constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fitly spoken. They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be born and bred under a system the most cruel and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wisest of those who have been subjected to such a surrounding have confessed its evil power. "There must, doubtless," said Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, "be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submissions on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances." ("Notes," P. 270.)

These are the habitual results of the system. To what incredible excesses its occasional outbursts may run we have frightful evidences daily coming before us; schemes of wholesale incendiarism, involving deaths by the thousand of women and children; schemes to poison, by the malignant virus of the yellow fever, an entire community; deliberate plans to destroy prisoners of war by insufferable hardships and slow suffering; plots, too successful, alas! to shroud a nation in mourning by assassination.

Many honorable exceptions no doubt there are, in whom native virtue resists daily temptation. Such exceptions are to be found in all communities, no matter how pernicious the surroundings. But in deciding national questions we must be governed by the rule, not by the exceptions.

The Southern whites subdivide into three classes: The slaveholders proper, many of whom are excluded from pardon by the Proclamation of Amnesty; the "poor whites," and what may be called the yeomen of the South—of which last our country feels that her worthy President is a noble type, and of which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

If this last class, whence have come the sturdiest Union men in Secessiondom, constituted, like the mechanic of New England or the farmer of the West, a large proportion of the population, we might hope that it would leaven and redeem the extremes of society around it. But it is found sparse and in inconsiderable numbers, except, perhaps, in Eastern Tennessee and the northern portion of North Carolina. The poor whites, of whom the clay-eating pine-lander of Georgia and other Gulf States is the type, far outnumber them. Of this last class, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in that wonderful book of hers, "Journal of a Residence on a Southern Plantation," gives, from personal observation, a graphic description: "They are, I suppose," she says, "the most degraded race of human beings, claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin, that can be found on the face of the earth—filthy, lazy, ignorant, brutal, proud, penniless savages, without one of the nobler attributes that have been found occasionally allied to the vices of savage nature. They own no slaves, for they are, almost without exception, abjectly poor; they will not work, for that, as they conceive, would reduce them to an equality with the abhorred negroes; they squat and steal and starve on the outskirts of this lowest of all civilized societies, and their countenances bear witness to the squalor of their condition and the utter degradation of their natures." (Journal, p 146.)

(To be continued.)

LITTLE SAMBO'S PRAYER.—A friend relates an amusing incident which occurred at Augusta. Capt. Wyman, of the United States army, whose father resides at Augusta, recently returned from the South, bringing with him a young colored boy, who was much attached to him. Soon after his arrival, Capt. W. was taken sick with the typhoid fever. At the crisis of the disease he fell into a profound slumber, and the physician declared that there must be a speedy change, although the chances were that he would die. Sambo, who had imbibed the idea from the frequent appointment of days of fasting and prayer that the Lord had become entirely engrossed in carrying on the war, was in the room and heard the decision; but he retired nevertheless to intercede in his master's behalf. One of the family who happened to go out to the stable just after the little darkey had left, heard the young ebony bawling out at the top of his voice. "Oh, Gineral God, please come and save Massa Wyman, and if you can't leave de war, send somebody quick!" Wyman recovered.—*Exchange.*

TOO MUCH 'MOTHER.—Artemus Ward gets off the following:

Our ballad writers put too much mother in their melodies. Thus we have "Dear mother, I've come home to die," "Mother, is the battle over?" "Write a letter to my mother," "Mother dear, O pray for me," etc. The other night we heard an athletic Ethiopian minstrel dismally bleat, "Mother kissed me in my dreams," just as though she would do it until he washed the cork from his face. A mother is a good thing. Without mothers, in fact, it would be unpleasant. But why sing the maternal parent's merits so persistently, and in such shaky verse? Why not vary the thing and occasionally produce a father or two? If we must continually sing about our parents, let us by all means give the old man a chance.

LABOR omnia vincit. Labor conquers all.

THE OREGON SENTINEL

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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, . . . AUG. 12, 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. P. Rossell, general agent for Oregon, and Idaho Territory.

L. P. Fisher	San Francisco	Cal
J. J. Knowlton & Co.	do	do
Thomas Davis	Applegate	Ogn.
F. R. Hill	Wilber	do
F. G. Hindleys	Rock Point	do
Thomas Croxten	Croxtons Dig'gs	do
Wm. Selery	Jump-Off-Jo	do
Gov. Gibbs	Portland	do
G. 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. Andreen	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.

THE TRIAL--MARTIAL LAW.

Who has the power to declare the writ of habeas corpus suspended, or to declare martial law? This question has perplexed good and great men, and great differences of opinion have existed, and still exist on the subject. This question can be best solved by the action of the Government and the commanding officers.

We have shown that the writ was suspended by the Continental Congress, and martial law enforced by General Washington, General Scott, General Jackson, General McClellan, Governor Stevens, and the rebel Jeff. Davis.

But it may be said that General Washington ordered court martials under the old articles of confederation; and therefore, it is not good authority as a precedent for the guidance of the President and commanding Generals under the Constitution. General Washington not only held court martials prior to the adoption of the Constitution, but he sanctioned the principle under the Constitution.

In 1794, after the commencement of General Washington's second term of office under our present Constitution, the whisky excise rebellion occurred in Western Pennsylvania; the civil power was overcome in that portion of the State. General Washington sent thither a military force, and within the limits of the territory from which the rebels had expelled the civil power, and for the purpose of restoring the civil authority, Washington instructed his officers to govern the country by military force until the civil authorities could enforce the laws of the country.

President Washington called out fifteen thousand militia to put down the insurgents, and appointed Harry Lee, the Governor of Virginia, commander, and on the 25th of September, 1794, he issued a proclamation declaring his fixed purpose to reduce the refractory to obedience. In a letter to the commander of the army, he says:

"I consider this insurrection as the first formidable fruit of the Democratic Societies, brought forth, I believe, too prematurely for their own views, which may contribute to the annihilation of them.

"That these societies were instituted by the artful and designing members (many of their body, I have no doubt, mean well, but know little of the real plan), primarily to sow among the people the seeds of jealousy and distrust of the government, by destroying all confidence in the administration of it, and that these doctrines have been budding and blowing ever since, is not new to any one who is acquainted with the character of their leaders, and has been attentive to their maneuvers. I early gave it as my opinion to the confidential characters around me, that if the societies were not counteracted, or did not fall into disesteem from the knowledge of their origin, and the views with which they had been instituted by their father, Genet, for purposes well known to the government, they would shake the government to its foundation."

The same principles and the same kind of democrats described by Washington, produced the present rebellion.

In the language of Washington: "If the laws are to be trampled upon with impunity, and a minority, is to dictate to the majority, there is an end put at one stroke to republican government."

In other words: "If the South could set at defiance the laws of Congress, and submit to Jeff. Davis, in place of Mr. Lincoln, the legally elected President, there would have been an end to our republican government."

"Rhode Island presents a different example, but strictly within the same principle: an example where the rebellion was not local, but throughout the entire State, and called into exercise the war power of a Governor of the State. Rhode Island was governed upon a royal charter granted by King Charles the Second. The people petitioned for a convention to form a new and more democratic constitution. The legislature, year after year, denied the petition. The people finally took the subject into their own hands, called a convention, formed a new constitution, and were proceeding, a great majority of the people engaging in the undertaking, in 1842, to overthrow, entirely to extinguish the old government, and put the new one into operation in its place. Force was resorted to on both sides. The contest was not local, but extended to every foot of territory in the State. The legislature of the old government passed an act authorizing the Governor of that government to enforce martial law; he thereupon announced it by proclamation, and then exercised it to the extent of forcible resistance to the old government, which was throughout the whole State. The charter Governor, King, also called on the President of the United States for aid to put down the rebellion; the President tendered it, and the people of Rhode Island were crushed by military power."

In addition to these precedents and examples, many more may be cited during the present war. On the 13th of May, 1861, General Butler took possession of the City of Baltimore, and on the next day he issued a proclamation partially declaring martial law. He said no transportation from the City of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field, will be permitted; and the fact of such transportation will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignors, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation. No flag, banner, ensign, or device of the so called Confederate States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this department; and the exhibition of either of them by evil designed persons will be deemed and taken to be evidence of a design to offer aid and comfort to the enemies of the country.

Afterwards, General Banks took command of Baltimore, and arrested the Chief of Police, on the 27th of June, 1861, on the ground that he was the head of an armed force hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its armed enemies, and for treasonable conduct afterwards, the whole Police force were arrested on the 1st of July, 1861. All of this took place after the commencement of the rebellion, and before the called session of Congress, which met on the 4th of July, 1861. Who doubts the necessity of these military laws and arbitrary arrests? None but a traitor to his country. Prior to these regulations, it was legal to take ammunition from Baltimore to any part of the Southern States, but it was illegal to take them for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. If they were carried at all, they were sure to fall into the hands of rebels, and sure to be used against the United States. Here is a case where the public necessity and public safety required martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, when Congress was not in session.

At the time General Banks prohibited the raising of the confederate flag, there was no law against it, and Congress was not in session. The raising of such a flag was well calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and General Butler saw the public necessity and provided a law to meet it.

On the 14th of August, 1862, General John C. Fremont declared martial law in the city and county of St. Louis.

On the 8th of April, 1862, the Democratic, rebel Inspector General, and H. L. Clay, acting assistant General for Jefferson Davis issued the following orders:

"The distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

The Democratic, rebel provost marshal of the, so-called, Confedetate States, at Knoxville, on the 18th of April, 1862, ordered that "whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

Afterwards, the rebel General E. Kirby Smith enforced these military rules and regulations by taking the lives and property of many good and loyal citizens who gave aid and comfort to the Union cause.

The Democrats and the democratic journals howl over the hanging of traitors and assassins, but not a whisper is heard from them over the hanging of loyal men by a military commission, appointed by Jeff. Davis and his minions. It is all right, according to Democratic authority, because it gave aid to their cause.

The principles and operations of martial law are not definitely defined. In all of the foregoing cases the extent of its operations under our government and that of Jeff. Davis has been different. In all cases the commanders of our forces issued their proclamations upon the orders of the War Department, which is under the immediate authority of the President, as Commander-in-chief. And the rebel generals issued their proclamations and appointed military commissions under the orders of Jeff Davis, the head of the rebellion.

Their President has the constitutional right to govern through the military officers, by martial law. Whenever and wherever the civil power of the United States is superseded by force—where force prevails—martial law should be exercised so long as the force overpowers the civil authority.

If Jeff Davis had the power to hang (and did hang) Union men by military law, for giving aid and comfort to the Union cause, he, and all his aiders and abettors, ought to be hung by a military commission for plotting against and taking the life of President Lincoln.

(To be continued.)

DAGGER COCKLE BUR.

The last legislature passed a severe law for the extermination of this noxious weed:

1st. It is the duty of supervisors to clear it from the public highways. And for this purpose they can warn out laborers, as in case of the repair of the highways; and if they fail in, or neglect their duty in this behalf, they are subject to a fine of not more than $25, nor less than $5.

2d. It is the duty of owners or occupants of land, on which such weed is growing, to destroy the same, and if they fail to do so, the supervisor of the road district in which such land is situated, must notify them; and then if they neglect to exterminate the same, said supervisor exterminates the weed at their cost and expense.

3d. It is made the duty of every municipal corporation in this State, to provide for the extermination of said "dagger cockle bur," on the vacant land in said corporation, whether it be a town or county; and if any such corporation neglect to do so, they are liable to a fine at the suit of the State of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and it is made the duty of the several prosecuting attorneys of this State, to see that these corporations attend to their duty in this regard.

OREGON'S GREAT CURIOSITY.—Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunken Lake, situated in the Cascade mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its width at ten. There is an island in its center, having trees upon it. No living man ever has, and probably never will, be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains, in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping.

The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

THANKS are returned to Mr. I. M. Wagner for that cider. It was excellent, judging from the time it remained visible to the naked eye. It is truly surprising what a change is wrought upon our phiz by the visits of such friends.

"Childhood's days now pass before me," pathetically sighed the proprietor, after having "just wet his lips" with a half gallon or so. We supposed he referred to those he spent in the intellectual recreation of robbing hen-roosts, apple orchards and slipping quietly down into the coolest corner of the cellar, where stood the cider barrel, and stealing cider therefrom by sucking it through a gimblet hole with a wheat straw.

While on the subject, we will say that we hear of many melons being raised this season, but not one has been seen in this office.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, Marion Smith, son of David Smith, a lad aged nine years, was killed by a horse running away with him. It seems the boy had gone to move a horse that was staked by a long rope, and in so doing, had thoughtlessly wound the rope about his body several times. The horse ran, dragging the boy after him on the ground, until his head struck a tree and was crushed. The boy was living at Jacob Thompson's, in this county.

WASHED ASHORE AT C. CITY.—As the mail was leaving Crescent City last Monday morning, two bodies were washed ashore, supposed to be from the ill-fated Brother Jonathan. The mail carrier could not remain to see if the bodies were identified.

THE GREENBACK CASE.

Hon. R. E. Stratton made a decision at the last term of court, in Lane county, in favor of the State and against the Treasurer of Lane county. From the *State Journal* we take the following extract of the case:

STATE OF OREGON VS. LANE COUNTY:

The complaint alleges the defendant, Lane County, is indebted to the State Treasurer for the revenue due the State for the year 1863, in the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-six cents "*in gold* and *silver* coin."

To this complaint the defendant answers, and pleads a tender of U. S. Treasury Notes, or greenbacks, on the 23d of January, 1864.

The Plaintiff demurred.

Sec. 32, Of an "Act" passed January, 30th, 1855, by the Legislature of the then Territory of Oregon, and the Act on which this action is predicated, among other things, provides, "and the sheriff shall, in all cases, pay over to the County Treasurer the full amount of the Territorial and School taxes in gold and silver coin." It is not questioned that the taxes for the year 1863, were levied and collected by virtue of this act, as there was no other. The Act of Congress of Feb. 25th, 1862, providing for the issue of Treasury Notes, and making them Legal Tenders for certain purposes, after solemn argument, was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of this State at its last term.

These notes for the purpose enumerated in the "Act" must therefore be taken to be money and the legal equivalent of gold and silver coin.

The facts thus stated, present two questions for solution:

1st, Do taxes levied by a State for its own municipal purposes fall within any terms of the Act of Congress, or in other words is a tax a "*debt*," within the meaning of that Act.

2d, Admitting that a tax is a debt, has not a State the legal right to discriminate and collect its revenue in any lawful currency of the United States?

The demurrer was sustained, and judgment rendered on demurrer.

GEN. E. D. BAKER.—We find the following description of the last resting place of Oregon's gifted Senator, in the Pacific *Christian Advocate.*

Lone Mountain Cemetery is a place of interest to visitors in the city. The unfinished monument of Broderick occupies the prominent position. It is sadly neglected and reflects discredit upon those who should keep it in better order, by its untidy, shabby appearance. A statue of the lamented senator is being prepared in Italy. It is to surmount the present monument. When mounted to its place, it is hoped the surroundings will be put in better condition.

The grave of Oregon's most eloquent and distinguished senator, the fallen Baker, is near that of Broderick, his friend. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they are not divided." A simple slab resting upon four marble columns, inscribed with his age, nativity, character and offices, and detailing, also, the time and manner of his death, is all the distinction his resting place has above others of humbler position, except that his grave is elevated and a circular stone wall encloses it.

GEOGRAPHY NEEDED.—In the News Summary of the Sacramento *Union* of the 2d, we find the following:

"It is singular that the news should have been carried by courier to Jacksonville, when Yreka is so much nearer Camp Lincoln."

We don't think it "singular" at all. Yreka is at least forty miles farther from Crescent City than Jacksonville, and over a much worse road—in fact, a road that waggons make no pretensions of traveling. Again, in the same connection he has Camp Lincoln in Humboldt County, when, in fact, it is in Del Norte County, within a few miles of Crescent City. We don't see how such mistakes can be made.

CELESTIAL ROW.—Chinamen had been gathering on Applegate for several days, preparatory to a "bloody scrimage" on Thursday, the 10th, but before the time arrived they manage to settle the matter in a more peaceful manner. The difficulty originated about the title to a reservoir, and then turned into a religious question. There were three hundred arrayed on one side and about thirty-six on the other.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Chapman, from Ft. Klamath, called upon us this week. He reports all well at the fort. Lieut. McCall, commanding the expedition from Eugene City, had arrived. B. G. Pengra was in company with him. Indian Superintendent, Huntington, had gone out about thirty miles from the fort to try and affect a treaty with the Snake Indians.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Dr. Amen, formerly of this place, but more recently of Portland, is now at Ft. Klamath. He is connected with the command under Lieut. McCall in the capacity of sorgeon.

OSBORN & SESSIONS.—Interior merchants and those desiring to negotiate purchases through commission merchants in San Francisco, will find in the above named firm good and reliable business men.

HOME AGAIN.—During the past week J. T. Glenn and lady, Mrs. A. Martin, P. McManus, M. Branon, C. C. Beekman and lady, and Max Muller have returned home after a visit of several weeks in San Francisco.

TELEGRAM.

CONDITION OF THE OVERLAND LINE

Salt Lake August 3d.—We have received the following from Sweetw Bridge:

Sweetwater Bridge, August 3d.—I just returned from Platte Bridge. line is cut for about five miles we Platte Bridge, and about half of the has been taken off or destroyed. Will son, the Platte Bridge operator, say poles are cut down. I think the line be put in tolerable working order by morrow night, if there is wire enough to repair it.

The fighting commenced on the 2 The Indians, numbering about 50, atte ed to take the herd of stock from the but were repulsed—the Kansas tr charging them and killing four, inclu one of their head chiefs, a Cheyenne. the 12th, the Indians made their app ance in large numbers, estimated at 1 to 3,000. A train of four wagons, on escort of 26 men, on the way from Sweetwater to the Platte, consisting of 11th Kansas, were attacked to-day by dians, four miles from the Platte, in view of the post. Lieutenant Collin ordered from the post, with 20 me charge the Indians and rescue the tr In the second charge the Lieutenant's became unmanageable and took him their midst, when he was killed and b bly mutilated. In their first charge men were killed and eight wounded. the second charge one man was killed one wounded. Of the escort of the only three escaped. The wagons were on fire, and the bodies of the men bu by the Indians.

On the 28th, very heavy fighting oc red—the Indians were worsted. The f ing this day was across the river from post. The total casualities thus far one Lieutenant and twenty-seven men k ed, and nine wounded. No correct mate can be made of the Indian loss, bu was much heavier than ours. On the e ing of the 27th, the Indians retired, div ing, the larger portion going north w their wounded, and part going south.

A note was found near Lieut. Colli body, written in a female hand, whi stated that the war party was compos of Camanches, Arapahoes, Cheyenn Sioux and Blackfeet, and that they inte ed to besiege the post for four days, that the soldiers had killed one of the le ing Cheyenne chiefs. The note was s posed to have been dropped by some p ouer in their hands. Mowmeny,

Operator at Sweetwater Bridge

FIGHT IT UP.—It costs forty cen gallon to make whisky, and the gove ment tax is $2 00 a gallon; total, $2 Yet the beverage is sold for $2 10 the sellers wax wealthy.

THE Marysville *Express* speaking of South asks "Where can she find so tru ally as the Democratic party?" W *hy* she found so true an ally in rebellio the Democratic party? *S. F. Flag.*

Notice the new ball advertisement in day's paper.

Died.

—In Jacksonville, August 4th, Mr. J Crosby, aged 40 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND BALL

AT

LOUIS HERLING'

ON

POOR MAN'S CREE

ON THE

7th of september.

Ho all ye that hunger and thirst a good music and dancing, meat and dri flee unto the mountains of Poor M Creek, where the undersigned will be ha to accommodate ye to all the delicacie the season.

LOUIS HERLING, Proprietor

Augst 9th, 1865. aug12w

New! New!! New

KREUZER'S

NEW STORE

Between New State Saloon and Bradbu & Wade's, Jacksonville,

IS STOCKED COMPLETELY WI

Best Cigars and Tobacco

FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS,

NEW TOYS & NOTION

Stationery

FRESH FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Kreuzer having purchased the st store one door south of Bradbury & Wade calls the attention of the public to his co plete stock of smoking and chewing tobac Also to his various brands of cigars, fro the common half-spanish to the most fr grant Havana. All sold at the most libera prices.

You can be best supplied with any arti cles in his line, and save money, by givin him a call. December 16, 1863.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEU matism Hall's Sarsparilla Yellow Do and Iodide of Potass. ju3m