

THE OREGON SENTINEL



TO THE EFFICIENT AND PERMANENT UNION A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1863

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Toby, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal. E. K. Phelps, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel, including E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory, and various local agents like L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., etc.

THE TRIAL-MARTIAL LAW.

In a previous issue, we gave the feeling and sentence of the Court Martial, convened by Gen. Barstide in the case of Vallandigham. Below will be found a letter from Gen. Barstide to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Leavitt on the bench, in explanation and defence of his Military administration.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 11th, 1863. To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio:

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus will be made this morning before your honor on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the Court the following statement:

If I were to indulge in wholesale criticism of the policy of the Government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticism, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism were universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to do so, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go farther. We are in a state of civil war. One of the States of this Department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the Department, and it is my duty to my country and to its army to keep it in the best possible condition—to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by presenting a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my Department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to see all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops, or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have them tried and hung if found guilty; and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The press and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people; but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names "patriot" and "traitor" are comprehensive enough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war and an emergency upon which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil. There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of that power.

It is said that the speeches which were condemned have been made in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country; never undergone the privations of our soldiers in the field; and, besides, they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and as a general thing of approving of what they say, therefore the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and upon the public press, and it behooves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events I will have the consciousness before God of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot.

I again assert, that every power I possess on earth, or that is given to me from above will be used in defence of my Government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this department. There is no party, no community, no State Government, no State Legislative body or corporation, body of men that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that Government at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in a proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license and intemperate discussion which tend to weaken the authority of the Government and army; whilst the latter is in the presence of the enemy it is cowardly so to weaken it. This license could not be used in our camps—the man would be torn in pieces who would attempt it. There is no fear of the people losing their liberties; we all know that to be the cry of demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religious civilization, education, and freedom to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people teaches them to make all the necessary sacrifices for their country, when an emergency requires. They will support the constituted authorities of the Government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and it is so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty, which is the best guarantee for the permanence of our republican institutions, that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to confine the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiers to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people.

It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the Government is acknowledged.

I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends and neighbors of the soldiers in the field, to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts God will bless us with a glorious peace and united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in this suppression of this rebellion; for should we fail in the task the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

These are substantially reasons for issuing "General Order No. 38," my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reason for the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for the supposed violation of that order, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands. In enforcing this order, I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by the factious, bad men. In the former event quietness will prevail; in the latter event the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority and the neighborhoods that allow it. All of which is respectfully submitted. A. E. BURNSIDE Maj. Gen., Commanding Department of the Ohio.

LAKE MAJESTY.

FORT KLANATH, Oreg., August 25th, 1863.

Editor Sentinel: I promised in a former communication that I would give you my impressions of Oregon's famous lake, a spot which will hereafter, in all probability, become as noted as Niagara Falls, and other celebrated curiosities.

On Thursday last, in company with Messrs. Wm. Ryber, P. Ford, J. B. Coats, citizens of Jacksonville, Oregon, and Orson A. Stearns, 1st Sergeant of Co. I, 1st Oregon Infantry Volunteers, I left Castle Camp, at the foot of the mountain, on the new wagon road from Fort Klanath to Rogue River, and crossing the canyon at that point, and going in a northerly direction, we gained by a gentle ascent the summit of the mountain, on the south-west side of the lake; the distance from Castle Camp to the precipice, or edge of the lake, is about two and one-half miles; after crossing the canyon the whole way may be easily passed on horseback.

Upon rising the slope bounding the lake, the first impression made upon your mind is one of disappointment; it does not come up to your expectations; but this is only momentary. A second look, and you begin to comprehend the majestic beauties of the scenery spread out before you, and you sit down on the brink of the precipice, and fast your eyes on the aerial grandeur; your thoughts wander back thousands of years to the time when, where now is a placid sheet of water, there was a lake of fire, throwing its sides, and what vast distances in every direction. The whole surroundings prove this lake to be the crater of an extinct volcano. The appearance of the water in the basin, as seen from the top of the mountain, is that of a vast circular sheet of carmine, upon which some painter had been exercising his art. The color of the water is blue, but in very many different shades, and like the colors in variegated silk, constantly changing. Now a spot will be dark blue, almost approaching black; in the next moment it will change to a very pale blue; and it is thus continually changing from one shade to another. I cannot account for this changeableness, as the sky was perfectly clear, and it could not have been caused by any shadows; there was, however, a gentle breeze, which caused a ripple of the waters; this may account for it.

At first sight a person would not estimate the surface of the water to be more than two or three hundred feet below the summit of the surrounding bluffs; and it is only after a steady look almost perpendicularly down into the water, that you begin to comprehend the distance. In looking down into the lake the vision seems to stop before reaching the bottom, and to use a common expression, you have to look telegraph before you see the bottom.

Heretofore, it has been thought by those who have visited the lake, that it was impossible to get to the water, and this was also my impression at first, and I should have been contented to remain on the summit, and view its beauties from that point without attempting to get to the water, but for Sergeant Stearns and Mr. Ford, who, after gazing for awhile from the top, disappeared over the precipice, and in a few minutes were at the bottom, near the water's edge, where no human being ever stood before. Their shouts induced Mr. Coats and myself to attempt the feat, which is in fact only perilous in imagination. A spring of water bursts out of the mountain near the top, on the side where we were, and by following down the channel which the water has made, a good footing may be obtained all the way down. In all probability, this is the only place in the whole circumference of the lake where the water is accessible, although Sergeant Stearns clambered around the edge of the lake for a short distance, and ascended to the summit by a different route from the one we descended; yet he does not think he could go down where he came up. The water in the lake is as clear as crystal, and about the same temperature with the well water in Rogue River Valley. We saw no fish of any kind, nor even insects in the water; the only thing we saw that indicated that there are fish in the lake, was a King Fisher. In ascending, I measured the distance as well as I could, from point to point, by the eye, and conclude that it is from seven to eight hundred feet perpendicular from the water to the summit of the bluff. The lake seems to be very nearly circular, and is from seven to eight miles in diameter; and except at two or three points, the bluff is about the same altitude. Near the western shore of the lake is an island, about one half mile in diameter, upon which there is considerable timber growing. The island is not more than one quarter of a mile from the western shore of the lake, and its shape is a frustum of a cone; the top seems to be depressed, and I think there is a small crater in the summit of the island. I think a path could be made from the summit to the water's edge, at the western end of the lake; for the formation seems to be entirely pumice stone at that point, and to slope to the water's edge at a less angle than any place else around the lake; at this point, also, a boat could be let safely down to the water by a rope.

I do not know who first saw this lake, nor do I think it should be named after the discoverer. Sergeant Stearns and Peyton Ford are the first white men who ever reached its waters, and if named after any person, should be named for them; but as I do not believe a more majestic sheet of

water is to be found upon the face of the globe, I propose the name "Majesty." If visited by thousands hereafter, and some person would do well to build upon its banks a house where the visitor could be entertained, and to keep a boat or boats upon its waters, that its beauties might be seen to a better advantage. F. B. SPRAGUE.

"And Another Book was Opened."

The actions of the American people are predicted, unopposedly, to occupy the most conspicuous page in the history of the nineteenth century. Around their great and glorious achievements the affairs of other nations will apparently revolve, as the historical propinquities of the past cluster around and center on the mighty performances of the Roman republic. The great names, too, that we are engraving upon the escutcheon of fame, will shine in proportionate fulgore with the broad, expansive banner of our great and growing nationality.

Especially will the name of Abraham Lincoln loom up in colossal proportion, throughout the eternal vista of the future. His connection with the momentous revolution, he finally brought to so successful an issue, would of itself suffice to render his name imperishable; but when we come to connect with this the deplorable circumstances of his untimely end, at the very time, too, when his hand, as it were, was fast outstretched for the golden reward of his many struggles and toils, an intensity of interest and uncommon concernment is unavoidably manifested. To cherish his name, and treasure up all the remarkable incidents connected with his eventual career, must constitute one of the happiest privileges of his fellow-citizens.

For the benefit of those who may feel more than the ordinary interest in the early life, backwoods training, and subsequent life of the lamented President, we take pleasure in recommending them to the biography recently issued, and about to be distributed upon this Coast, written by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, M. C., and editor of the New York Times. Governor Raymond undoubtedly possessed advantages superior to any other author for the compilation of an authentic and complete history of the President's life. Always the warm friend and confidential adviser of Lincoln, he was frequently referred to by that great man, himself, as his Lieutenant General in politics. Included within the above history are personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, by Frank B. Carpenter, together with official dispatches warning the President and Secretary of State of the intended assassination.

This book is sold only by subscription. Mr. Wm. Fuller, of this place, we understand, is Bancroft's duly authorized agent for Jackson County.

FINE HORSES.—Mr. Myers was in town the past week, getting some of his fine colts shod, preparatory to starting for the State Fair. These colts, in our estimation, cannot be surpassed by anything in the "States," and we are quite confident that any one would hunt the Pacific Coast over in vain for their equals. Those that are best acquainted with horses, say they have never seen better specimens. It is quite a compliment to our country to be able to send such fine stock to the Fair. "Lost Calves" weighs 1,200 pounds; "Lookout," 1,000, and "Richmond" 952. When the fact that the colts are yearlings is taken into consideration, they can be considered "huge." Mr. Myers starts for Salem on Monday next.

IN A PRIVATE letter, dated Fort Klanath, September 2d, J. K. Fowler, Esq., says: A rumor reached us yesterday that Captain Kelly's command had had a fight with the Indians, and lost two or three men—no particulars. An Indian brought the news, consequently, it is not very reliable. The expedition commanded by Captain Sprague, left yesterday. It consists of portions of companies "I" and "C." Alex. Miller's pack-train and thirty-six head of beef cattle. Colonel Maury also accompanied it.

We learn since that the rumor is correct, with the exception that only one man was killed, and several wounded. Captain Sprague started with fifty men for the scene of action, which was at Silver Lake.

WITH US AGAIN.—Many hands have been cordially extended, during the week, to welcome home that old friend and worthy citizen, Samuel Sachs, Esq., who has been absent some nine months on a visit to the home and friends of his childhood, in Bavaria. He looks hearty and robust, and has no doubt enjoyed a pleasant reunion with those who bade him a tearful goodbye years ago.

J. E. VINTON.—This gentleman delivered two very able lectures in this place, on Wednesday and Thursday nights last, upon the subject of Temperance. The friends of temperance along his line of travel will find him an energetic laborer in the cause, and an interesting, straightforward and very earnest speaker.

HOME AGAIN.—O. Jacobs, Esq., returned home from Yreka, after an absence of two weeks, highly pleased with his electioneering tour, and the success of the Union cause in Siskiyou county.

OFF TO SUPREME COURT.—B. F. Dowell left last Saturday for Salem, to attend the Supreme Court. There are only two cases at this term from Southern Oregon. Mr. Dowell is employed on both cases.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

New York, Aug. 31.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that the citizens of that city had called the Union meeting for which they had for some time past been making preparations. All the speakers were men who months ago were prominent supporters of Jefferson Davis. The resolutions express indignation at the imputation on the part of Northern people and journals, that recanting secessionists are not sincere in taking the oath of allegiance and pronounce such imputations utterly groundless and false, and profess the warmest attachment to the National Government; acquiesce in the results of the war, including the abolition of slavery.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Herald's Vicksburg correspondent reports the capture of a steamer by a party of guerrillas who released the officers and crew. They did not leave until they had secured everything profitable aboard. Other outrages as well as murders by them are recorded. In order to put a stop to lawlessness in that State Gov. Sharkey has by proclamation called for the formation of one company of volunteers in each county. Cotton stealing by vagrant negroes is very frequent at Vicksburg.

New York, August 31.—The Tribune's Brownsville letter of the 12th, says that the line of the Rio Grande is growing dark with troops. Gen. Steele is said to be getting things in order, but owing to bad weather and want of vegetables, the mortality among the troops is serious.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Oreg., August 31st, 1863.

Editor Sentinel: As several cases of small pox exist at this time in this county, I thought, perhaps, you might like to publish the receipt I send you, copied from the London Circular (England), and published in the Sacramento Union about one year ago:

CURE FOR SMALL POX.—When the fever is at its height, and the first eruption appears, rub the chest of the patient with Croton oil and Tartaric ointment, which causes the whole of the eruption to appear in that region, and thus relieves the rest of the body. This cure is now endorsed by general orders, in the British army in China, and always succeeds.

TO PREVENT PITTING BY SMALL POX.

The application consists of a solution of India rubber in chloroform, which is painted over the neck and face when the eruption has become fully developed. When the chloroform has evaporated, which it readily does, there is left a thin elastic film of India rubber over the face. The patient will feel more comfortable by it, as the disagreeable itching is removed, and what is still more important, pitting is entirely prevented wherever the solution has been applied.

Respectfully yours, ELIJAH CHANEY.

CHINA MAIL LINE.—By reference to the dispatches on the first page, it will be seen that our Government has taken a step in the right direction. The service begins by placing a line of new steamers on the route by the last of January, 1867. The Oregonian speaking on the subject, says: "This is a most important enterprise. It will be of value not only to the Pacific coast, but to the whole country. Communication with China from New York, will hereafter be had by way of San Francisco. The establishment of this line of steamers will begin a trade with the rich countries of Asia, which is destined to be of great advantage to this country, and which, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad will turn the great stream of commerce which has hitherto passed around the Cape of Good Hope, across the Pacific ocean and through the continent of America. New York will be but 9,000 miles from China, instead of more than double that distance as now."

SMALL POX.—Rumors for the past week have been circulated through the county concerning this malady, which we desire to correct. In Sam's Valley, on the opposite side of Rogue River from here, there are seven cases of small pox, one of which proved fatal. The others are in a fair way of recovery. There is not a case in town, nor through the country, except those mentioned in Sam's Valley. We have been particular in our enquiries, and what we state can be relied on. Dr. Thompson thinks the contagion will go no farther than it is at present.

EMERGA ACADEMY.—This excellent school will be open for the admission of students on Monday, the 11th inst. This academy is pleasantly situated in the little village of Wilbur, Douglas County. Professor Royal is a successful teacher, as his long experience at Wilbur will testify, and the school has enjoyed a good reputation for many years. See their advertisement.

SCHOOLS.—The Jacksonville District School commenced a three months' term last Monday.—Mr. Kahler teacher—with a fair attendance. The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary will commence school on Monday next.

WAR EXPECTED.—From the Mountains, we learn that a Vigilance Committee had been organized in Idaho City. The roughs had also armed and equipped themselves, and a collision was momentarily expected. Three thousand were under arms.

REBEL GENERALS.—The Copperhead papers are doing all they can to vindicate, extol and elevate the late rebel Generals. They give far more attention to them than to the Generals of the rescued and regenerated Republic.—Sac. Union.

Died.

—At his residence in Sam's Valley, Jackson county, of Small Pox, C. Fulton about 32 years old.

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, 1863, 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 price 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.

Table showing interest amounts to one cent per day on a \$50 note. Columns include denomination (Two cents, Ten, 20, \$1) and interest amounts (\$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$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 enabled facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions in part. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who may be to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 20, 1863.

ADDENDUM.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH: PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1863.

23 Series all sold. Commenced on 2d series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (\$20,000,000) precisely like other Government, except dated the 13th July, and were issued in Gold instead of 7 3/8 Currency.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

New! New!! New!!

KREUZER'S NEW STORE.

Between New State Saloon and Bradley & Wade's, Jacksonville.

IS STOCKED COMPLETELY WITH

Best Cigars and Tobacco,

FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS,

NEW TOYS & NOTIONS

Stationery,

FRESH FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Kreuzer having purchased the new store one door south of Bradley & Wade's, calls the attention of the public to his complete stock of smoking and chewing tobacco. Also to his various brands of cigars, from the common half-spanish to the most fragrant Havana. All sold at the most liberal prices. You can be best supplied with any articles in his line, and save money, by giving him a call. December 18, 1863.

UNION

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

Corner of California and Fourth streets. CLUGAGE & DRUM, Proprietors.

THESE STABLES are centrally located, and convenient to the Union Hotel. Horses and mules will be kept 25 cents per day or week, at moderate charges. The proprietors have a number of fine BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. For one or two horses, to let on moderate terms. Also, good saddle horses, and mules, which they will let to go to any part of the country, on reasonable terms. Horses broke to the saddle or harness.

Animals Bought and Sold.

The proprietors pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who may favor them by a call. Jacksonville, Oreg., Aug. 31-1863.

D. M. C. GAULT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at B. F. Dowell's Law Office.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEU

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