

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

Subscription—For One Year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars. ADVERTISING—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. **ORANGE JACOBS, N. G.** Secretary. **NEWMAN FISHER, R. S. G.** Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon. **JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.** C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

G. JACOBS, E. F. REESSELL,

JACOBS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office opposite the Court House. All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Fresno, Cal. War Scrips promptly collected. Oct. 18.

J. H. STINSON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR, AT LAW, Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Oct 22, '61

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE OREGON. Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864

Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE, JACKSONVILLE. Opposite the County Jail. Jacksonville, Ogn. Dec 24, '61

W. G. T'VAULT,

Attorney and Counsellor AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at residence on California Street. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. Jan 14, '61

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST IS PREPARED TO TAKE PICTURES IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART.

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson county and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, where about professional assistance. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAR. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO,

MIX & FARGO, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OFFICE over Bank Exchange, Main Street, will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District, also the Supreme Court. Collections promptly attended to. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Just

J. B. LASATER, W. G. LANGFORD,

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla City, W. T., One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store. Jan 31, '61

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. Just

FIRE! FIRE!!

The only Insurance Company that can legally do business in Oregon is the Pacific. They have complied with the laws of Oregon, by depositing \$50,000 in the State. Cash capital \$750,000.

SAGHS & BRO'S Agents.

Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. Feb 25, '65

SUPERS Photograph Albums can be had cheap, for cash, at J. Row's, next door above Headbury & Wade.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Hall's Serravallo Yulion Dock and Sulfate of Potash. Jan 3, '61

HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.

BY JEAN L. BRUCE.

Back, back to my home where the subbeans are floating.

Like bright golden lilies abroad on the tide.

Where white clouds like ghosts o'er the streamlet are doting.

As the soul might look back when from earth it must glide.

Awake, oh! my spirit to memory's harping.

As it wanders of dear ones gone down to the grave.

Of the voices and faces, no changes are carping.

That have sailed far away o'er Eternity's waves.

Yet they seem to come back now all spectral and tender.

And lift sorrow's veil from the mind's curtain'd splendor.

There the willows like mourners all sadly are bending.

O'er the waves as they ripple in music along.

There the ships like great birds to the far ocean wending.

Glide in and glide out, in a Naiad-like throng.

'Tis there that my soul 'mid sweet memories is kneeling.

Where the roses of joy crown'd the brow of the child.

Where the household once met 'neath affection's revealing.

There now fortune's trophies in ruins are piled.

Then back to that home sweet remembrance is flying.

Where the twilight like monarch is gorgeously dying.

All home of my childhood, the flowers around thee

Like angels look up from the grass-broad-crested earth;

In gardens of terror the lightning hath bound thee.

When the mailed tempest rattled in demon-like mirth;

There 'mid the dark rocks dash'd the foam-crested billows.

While the sea gulls wheeled round as in frantic display.

And the wren from its tower in the green casled willows

Trilled its song to the rainbow that swung in the air.

O'er my heart, home of my childhood, thy memory hath risen.

As the soul will rise from the body's dark prison.

Oh! shall I e'er dwell 'neath that home's hallow'd shelter?

Where the voices beloved in great anthems would ring?

Where dear hearts in sad anguish fate- doom'd to weller.

Where the blue hung out her fair tresses for spring.

Where the frost with the sunshine, like warriors meeting.

Battled hard for the rule of stern winter so bold.

With his bullets of hail, with his snowing and sleeting.

Yet we loved the old despot, ice-bearded and cold.

Sweet home of my childhood, my spirit is groping.

Reaching out toward thy threshold its yearning and hoping.

Sweet home of my childhood, back, back to thy hemming.

Like a bird flies my soul in its fanciful dreaming.

There gold-tinted fortune once o'er me was shining.

And childhood looked on to a pathway of flowers.

But sorrow's dark thorns with joy's blossoms were twining.

And misfortune's dark mists draped life's rosiest hours;

Oh! shall I e'er gaze on that home by the river.

That home where my mother so mournfully died!

Where like revellers the ripples all brilliantly quiver.

When the moon sters her bark o'er the glittering tide!

Of those waterless mountains my spirit grows weary.

Though they stand robed in flowers all radiant and cheery.

Oh! give me my home where the landscape is glowing.

And the river—the beautiful river is flowing.

A BLUNT ANSWER.—A sculptor of some notoriety and no excess of loyalty applied to Secretary Stanton for permission to take a cast of Booth's head. The blunt war minister replied: "Better take care of your own head."

No less than fourteen steamers are authorized for Idaho and the gold mines in the St. Louis papers.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred years old when she was married. Courage gals!

Ford's Theatre, in Washington, has been forever closed.

ROSEBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Ed. Sentinel:—I have promised to write for some time, but very little of interest has occurred. We have suffered much for want of rain, and unless some kind Providence favors us our crops will be short. The only matter of interest, lately, was the term of the Circuit Court, and this was only interesting on account of one criminal case—the remainder of the business being small; but a good deal of interest and anxiety has been manifested by various parties in this case. The Grand Jurors of the county indicted Joseph H. Rogers on three indictments: two for larceny, and one for embezzlement of money and goods from the store of Abraham & Bro. Mr. Rogers, who is quite an old man, was formerly a sort of clerk in the Land Office, at this place, and, it is said, was appointed Collector at Port Orford, which office did not accept, expecting to be appointed receiver here in place of Geo. E. Briggs, resigned. When this charge was made against him, the copperheads at once, in order to make capital, took a great interest in his conviction, and endeavored to make the Union party responsible for his offenses. This they failed to do, as the Union party plainly declared that Mr. Rogers should have a fair trial, and should stand or fall by himself upon the evidence; that the party was not accountable for the criminal acts of any of its members. It is to be regretted that a few prominent Union men gave some reason for this charge by their persistent defense of Mr. Rogers before his trial; but, as it proved, this was not the effect of party feeling, but a personal matter arising out of business relations, and a desire to injure Abraham & Bro. at all hazards.

Well, the trial commenced; the prisoner was arraigned on a charge of larceny of goods from the store, and, after much difficulty, a jury was empaneled. It appeared from the evidence that when Mr. Rogers failed to receive the appointment of Receiver, (A. R. Flint having received the appointment) he was without a home or means, and had conceived the idea of writing or making a geography, for which he had collected some materials. In this situation he applied to Mr. Sol. Abraham, who gave him the use of a room in his store to sleep and write in, and boarded him in his own home, for which kindness Rogers promised to keep his books, and do any writing that he might require. Rogers had been in the store seven or eight months, when it came to the knowledge of Abraham & Bro. that all was not right. After watching him some time, they made an investigation which discovered the fact that Rogers had been systematically taking goods from the store. Rogers, on being charged and caught in the act, made a confession, not only to having taken these goods, but to having stolen a large amount of money—here the Court interposed and refused to allow any evidence of any larceny except of the goods named in the indictment. Rogers claimed that he had no dishonest intention in taking the goods; that he had them down in a private memorandum book, and intended to settle for all. But, unfortunately for him, that same evening he had access to Abraham & Bro's books, and entered the goods that he had been detected with under a date a month previous. He was caught in this and found to confess to having forged the books. This made a very strong case against him, to which but a poor defence was interposed. It was claimed that the prosecution was malicious, and an attempt was made to impeach the character of Sol. Abraham for truth and veracity—some seven or eight witnesses were called up for that purpose. This attack was unexpected by the prosecution, and was made late in the evening, when it was known that the case would go to the jury next day. Notwithstanding, at the evening session the prosecution brought a cloud of witnesses to sustain the character of Mr. Abraham, and after examining some twenty, the Court said it was unnecessary to call any more for that purpose. After the evidence closed, Judge Stratton charged the jury on the facts, and then told them that if Rogers had ever sold any goods with the knowledge of Abraham & Bro., he could not be convicted under this indictment, but was guilty of embezzlement. The prosecuting attorney asked the Court to charge that he must have the possession or care of the goods, by virtue of his employment with Abraham & Bro., to be guilty of embezzlement. This the Court charged to be good law, but charged that this was a question for the Court and not the jury. The jury, upon retiring, was unanimous as to the guilt of the defendant, but came into Court for further instruction on the question of embezzlement, when the Court charged them that if Rogers ever sold anything in the store, even a pound of candles, he was the agent of Abraham & Bro., and not guilty under the indictment for larceny, and the jury brought in

a verdict accordingly. This may be very good law, but the people cannot see why the country should be put to the expense of another trial, upon a technicality like this, when the same evidence is to be heard, and the same punishment follow a conviction on the other indictment.

Excuse the length of my letter, but we have so few excitements here that a small one seems great to us. The copperheads here seem all to have surrendered with Lee and Joe Johnston.

Yours, etc., A. JUSTMAN.

Roseburg, May 25, 1865.

OREGON STATE FAIR.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society lately held at Salem, it was ordered that a short circular be issued in advance of the pamphlet premium list, giving a summary of the proceedings of the meeting, by way of encouragement to those who desire the success of the Oregon State Agricultural Society.

The meeting was largely attended, and a general desire manifested to secure a successful exhibition this Fall. To this end, many changes were thought necessary, and important ones concurred in, among which we may mention the following:

1st. The rules and regulations were thoroughly revised, important amendments made, and many new rules adopted.

2d. In nearly all the departments, the cash premiums were increased from fifty to seventy five per cent, and awards by diploma dispensed with.

3d. The price for membership tickets (allowing the holder all the privileges of the grounds, and a vote at the annual election) was placed at \$2 50; for season tickets, for gentlemen, \$1 50; single admission tickets, \$1 00; ladies, and children under 12, admitted free.

4th. No charge is made for license to sell hay, grain, meat or flour in or near the enclosure, the experiment of last year demonstrating that instead of benefiting the many, it only served to drive away a healthy competition, and consequently to insure imposition and dissatisfaction to patrons of the fair.

5th. A programme for the exercises of the exhibition was ordered to be prepared, and will soon be published, thereby enabling all to make complete arrangements, and thus prevent confusion and delay.

6th. Special rules and regulations were adopted to govern the annual election of officers, to be held during the Fair, and which we think will favor all who desire an opportunity to manifest their choice in the selection of officers.

7th. In many classes, the awarding Committees were largely increased, thereby insuring less of dissatisfaction and partiality in the awards.

8th. The 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October, were selected for holding the Fair.

9th. The President was instructed to contract with responsible parties for a quantity of silver plate, at the lowest cash rate, per ounce, to be distributed as premiums at the Fair, when parties prefer it to coin. It will be understood that no one is compelled to receive it, but when accepted, the name or names will be engraved thereon, thus giving all an opportunity, if desired, to obtain a substantial token of successful competition.

Heretofore, in many of the departments, and on articles of great value and importance to the country, awards have been given by diploma, or, at best, nominal premiums which afford no encouragement either for manufacture or competition. Agricultural implements we may mention in this class. At the last Fair, only \$10 was offered for threshers and reapers, and but \$5 for mowers. The Society, this year, offer \$50 for the best threshers, \$30 for second; \$40 for best reapers, \$25 for second; \$30 for best mowers, \$20 for second; \$15 for best plow, \$10 for second; best horse-rake, iron tooth, revolving and edging, \$20, \$15; grain sower \$15, \$10; and in proportion to the cost of transportation and value of articles, the increase over last year will correspond.

In addition to the above premiums for articles of home manufacture, the Society offer for imported threshers, first premium, \$15; for second 10; reapers, \$10, 5; mowers, \$10, 5; plow, \$5, 3.

In Class 7—domestic manufactures—when not more than \$20 in money has been offered, heretofore, the society this year offer premiums amounting to over \$300, and in many instances allowing more than the articles would bring in any market on the coast. This rule and proposition, however, will hold good in Class 9—home work—in Class 6—grains, seeds, vegetables, dairy, &c., and in Class 8—natural history, mining products and arts. Beside these, and among the many new features, \$50 is offered (no second) to the best stock farm, not less than 200 acres, with statement how conducted; also \$25

to the best farm, not less than 25 acres, with a statement how cultivated.

But while endeavoring, by this greatly increased list for articles of home manufacture and products of the farm, to encourage a corresponding effort on the part of those interested, and a substantial return to the society, we have not forgotten the stock raisers. Additional premiums are offered on swine, by closing Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk, and for sheep, by addition of awards for Oxfordshire, Leicester, Cotswold and American Merino.

Special attention was also given to the horse department, and besides largely increasing the premiums, stringent rules were adopted to govern the trials of speed, by which the jockey and trainer, heretofore in too many instances, monopolizing the track, and in other ways preventing a fair and equal contest, will be required to compete with the farmer and less favored opponents on terms calculated to test the real value of animals entered for premiums. But while the awards in this class, and particularly the speed department, have been increased, we desire it to be borne in mind that it has been in proportion only to the increase in other departments, and not altogether to encourage horse racing, as many will be ready to assert.

As far as possible, selections for awarding committees have been made from counties not represented; but as some, for good and sufficient reasons, will be unable to serve, we intend that vacancies shall be supplied, from counties neglected, at the proper time. Persons whose names appear in the pamphlet edition of the Premium List, when notified by the Corresponding Secretary, are earnestly requested to inform him, by letter or otherwise, as to their conclusions in the matter, so that vacancies may be supplied and all necessary arrangements completed.

At the meeting letters were received and read from prominent citizens of Jackson, Lane, Clackamas, Polk and Linn, giving encouragement to the Board, and assurance that, if properly conducted, the annual exhibition will find generous patrons from these sections this fall.

We assure you, friends, and the people of Oregon, that to this time we have labored earnestly to secure a successful exhibition; and more, we will double our diligence during the fair, and until that time, to carry out the arrangements already made. Our efforts for the society should be well rewarded; and we urge its friends throughout the State to lend us their influence and support, that the annual fair of 1865 may prove not only one of interest and pleasure to its patrons, but a credit to the State.

In conclusion, while many of the obstacles in the way of a successful exhibition last year have been or will be removed, we wish it clearly understood that none of the failures and disappointments of 1864 are chargeable to the present board of managers.

H. W. Eddy, Clackamas County, President.

John Barrows, Linn County,

R. G. Greer, W. G. Hunt, Marion Co.,

T. G. Naylor, W. A. Mills, Washington County,

Samuel Miller, Clackamas County,

Joel Palmer, Yamhill County,

A. J. Dufer, Multnomah County,

N. C. Myers, Jackson County,

J. W. Walling, Polk County,

For the Board of Managers.

THE GREAT PLAGUE.

Advice from Europe state that a most frightful epidemic, known as the Siberian plague, is prevailing in Russia and Poland. Galvani's Messenger has been furnished with the following description of the disease by Dr. Tilleul, a French physician to the Russian Court:

According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks.—This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 to 41 degrees centigrade or 105 degrees Fahrenheit), the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions, although the state of the mental faculties remains unaltered; frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs, great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation and percussion prove the spleen to have been immensely increased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malarial. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself af

ter a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete aneurism, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is 70 per cent, and the victims of this malarial die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood and an enormous increase of the spleen.—The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested.

THE NEWSBOYS ON THE WAR PATH.

Our New York newsboys are often enterprising fellows, and a number of them have made their moderate "piles" during this war. Two of them are known to be traveling in Europe, and having a good time generally. After the capture of Wilmington the newsboys were almost the first civilians who entered that city, and they reaped a fat harvest from the rebels who remained, and who had not seen a New York daily for months. Owing to the immense trade transacted with the blockade runners, specie was the only currency known in Wilmington, and the boys were almost as much astonished to get silver for their papers as the rebels were to see Yankee newsboys, almost before the fast Confederate troops had marched out of the city. When Richmond was taken a large quantity of rebel bonds, all signed and sealed, were found on the streets, and all these were purchased by an enterprising newsboy, who sold the lot for several thousands of dollars to a New York merchant. These bonds are being now sold like hot cakes for a dollar each, and are eagerly purchased by the public as mementoes of the great rebellion.—N. Y. Chr. S. F. Flag.

SENATOR WILLIAMS.—The Washington Chronicle contains the following synopsis of Senator Williams' speech at Washington on the occasion of the rejoicing over the capture of Richmond:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have come here tonight to rejoice with you over the great victories achieved by the armies of the republic, and over the downfall of the stronghold and citadel of this most wicked and bloody, but now prostrate, conspiracy against human freedom and republican government. Chiefly do I congratulate you upon these great achievements, because I think I can see through the clouded canopy of these battle-fields, the sun of peace rising upon our distracted country, with hope of happiness in all its beams. Let our hearts be lifted up in gratitude to-night to the Giver of all Good who has brought us through this red sea of trial, trouble, and danger, and planted our feet upon the mountain of vision whence we can behold in full view the promised land of peace and universal freedom. [Cheers.] Vain and impotent would be any attempt of mine to do words good and strong enough to describe the obligations we are under to those brave men who have saved the life of the nation, who have added new and imperishable glory to our country's history. [Cheers.] Grant, Sherman—[the speaker's voice was fairly drowned by the enthusiastic hurrahs of the vast crowd's applause.]

[We are obliged to elide and condense the lateness of the hour and the number of the speakers, together with our allotment of space, not permitting a full transcription of our notes; but the Senator's prostration we must give in his own words, as we have his exordium:]

Living as I do thousands of miles away, I feel happy that, as an American citizen, I am still at home in the city of Washington—[Cheers]—and hope that out of the blood and sacrifice of this nation will come forth a spirit of American citizenship, overlooking all sectionalism in every part of the American nation. [Cheers.]

Let the day speedily advance when every American, though he may be in New England, or on the great prairies of the West, or the savannahs of the South, will feel everywhere within its borders that the country is his, and that he belongs to the country, and that from the fullness of an appreciative heart, he can look upon every foot of American soil to which the Constitution attaches and over which the flag waves, and say this is my country, my home, my great land forever. [Cheers.]

"ORIGINAL SUCCESSION" Gen. Rouse takes the OATH.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: It is stated that out of seven hundred rebel officers in disgrace at Fort Delaware, all have taken the oath of allegiance except thirteen. But when we see that Gen. Rhett of South Carolina, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, our admiration of Fort Delaware rises into absolute wonder. For the name of Rhett (which, by the way, was plain Smith until it was changed to Rhett so recently as 1847), is synonymous with all words signifying nullification, and secession, and rebellion, for thirty years past. Whether the converted General is a son or nephew of the original Robert Barnwell Rhett, we cannot say. He is probably the son of the son of the proprietor and editor of that pestiferous little sheet, the Charleston Mercury.

The Oregon Congressional Convention will meet in Albany, June 15.