extended to Portland. As we have often said, it is necessary for the growth of our State. We hope to see our share of the work begun ere long.—*Oregonian.*

MUSTERED OUT.—We learn that Col. Maury was to be mustered out of the service on the 15th inst. Col. Curry, 1st Oregon Infantry, succeeds him for the present.

At the Woodlawn races last June, in Kentucky, a Lexington colt, named Aelxander, made 2 two mile heats in 3:36¼ and 3:38. The first mile of the second heat was run in 1:44.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 22.—The Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following: At the late election in Accomac and Northampton counties, Wm. H. B. Curtis, for Congress, received 1,113 majority. For the house of delegates in Virginia, Thomas Williams and Dr. John W. Field were elected. Both were conservative. Curtis was a Union member of the Virginia Convention and opposed to the confiscation. Tyler is the present United States Collector for the District. The citizens of Dinwiddie county held a meeting and adopted resolutions prohibiting negroes from coming upon their plantations except upon business, and fixing their pay at five dollars per month; refusing to hire any unless recommend by their previous employers. While recognizing Gov. Pierpont as Governor and appreciating his generous sentiments, they depreciate the Constitution of the State of Virginia as now in force and ask that the same course be adopted for Virginia that has been for North Carolina.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says: Gen. Butler's friends are proposing his name for the Military Governorship of South Carolina in case he should fail in obtaing the post of Governor of Idaho.

Washington, June 23d.—The Navy Department has just received official dispatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated Galveston June 8th, reporting as follows: On the first of this month, General Brown, commanding the U. S. forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d, the rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder met in the harbor of Galveston, General A. J. Smith, representing Major General Canby, when General Kirby Smith, there and then, signed the terms of surrender previously agreed upon at New Orleans.

On the 5th, a full and formal possession of Galveston was tendered the U. S. forces. The flag of the Union was raised on the 8th. Admiral Thatcher went ashore and was cordially received by the rebel navy and military authorities, who requested part of the U. S. Naval forces to remain there for their protection. Galveston, before this, is strongly garrisoned by U. S. forces sent forward by Gen. Canby. Gen. Sheridan is also probably there in person.

[Signed] STANTON.

WE are under obligations to Senator Williams for public documents, received at this office.

DEPARTED.—Max Muller, of the firm of Muller & Brentano, started for New York City last Saturday.

Married.

—On the 4th inst., at the residence of John Holton, by I. M. Wagner, J. P., Mr. CHAUNCY NYE, and Miss ARARANTHA BOWE, all of Jackson County.

—On the 7th inst., at the Union Hotel, Yreka Cal., by Rev. A. C. McDougal, Mr. J. T. Brown, to Miss MARY A. SULLINS, all at present of Ft. Klamath.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note.		
Two cents	"	$100	"
Ten "	"	$500	"
20 "	"	$1,000	"
$1 "	"	$5,000	"

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 20, 1865

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 5d series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between V. P. Comstock, Joseph Epperson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. V. P. COMSTOCK, JOSEPH EPPERSON.

Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865.