ars, as all the waters of the river Jordon could not wash them clean, neither would they find the Pool of Bethesda, with its troubled waters, potent to effect a cure.

Let me assure you, who wonder and doubt at this *dreadful* secret, and let that assurance find confirmation in the fact, that its disciples permeate the civilized world, yet in no instance can a solitary evil be attributed to Odd Fellowship, while much of that that is good in its workings is unavoidably visible to the most obstinately blind—that whilst we sedulously guard it for ourselves, it is also a blessing to you.

We admit that men occasionally get access to our Order who are pests to the community, and a disgrace to every one with whom they may associate.

Our only excuse is, they come to us in sheeps' clothing; that our vision and judgment are human, not Divine; that we can not always, in time, penetrate the disguise, and discern the *wolf* hidden thereunder. When we correct the evil within our doors by withdrawing the *key*, the community can have no knowledge of it, as we do not propose to tear down, but rather build up the moral status of man.

To the worthy, who would enter our lodges, and become endowed with that coveted knowledge, we cordially invite you to come forward and present your names, and be weighed in the scale of justice, and if not found "wanting," we will gladly receive you as a brother, and invest you with all the mysteries and duties of the Order. But to the curious, vain or selfish, think ye not to enter with a hope to find any sympathy or fellowship with us, or that any benefit will result to your own sordid ideas, for of such we are not composed, and in our midst you would find no companionship, and the *duties* of Odd Fellowship would to you be an unendurable burden.

Besides the duties we have enumerated: to care for the sick, to bury the dead, educate the orphan, to relieve the distressed, to aid the widow, and to extender over each other fraternal watch, care, and moral discipline, there is another great and important duty devolving upon Odd Fellows, as individuals and as a society; that duty is one which we owe to our country, and is equally obligatory upon us as Odd Fellows, as it is as citizens.

I say equally obligatory, but perhaps should have said, considering the position we occupy as an Order, having branches extending to each and every State and Territory of the United States, the multitudes comprising Odd Fellowship, the duty inculcated as one of our tenets, and the general charge that the true brother should let Friendship, Love and Truth find an abiding place in his soul; and that they should be his guide and guard in his intercourse with the world, that the duty to our country is increased in a two-fold proportion.

As Odd Fellows, we are especially enjoined to abstain from politics and political discussions, under and within the pale of the "mystic tie." We are to ignore the political faith and opinions of our brethren within the sacred precinct of the Lodges, and in our fraternal intercourse we are to entirely abstain from all religious or political discussions, or allusion.

With this reticency on those subjects within the prescribed limits, the injunction ends. We all owe allegiance to our country, and a duty to see that the laws are properly observed, and duly and mercifully enforced, and to sustain it in all rightful authority and exercise of power.

In the exercise of that duty, if we find a brother, either through the influence of passion, or from mistaken judgment, about to interfere or obstruct the due administration of the laws, we, as Odd Fellows, not in the name or under the cloak of the Order, but in the true *spirit* of its teachings, and in mild and persuasive language, having a careful guard against invective and abusive epithets—to point out the error of his way, and a just appreciation of his position, and quietly and gently lead him back to the path of duty. This accomplished, the brother saved, the lips should be forever sealed, and the dereliction remain forever a secret buried in the cenotaph of Odd Fellowship.

This duty is equally imperative when a brother or neighbor, either influenced by passion, privilege, fear or mistaken judgment, as to right or duty, has committed a political offence, we should be at least equally magnanimous not only to our "fellow," but to our neighbor, as are the ministers of the Government; and when an amnesty and pardon has been proclaimed and accepted by a return to allegiance, and they thus absolved from the legal consequences of their error, the duties of Odd Fellows would seem clear to extend the hand of greeting and good will; and in the graciousness of love, teach them that the moral and social faculties hold sway, and are dominant in our minds and hearts over the brutal impulses and passions. Invective abuse, harsh epithets, and cynical reflections, should be carefully avoided as tendering to irritate and aggravate the evil; persuasive argument and reason should be the balm to heal the wound and convert the erring, and lead him back to an affectionate and devoted allegiance.

In our daily walk let us constantly keep in mind, and be governed by the precepts of those wholesome proverbs: "A soft answer turneth away wrath," and that "Love covereth all sins;" also that "Grevious words stir up anger," and that "Hatred stirreth up strife."

In the form of government under which we live, where the citizen is the fountain head of all authority and law, and where the will of the majority legally expressed is the governing law for all, the very form and genl of the institution requires that all voters should be, in a measure, statesmen; the well being and permanency of our Government depend upon the correct solution of all governmental questions by the people at the polls.

To accomplish this object, it becomes necessary that all questions of administrative policy, should be fully examined, discussed, and understood by the masses; but in this discussion, it is well at all times to avoid all irritating or harsh language, and appeal only to the judgment, after having by correct reasoning informed the mind upon the mooted propositions.

The *present*, when the nation has so lately been stirred to its very foundation by a rebellious opposition to the rightful exercise of its rightful dominion, in which uprising and resistance, brethren and citizens of the Government, of whose devotion and loyalty there had not been a previous doubt, have taken a part, but which is now happily suppressed, and the Chief Magistrate of the nation has seen proper to extend to that class whose offence he deems venial, executive clemency, it behooves us to so govern our actions, that their return to allegiance shall not be merely formal, coerced and restrained, but that they shall be, through the medium of Friendship, Love and Truth, led to a cordial and affectionate submission to, and participation in, the administration of the Government.

Especially are we instructed as Odd Fellows, among other things, "to regard all men as brethren"; that "the selfishness of mankind needs correcting"; "to cultivate a generous spirit of kindness;" and that to wake up the sympathies and purge the heart from selfishness, is the noblest mission in which man can engage; "to Love, Mercy and Truth, and to write them on the tablets of our hearts"; "to love our enemies"; not to permit prejudice to control us"; and that "Justice, Temperance and Charity, are the duties of all men."

By these precepts, our duty to our fellow man and to ourselves in the ordinary walk of life, in our political and social intercourse, and especially under the embarrassing circumstances that surround us as we are emerging from that dreadful past, in which for a time the evil spirit seems to have been loosed upon earth, and the fiendish passions to have had supreme control, and held a jubilee of blood and carnage over the defeat of all goodness, is clearly marked.

Let us then, as Odd Fellows, be ever watchful to purge the heart from selfishness; to wake up the sympathies, and to cultivate a generous spirit of kindness. These precepts faithfully acted upon by every member of the Order, we would again be a united, happy and prosperous people; the Government received by all as a safe and friendly protection and shield, and not as a galling yoke of forced submission. Friendship, Love and Truth would spread their wings, and enter upon their earthly mission through the length and breadth of the land.

Friendship, our blessed emblem! See her go forth clothed in sweet humility, seeking the erring brother, entreating him by word and action to return to rectitude and virtue, and sustaining him by the right hand of fellowship, till he once more treads the paths of peace; and again, accompanied by her foster sister, Love, she enters the chamber where the sick or dying brother lies. Friendship keeps watch, while Love administers. The anxious careworn wife, mother or sister, feeling that the loved is in faithful hands, seeks the repose so much needed to repair the wasted energies, and in her heart asks the blessing of God upon our Order.

Behold! Love bending over the suffering one, and with swift, unfaltering hands, administering the needed care or restoration; or, see her with gentle touch wiping the death damps from the brow of deaths' victim, and whispering words of hope, mercy and promise—sweet words to the faithful brother who is passing away; and when the soul has fled, she claims the empty casket, and from her own munificence clothes and prepares it for its final rest, carefully places it in her own grounds, and cast upon the coffin the emblems of undying life. Her mission is not yet ended. By the expression of heartfelt sympathy she seeks to comfort the bereaved, and claims that the widow and fatherless, whether rich or poor, shall be clothed in habiliments of mourning of her own bestowing. Well may we exclaim:

"All hail the glorious work of love,
Upon the earth begun,
The angels from their home above,
May gaze with rapture down."

Truth, bright, shining, as she stands in strength, and Purity, the last of the trio, admonishes us that we are obligated by the most sacred considerations to violate neither of these precepts. She meets us in our Lodges, where heart speaks to heart in all the frankness of primeval days, where each brother as he enters, lays aside the mark worn daily in his business life, and stands revealed as he was created "the noblest work of God." Truth ennobles and purifies; this is her work, and brethern this is our privilege and duty to carefully her throne in our hearts and guard our Order.

Friendship, Love and Truth, may the day speedily arrive when they shall be the ruling motto of all men, and through their influence, peace and happiness prevail throughout the world.

THE OREGON SENTINEL

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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - AUG. 26, 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.
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Ft. R. Hill	Willer	do
F. G. Birdseye	Rock Point	do
Thomas Croxton	Croxtons Higgins	do
Wm. Spicer	Jacksonville	do
Geo. Gibbs	Portland	do
H. 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	Elkenburg	do
Theodric Cameron	Union Town	do
James L. Watson	Roseburg	do
Miss Hattie Hunter	Rogue River	do
L. W. Sullivan	Fort Klamath	do

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

THE TRIAL--MARTIAL LAW.

ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.

On the 1st of May, 1863, two months after the Act of Congress was passed authorizing the President to declare martial law, Clement C. Vallandigham was arrested by the military order of General Burnside. This case has been grossly misconstrued by the Jeff-Davis-Democratic party journals throughout the United States. We propose to report the case at length, and request our readers to ponder well the facts, and see if this distinguished Jeff Davis sympathizer was not a rebel and deserving of banishment to rebeldom. Before the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, General Burnside issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 38.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, April 13th, 1863.

The commanding general publishes for the information of all concerned:

That hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

Carriers of secret mails.

Writers of letters sent by secret mails.

Secret recruiting officers within the lines.

Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.

Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy; and in fact all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy.

All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offences will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department.

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General A. E. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

He was ordered to be tried by a military commission, which met at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, 1864. The following officers composed the court:

Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter, President; Capt J. M. Cutts, Judge Advocate; Col J. F. DeCourcy, 16th Ohio; Lieut. Col. Y. R. Goodrich, Commissary of Subsistence; Maj. Van Buren, aide-de-camp; Maj. Brown, 10th Kentucky cavalry; Maj. Fitch, 115th Ohio; Capt. Lydig, aid de camp.

Mr. Vallandigham was asked if he had any objection to offer to any member of the court, and he replied that he was not acquainted with any of them, and had no objections to offer to them individually; but protested that the commission had no power to try him.

The charge and specification against him is in these words:

Charge.—Publicly expressing' in violation of General Order, No. 38, from head quarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification.—In this, that the said Clement C. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" "that propositions by which the Northern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg by Lincoln and his minions;" meaning thereby the President of the United States, and those under him in authority. Charging "that the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district, to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from headquarters, Department of the Ohio, "as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" "inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying," "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better;" declaring "that he was at all times and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government," asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS,
Capt. 11th Inf., Judge Advocate,
Dep't of Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham refused to reply to the charge, and among other things the following facts were proven by Capt. H. R. Hill, of the 111th Ohio Volunteers:

Capt. H. R. Hill, of the 115th Ohio volunteers, was sworn.

Question by Judge Advocate: Were you present at a meeting of citizens at Mount Vernon on May 1st, 1863?

Answer. I was.

Q. Did you hear accused address that meeting?

A. I did.

Q. What position did you occupy at the meeting, and were you near enough to hear all he said?

A. I was leaning against the end of the platform on which he was speaking; was about six feet from him; I remained in this position during the whole time he was speaking.

By Judge Advocate: State what remarks he made in relation to the war; what he said about the President of the United States, and the orders of military commanders.

Witness: In order that I may bring in events as they were referred to by the speaker, I ask permission of the court to refresh my memory from the notes which I took at the time.

President: You can read from your notes.

Witness: The speaker commenced by referring to the excuse under which he was speaking—the stand having been decorated with an American flag under the constitution.

Judge Advocate: You need not give his introductory remarks. Confine yourself to what he said about the war.

Witness: After finishing his exordium he spoke of the designs of those in power being to erect a despotism. That it was not their intention to effect a restoration of the Union. That previous to the battle of Fredericksburg an attempt was made to stay this wicked, cruel and unnecessary war. That the war could have been ended in February last. That a day or two before the battle of Fredericksburg a proposition had been made for the readmission of Southern Senators into the United States Congress, and that refusal was still in existence over the President's own signature, which would be made public as soon as the iron of secrecy imposed by the President was removed. That the Union could have been saved if the plan proposed by the speaker had been adopted; that the Union could have been saved upon the basis of reconstruction; but that it would have ended in the exile or death of those who advocated a continuation of the war. He then referred to Forney, who was a well known correspondent of the "Philadelphia press," and said he had no right to speak for those who were not connected with the Administration. That some of our public men, rather than bring back some of the seceded States, would submit to a permanent separation of the Union. He stated that France, a nation that had always shown herself to be a friend of our Government, had proposed to act as his mediator, but that her proposition, which if accepted, might have brought about an honorable peace, was insolently rejected.

Mr. Vallandigham here corrected the witness. The word he used was "instantly," not "insolently."

Witness: I understood the word he used to have been "insolently." That the people had been deceived; that 20,000 lives had been lost at the battle of Fredericksburg that might have been saved. In speaking of the objects of the war, he said it was a war for the liberation of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites. We had been told it would be terminated in three months; then in nine months, and again in a year. That the war was still in progress, and that there was no prospect of its being ended.

[TO BE CONTINTED]

ATTENTION MOUNTAIN RANGERS!—In accordance with the Militia Law of the State, and the Constitution of company "A," 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, organized militia of Oregon, the members of said company are notified to meet at Camp Sublimity, Dead Indian Prairie, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., uniformed, armed and equipped, so far as possible, and prepared to go into camp for ten days. There will also be a meeting of the company in legislative convention, at the Ashland School House, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., which those desiring to join the company will please attend.

OLIVER C. APPLEGATE,
Capt. Commanding Co.

THE WEATHER.—For several weeks the atmosphere had been drugged with smoke so that objects at a short distance became very indistinct; but on Monday, Jupiter astonished us by hurling his thunder-bolts through the murky sky, and, as an accompaniment, rain fell in torrents, and water ran through the streets in great abundance. The result of the war among Nature's elements is a purer atmosphere and cooler weather.

FROM THE WRECK!

Bodies still Washing Ashore

AT CRESCENT CITY,

Trinidad and Gold Bluffs.

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

Bodies and Trunks Robbed by Indians below Klamath River.

R. Dugan sends the following description of bodies found and buried, since his letter of the 9th:

CRESCENT CITY, August 16, 1865.

No. 33, A mulatto girl about 12 years old, 3 feet 10 inches high, had on a striped calico dress, white skirts, pantalets and stockings, and gaiters.

No. 34, A man, supposed to be a Kanaka, heavy built, 5 feet 9 inches high, heavy whiskers, no marks or papers.

No. 35, A white man, B. H. Stone.

No. 36, A white man, 5 feet seven inches high, about 40 years old, black hair and goatee, looks like a German, heavy made, very large mouth, 5 or 6 false teeth in his upper jaw, had an American silver watch "No. 18493," and gold locket key with black hair in it.

No. 37, A white man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, thick set, very small goatee, had on black mixed pants, light cassimere vest, white shirt and good teeth.

No. 38, A negro man, 5 feet 8 inches high, heavy made, large whiskers.

No. 39, A negro man, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender built.

No. 40, A white man, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark brown hair, sandy beard, red-check shirt, black cassimere pants and a purple coat.

No. 41, A white man, 5 feet 11 inches high, well set, black hair, no whiskers, good teeth, grey cassimere pants and colored shirt. Memorandum found in his pocket, with the names of William and John Donaldson.

The body of James R. Richards was found at Gold Bluffs. At Humboldt Bay the body of Miss Mary Berry, and at Chetco, Oregon, the body of B. Mathewson, had on his person certificates of deposite for $21,000.

At Gold Bluffs, a white man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, round, full face, dark brown hair, weight about 150, had on light, coarse-ribbed cassimere pants and vest the same color, white over-shirt, had on the right hand a plain gold ring, marked on the inside "A. J. C. M.," horn ring on little finger set with silver. The body of a woman, stout built, light brown hair, 5 feet 2 inches high, large hands, had on gold ring marked on the inside "G. S.," had on heavy shoes, and mixed cotton hose. A white man about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, dark hair, had on grey cassimere pants, plush vest, heavy nailed boots, supposed to be one of the crew.

Six miles north of Trinidad, a white man, 5 feet, 8 inches high, weight about 150 lbs., about 40 years old, hair nearly black and a little grey, beard and mustache sandy, heavily covering the face, high forehead, with two scars, one over each eye; had on new calf skin boots, sewed, with half soles nailed on with copper tacks, size 8½, coarse plaid green and black cassimere pants, white shirt, with false collar, gold sleeve buttons, striped purple under shirt (french wove), head large, but not prominent.

Found near Trinidad, a woman from 25 to 30 years old, 5 feet, 4¾ inches high, hair auburn or brown, cut short, front teeth good, some back teeth gone, front teeth irregular, weight from 150 to 175 lbs., rather fleshy and stout, double chin, high forehead, with a small scar over the right eye, just below the hair, features round, but not prominent, had a poplin dress, dark ground, with red and blue stripes, also, patent elastic stockings, ears pierced and joins the head without the lobes, had a gold chased ring, square top, with two hearts entwined, one small plain gold wedding ring, English make, one ear ring, mourning, black, enameled with tablet and wreaths in the centre. (Round, new fashioned jewelry.)

Also, a woman about 18 years old, 5 feet, 3 inches high, hair long, heavy, brown, growing quite low upon the forehead, weight from 110 to 120 lbs., slender, but well formed, neck short, shoulders square, had on a dark colored calico dress, white wove nubia or comforter, gold diamond ring on third finger, with letters on inside, I. W. C., one plain ring, balmoral gaiters, features regular, but not strongly marked.

The following is taken from a private letter from R. Dugan, of Crescent City, to C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville:

The Indians report that a white man was found afloat on a part of the wreck of the Brother Johnathan, below the Klamath River, about three days ago; that he was alive, had a good deal of money, and that some of the Klamath Indians killed him. They have robbed nearly all the bodies and all the trunks, etc., that went ashore at that place. Capt. Buckley has gone down with a part of his company to investigate the matter. There may not be any truth in the killing, but the robbing is true.

FOUND NEAR CRESCENT CITY FROM AUGUST 17TH TO 19TH.

No. 34, A white woman, apparently about forty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather fleshy, long, light brown hair, mixed with some white, had on a dark woolen dress, ribbed, the bottom embroidered with red, black buttons with white set, gold ring, mended on inside with a piece of silver.

No. 43, A white man, from 35 to 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, hair worn off head, black goatee, face could not be described, good teeth, had on purple cassimere pants, pegged boots, half soled, had one gold hunting cased watch with chain attached, one gold lady's watch with guard chain attached, one silver watch, 4 Brother Johnathan checks for trunks Nos. 5, 36, 81 and 84, coin in pocket $20 75; also had on a black cassimere vest and white over shirt.

The body of Isaac Niel, brother of David Niel, of Portland, Oregon, and a young lady, supposed to be Miss N. Shirser, were found four miles below Trinidad.

A white man, 6 feet 2 inches high, would weigh about 180—have got no other description—was found at Gold Bluffs.

THE COMING CIRCUS.—Our town will be visited by Lee's New National Circus this evening. Lee passed through here several years since, and his circus troupe at that time was voted to be the best that has ever given an entertainment in Jacksonville. If we may judge from the notices in our exchanges, it has made no retrogade movement.

EXPEDITION ON THE PLAINS.—An expedition, under Capt. Sprague, will start from Ft. Klamath about the first of September, to build a new military station, in Alvord valley, near Steiu's Mountain.

We have an interesting letter from Capt. Sprague, concerning the new road to Ft. Klamath, which will appear next week.

RELIGIOUS.—From the *Oregonian* we learn that Rev. D. E. Blain, of the M. E. Church, is stationed on this work for the present year. Rev. J. W. Miller occupies North Umpqua Circuit.

RETURNED.—Father Blanchet has returned from Portland, bringing the Sisters with him. We understand that St. Mary's Academy will be opened about the first of September.

RETURNED TO FT. KLAMATH.—Lieut. Underwood returned to Ft. Klamath this week. Mr. J. K. Fowler accompanied him as Forage Master.

NOT TRUE.—In a private letter R. Dugan says the report of the killing of a man near Klamath River by the Indians is not true.

THANKS are returned to Messrs. B. Hall and M. Bellinger, for favors in the shape of watermelons.

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 ON 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 $200,000,000 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 3d 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.

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at
July 19.—27 MAX MULLER'S.