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nov28n46tf

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Janua 1tf

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And Notary Public for Jackson Co.,
Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory.
Office—adjoining the Printing Office, Jacksonville, O. T. 1tf

D. B. BRENAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—At his residence, Jacksonville, O. T. 43

The Finest
DAGUERREOTYPES
AND
AMBROTYPES
Are taken by
PETER BRITT,
On the the Hill, near the old Parsonage,
JACKSONVILLE, O. T.
11tf

[Written for the SENTINEL.]

APRIL.

April comes with genial showers,
Bathing all the earth with flowers;
Violets and lillies raise
Their fair heads to the sun's rays.

Blades of grass are sparkling brightly,
As the dew-drops sway them lightly;
Lambkins gamboling away
To enjoy the pleasant day.

Birds on ev'ry tree are warbling
Tuneful lays to April morning;
Or within the vine-clad boughs,
Interchanging bird-like vows.

All is joyous animation
In this beautiful creation;
There is not a bidden rill
But sends forth its merry trill.

With glad songs already filling
Earth and air, and ever bringing
Mem'ries of the happy past—
Far too happy long to last.

When our hearts were as the morning—
Golden scenes before us dawning;
Dreaming of the castles fair
We were building in the air;

Which, like rainbow tints adorning
Snow-wreathed mists upon the mountain,
Look'd as beautiful as they,
And as soon dissolv'd away.

GERALDINE.

Kerbyville, April 2d, 1858.

[Written for the SENTINEL.]

Lines.---To Geraldine.

Methinks I hear thee gently sigh
For vales beneath New England's sky;
You're sighing now!—Oh, tell me why
That wail, "My Native Land!"
Whence are the thoughts that bid thee pour
Thy lays to "bright New England's shore,"
Whilst round thee Nature's richest store
Unfolds at thy command?

Where Home, with all its sacred train
Of friendships, in the heart's domain,
Hath many a *'claim'* and *'warrant'* lain,—
There is a fruitful field.
There, pictured, are loved scenes of old,
And those whose love can ne'er grow cold;
There 'flowers of sympathy unfold,'
And their sweet fragrance yield.

There, where thou spent thy joyous youth
'Mid scenes of innocence and truth,—
Where sweet Contentment smiled, forsooth,
I wonder not you gaze.
But, though 'tis pleasant to stray back
And loiter in that sunny track,
Fair *Oregonia* doth not lack
Themes for thy choicest lays.

Where e'er thy rustic home may tower
Upon this richly gold-fringed shore,
There may Imagination soar,
And cull rich gems of thought.
For everywhere, sublimity pen'd,
Is written many a strange legend;
Even the notes the breezes send,
Come rich with poesy fraught.

What volumes speak those gorgeous hills!
What music flowing with their rills!
And how its soft, sweet music trills
In symphony along!
What scene more grand to mortal eyes
Than yon proud peaks which heavenward rise,
And smile from out the crystal skies
A welcomeness to song!

'Tis written in each limpid fount—
'Tis carved on every hoary mount—
And who shall half the tale recount
That Nature tells to him?
'Tis stamp't upon the zenith's height
In characters of love and light,
And gilded round with glory bright
That never can grow dim.

Forget that Eastern land; and come,
Let's sing of our adopted home,
Where red men still are wont to roam—
Let us not alien be.
For I would hear thee sweetly sing
Of vales where dwells perpetual spring,
And streams where picks and sledges ring,
In thy simplicity.

CHRISTABELLE.

Waldo, O. T., March 4th, 1858.

Klamath Lake Indians.

OFFICE SUPT. INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SALEM, Oregon, March 18th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your petition of Feb. 25th, asking my interference to prevent difficulties likely to result from the visits of the Klamath Lake Indians to Jacksonville and vicinity. I have to regret that it is out of my power at present to afford the relief which you desire, as I have no Agent whose services can at this time be dispensed with at the Reservation. Besides, I am perfectly destitute of funds applicable to the purposes set forth in your petition. No treaties have ever been ratified with those Indians, neither has there been any Agent appointed by the Government to take charge of them. In my annual report of Sept. 1st, 1857, I called the attention of the Department to the necessity which existed for an increase of Agents within this Superintendency. In the event that my recommendation in this particular meets with the approval of the Government, and other Agents are appointed, one will be dispatched to establish an Agency among the Klamath Lake Indians.

If, in the meantime, your apprehensions of danger should increase, I would suggest the propriety of your petitioning the General in command of the U. S. Troops in this department, for protection. It will afford me pleasure to join you in such request, whenever you may deem the emergency warrants it.

Respt'y, your ob't servant,
J. W. NESMITH,
Supt. Indian Affairs.

To Messrs. Hoffman, Kilgore, Griffin, Long, McKinney, Rice.

Taxing Chinamen.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to tax and protect Chinamen mining in Oregon."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon*, That from and after the first day of March, 1858, no Chinaman shall mine gold, trade, sell or buy goods, chattels or any property whatever, for the purpose of maintaining a livelihood, in this Territory, unless licensed so to do as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. Every Chinaman engaged in mining gold, trading, selling or buying goods, chattels, or any property whatever, in this Territory, shall pay for such privilege or privileges, the sum of four dollars per month in manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the county Auditor of each county in which Chinamen are engaged in mining gold, trading, selling or buying goods, chattels, or any property whatever, to issue to the Sheriff, on the first monday in March, June, September and December of each year a number of blank licenses, sufficient for the purposes contemplated in this act, substantially in the following form:

No.—— TERRITORY OF OREGON, } ss.
County of }

This certifies that ——, has this day paid to the county of ——, twelve dollars, which entitles him to mine gold, trade, sell or buy goods, chattels or any property whatever, in the Territory of Oregon, three months from date.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county, this —— day of ——
A. D. ——

[L. S.]

A B, Auditor.

SEC. 4. Fifteen per cent. of the revenue arising from the taxation of Chinamen, before deducting the cost of collecting, shall go, and be accounted for to the Territorial Treasury, in the same manner for which other Territorial revenues are accounted.

SEC. 5. This act shall not be so construed as to tax Chinamen hirelings, engaged in farming, agricultural or mechanical pursuits.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and are hereby repealed.

Passed, January 20th, 1858.

TWO MARRIAGES—A CONTRAST.—Strange to say, within a day of each other the *Herald* has contained notices of two marriages in the very highest walks of life. The one was the marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to the Princess Royal of England; the other was that of ex-President Fillmore to Mrs. McIntosh of this State. The bridegroom in the former case was a possible heir to a throne; in the latter, the ex-incumbent of a Presidential chair, and a possible candidate for a like honor in the future. Yet what a contrast in the ceremonies!

A page of the *Herald* did not wholly suffice to describe the splendors and the galas, and the pageantry and the "august display"—the drums and trumpets, the heralds, the men at-arms, the ladies and gentlemen of honor, the crush of titledom, of military, legal, ecclesiastical and political greatness, and the throng of pompous snobs, male and female, who monkeyfied themselves on the occasion of the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England. For months all Europe has been on tiptoe to hear the least details of the "auspicious event." Newsmongers have made small fortunes by supplying the newspapers with choice items respecting the *trousseau* of the bride, the style of her veil, the "loveliness" of her shoes, the exquisite taste of her India shawls, the spurs and orders of the bridegroom, the shade of his moustache, and the exact contour of his nose. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in one way or another upon the performance; hundreds of families have subsisted for weeks upon the labor which the marriage devolved upon them.

Mr. Fillmore, on the contrary, who was the peer of the Prussian bridegroom's grandfather—who has descended from a rank to which Frederick William's dearest hope is that he may arrive—Mr. Fillmore's wedding was chronicled in four lines—the name of the clergyman, the place, the date, the names of the parties, and the act of matrimony. This was all the papers had to say about it. Nor did the ceremony call for more. At the time fixed the bridegroom joined his bride in a quiet sitting room and both shook hands quietly with the clergyman. A very few select friends were present. After a little cozy conversation, the parties stood up, the clergyman asked the usual questions, made the usual prayer, received (we presume) the usual fee, and all was over.

We hope both marriages may prove so happy that neither can ever be said to have been the happiest. As they say of hanging—hanged high or hanged low, it is much the same to the person hanged—so of marriages; married quietly in a country parlor, or married noisily with organ, drum, trumpet and pageantry in a royal chapel, it must be all the same, after a day or two, to the persons married. Let us wish both couples joy!—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Why is love like a duck's leg? Because it is often hid in the breast.

Later from Europe.

Our dates from Europe are to February 6th. The news is not very important.

The amicable relations heretofore existing between France and England have received a slight shake, in consequence of the attempted assassination of Napoleon. The Emperor complains, or allows others to complain in official organs, that England, in being an asylum for political refugees from every country, has become a "den of assassins," inasmuch as it harbored those who sought his life. Numerous addresses from the army, etc., have appeared in the official paper, the *Monitteur*, demanding that England should no longer be allowed to be a free asylum; and offering to march upon it, and to seize, upon her own soil, the infamous wretches who would shed the blood of Napoleon. All this has raised the high indignation of England, and through the press, and in Parliament, the national feeling is being bitterly expressed. Everybody feels that Louis Napoleon should be the last man to grumble of England being a political asylum, since it served him in a sore turn;—often did he plot on its soil against the French King, Louis Phillippe, and twice from its shores did he invade France. Of course, England will never consent, to please any foreign potentate, to restrict the liberty of any person, native or foreign, on her soil.

The *Leviathan* was successfully launched on the 31st of January.

On the 25th January, the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince Frederick William, the heir apparent of the Prussian throne, were solemnized at the Chapel Royal, St. James, with much state pageantry. Numerous and brilliant festivities were kept up, in honor of the occasion, for some ten days. The Prince and Princess quitted England on the 2d February.

News from Bombay to the 9th of January had reached England. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 12th Dec., with a large force for Agra. Sir James Outram had defeated the Sepoys near Alumbagh, and Col. Seaton had also won an important battle and reoccupied Mynpoore. At various points the rebels continued to be troublesome.

Parliament assembled on the 4th of Feb. In both houses excited discussions took place on the political refugee question. Lord Palmerston, in the Commons, stated that a dispatch had been addressed by the Foreign Minister of France to the French Ambassador in London upon the late transactions in Paris, and conveying the wish of the French government that the British government should take such measures in consequence as they in their wisdom might think fit, but not pointing out any measures whatever.—No reply had been made to the dispatch of the French government.

Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, announced the determination of the French government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passports to British subjects, approved of the course, and stated that the British government intended to invite other governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. It appears that now, by the payment of a small fee to the Foreign-office—six shillings is the actual sum, which includes a five shilling stamp on the passport—every Briton can roam where he likes under the protection of his own Government.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton-under-Lyne. Near 108 men were at work in the pit at the time and it was feared that many of them were killed.

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent. The panic had fairly blown over.

In Paris, on the 1st Feb., the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chambers, empowering the Executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquility. Napoleon, in order to provide against contingencies, had created the Empress Regent during the minority of his heir, and instituted a privy coun.... Two of the persons engaged in the attempt upon the Emperor's life had confessed that it was the design of the assassins not only to kill Napoleon, but also the Pope and the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

A despatch from Naples announces the death of Lablache, the celebrated singer, on the 22d of January.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design.

The English papers contain an account of an American slaver having several hundred negroes on board; being pursued by a British cruiser, the captain informed the blacks that the English were pursuing them to cut their throats, which induced the greater part of them to jump overboard, 380 of whom were picked up by the cruiser.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued a call for a meeting of stockholders. It is proposed to issue more stock, to meet the cost of the 600 miles of additional cable which is being manufactured. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the next attempt to lay the cable.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all the marine stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system, which will evade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree announcing the intention of the government to put down all religious controversy in the French press.

Recruiting is going on briskly in all the British dominions. Troops continue to be sent to India at the rate of one thousand a month.

Later from Mexico.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 20th ult. says:—Our dates from Colima are to March 4th, nearly a month later than those received via New York. The flight of Comonfort is confirmed; he had arrived at New Orleans. He had published a farewell address.

Comonfort would seem to have been succeeded by two Executives, Senores Juarez and Zulooga. The chances are in favor of the supremacy of the former. We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written to a gentleman in this city by a distinguished citizen of Colima. They present the state of affairs at the latest dates:

Notwithstanding the extremely critical position in which the Republic is at present placed, I find myself unable to forward you any really definite or conclusive items of news. The following is the actual state of affairs, but it may be materially modified in a short space of time.

The seat of the General Government is at present in Guadalajara. Don Benito Juarez is President of the Republic by virtue of his position at the head of the Supreme Court. His Cabinet is composed of Don Melchor Ocampo, Don Santos Degallado, Don Guillermo Prieto and Senor Ruiz.

Congress has assembled at Guadalajara, and many Deputies have already taken their seats.

Gen. Parrodi was in Celaya (State of Guanajuato) on Feb. 25th with the troops of the Coalition. Gen. Osallos of the opposite party was at Apasco, (State of Queretaro.) The two points being contiguous, a battle was momentarily expected between the two armies.

All the States firmly support the Constitution; and all the principal ports are on the same side; even Tampico has come over to the side of the defenders of the Constitution.

The city of Mexico can only hold out against us as long as the funds of the clergy are freely distributed.

The existing struggle is no less than the final effort of liberty and civilization on the one hand and barbarianism on the other. If the former triumph, we shall hope for such progress as will place Mexico in her proper position among the nations of the earth; if the clergy gain the victory, we must return to the age of Phillip I, with its concomitants, the Inquisition and unpunished assassination. In the latter event our patriots will rival those of Naples in their misfortunes. We await life or death from moment to moment.

The revolutionists have applied to the Commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba for assistance. Will the United States permit such succor to be given, when its consequence will be the re-establishment of the Spanish rule in Mexico? We shall see.

THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—We see that the Senate of the United States has adopted the joint resolution which provides for an official reception for the Rear Admiral of the Turkish navy, Mohamed Pacha, whose arrival is daily expected. At the same time, a proposition to limit the expense of the reception to five thousand dollars has been rejected. This is well. If we are to receive his Ottoman Excellency, let us do it properly. The Rear Admiral is the first Osmanli of exalted rank and official position that has ever visited us; and it is no more than ordinary courtesy to receive him with all due ceremony. Besides all that, it is a good thing to have a show once in a while; and we have had nothing in the way of an official reception since Kossuth. So let us give Mohamed Pacha all the honors.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The United States Mint Commissioners, Anderson and Whalen, began yesterday, March 16th, the examination of witnesses in regard to the Harrasthy embezzlement. Cutler McAllister, United States Comissioner, was present by request to take down the evidence, so that it might be used before the Circuit Court. Mr. Della Torre, U. S. District Attorney, represented the Government, and Mr. Edward Stanly appeared for Harrasthy. Joseph Reiner was the only witness examined, and his testimony confined to the history of Harrasthy before his connection with the Mint. This witness was introduced by Harrasthy to show that he was rich before his appointment to the Mint. The Commission are in session in their chamber opposite the Mint.

COMMENCING YOUNG.—IOWA BILL OF MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to contract a loan of $650,000, at eight per cent per annum, to enable the Territory to satisfy the claims of its creditors.

The Paintings in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Four of these paintings are the work of Col. Trumbull, a soldier and artist of revolutionary times, to wit:—'The Declaration of Independence.' 'The Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777.' 'The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown,' and the 'Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis, December 23, 1783.' In the execution of the first of these, Col. Trumbull devoted himself with untiring zeal and industry, traveling from one part of the Union to another to collect the original *material* for the great design—it being his ambition to transmit to future generations a true representation of the great actors in the ever-memorable scene. 'The Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777,' to General Gates, of the American army, at Saratoga. New interest will be added in the contemplation of this picture when it is remembered that it contains likenesses from life of Generals Gates, Burgoyne, Starke, Morgan, Schuyler, Putnam, and many other distinguished officers; and that Burgoyne was 'the intimate friend and companion of Burke, Fox and Sheridan; was himself an accomplished scholar and wit, basking in the sunlight of favor, and had but a few months before promised his sovereign that he would speedily crush the rebels, and restore peace to his revolted colonies—nay, more, that he was under a promise to meet Clinton at Albany, but that when he reached that city a prisoner his friends had turned back from the highlands, having been unable, even with the treachery of Arnold, to approach nearer to Albany.—'The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown' represents the closing scene of the great revolutionary drama. Though Washington was present, he yielded to Gen. Lincoln the honor of receiving the sword and the surrender of the conquered leader of the enemy.

The picture of 'The Resignation of Washington,' contains, among other persons, the family of Washington, and Charles Carroll and his two daughters. 'Baptism of Pocahontas' was designed and executed by Chapman to fill the place assigned to him. 'The discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto' is by Powell. The design and composition of this painting have been somewhat severely criticised; at the same time its execution is generally acknowledged to be more than excellent; for instance, it is objected that while two Indian women are gracefully reclining on one side of the picture, and seem perfectly comfortable without any clothing, a man on the opposite side is clad with a huge buffalo robe. 'The Landing of Columbus' is by Vanderlyd, and is peculiarly interesting, as being the opening scene of American history. The 'Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers in the May Flower' is by Wier, and excites universal admiration. A writer says of this picture: 'We have stood for hours before it, and then returned again and again, each time to see new beauties, and to gaze upon that being of surpassing loveliness, the wife of Miles Standish. It is the very ideal of Saxon beauty—the eyes clear, deep, fearless, as a woman's eyes may be, yet devotional and confiding; they are turned upward, speaking the woman's trust in her husband and the soul's faith in its God. There is no Grecian outline in the features—no angelic perfection in the face; it is simply the countenance of a woman beaming with intelligence and love. Miles Standish has features and form to challenge admiration, while the pale, sick boy, going forth on the tempestuous ocean, touches deeply our sympathy and pity. Nor must we forget the man of God, who, from the Bible is finding meet words of consolation and hope for this brave band, who, for conscience sake, are about to seek a home in a far-off and inhospitable country, where faith and religion may dwell together in unison without fear or restraint.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Only Eckler, formerly of Vermillion county, Ill., was killed a few weeks ago, at a sawmill in Washington Territory, under the following circumstances: He in company with others, was engaged in getting logs down a hill to the mill, and unguardedly got on the lower side of a log, which taking a sudden start, rolled on to his body and lodged on his breast. Not a bone was broken, and his death must have been caused by the rupture of blood vessels. He has two brothers and two sisters residing in Oregon and Washington Territories, and a sister in Illinois.

"DIED POOR!"—Just as if anybody could die rich, and in that act of dying, did not lose the grasp upon title-deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements.

And yet men have been buried by Charity's hands, who *did* die rich—died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes restored.

☞ Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man—and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to Heaven.