

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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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 except the first Saturday of each month, and on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, at the Masonic Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. **ORANGE JACOBS, N. G.** Newman Fisher, R. Sec'y. Trustees—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

**Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.** HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock, preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon. **JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.** C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

**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.

**G. 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 Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. Oct. 18.

**J. H. STINSON,** ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR, AT LAW. Albany, Lin 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.

**LR. L. C. THOMPSON** OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE, RESIDENCE 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 1/61

**PETER BRITT,** PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST IS PREPARED TO TAKE PICTURES IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART, WITH ALL THE LATE 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 will 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, unless absent on professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

**OSBORN & SESSIONS,** PURCHASING AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 619 Merchants St., San Francisco, Cal. Having had extensive experience in both Wholesale and retail trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, we can offer superior inducements.

Particular attention given to collections, the purchase and sale of Legal Tender notes, Drafts, Stamps, Sewing Machines, etc., or other transactions requiring the services of experienced and reliable agents. Purchases will be made for cash only, except in cases of special agreement to the contrary.

**Geo W. Osborn,** Formerly with CANFIELD, PIERSON & Co., Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

**E. C. Sessions,** Formerly with C. R. GOODWIN & Co., Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, HADDERY & Wade, Jacksonville, Oregon.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO A. WOOD, host and shoe dealer, San Francisco L. H. BENCHLEY & CO., Hardware Dealers, San Francisco. G. W. BILLS, Amalgam, San Francisco. CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Dealers, San Francisco. March 26, 1865.

**FIRE! FIRE!** The only Insurance Company that can do any 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. **SACHS & BRO'S Agents,** Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. Feb 25/61

## OUR "FATHER ABRAHAM" SLEEPS.

BY JANE WORTH.

Oh stricken nation bow thy head,  
Thy chosen chief has fell;  
And sunk into his silent sleep  
Is he we loved so well.  
Diversion, patience, faith and love,  
Had he to guide mankind;  
But suddenly he's struck from earth,  
And leaves his work behind.  
A stricken nation weeps—  
Our "Father Abraham" sleeps.

Like giant oak he stood the storm,  
And braved the tempest's roar—  
And calmly like a lichen ship,  
The nation's care he bore.  
Twas not enough—we held his heart—  
They needs must have his life—  
And gently now we lay him down,  
To rest from mortal strife.  
The stricken nation weeps—  
Our "Father Abraham" sleeps.

We ask not, Great, all-seeing God,  
For curses on their heads,  
But pity on an erring world,  
And blessings on the dead.  
"Vengeance is mine, I will repay;"  
Then leave we all to thee,  
As down before his stiff-necked clay,  
His people bow the knee,  
And all the nation weeps—  
Our "Father Abraham" sleeps.

Oh, tenderly we lay him down,  
Beneath his western soil,  
And reverently his soul commit,  
To mercy, and to God;  
But yet a nation's tears shall flow,  
A nation's heart shall ache—  
When'er we think of him whom love,  
A victim made to hate.  
The stricken nation weeps—  
Our "Father Abraham" sleeps.

Asland Oregon, April 28th, 1865.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

DATES TO THE 28th.

Fortress Monroe, 27th.—The steamer from Morehead City brings advices from Newbern that General Grant had effectually put an end to the armistice between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston until six o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 28th, to surrender his army. The condition of the surrender is unknown. Grant announced that after that hour hostilities would once be resumed. To this Johnston is said to have replied that if Jeff Davis and the leading General officers of the confederacy were pardoned, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

Washington, April 28th.—A dispatch from Grant, dated Raleigh, April 26th, 10 p. m., states that Johnston surrendered the force in his command, establishing all from here to the Chattahoochee, on the terms agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Va. SEANTON.

Knoxville, 22d.—Stoneman's command has captured upwards of 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery, destroyed one bridge 1,125 feet long and 60 feet high, when bearing that a general amnesty had been entered into. Col. Palmer ceased operations. Gen. Gillen would have captured the whole force under Gen. Martin had he not been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce and a letter from Sherman, countermanding Johnston, directed to Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and a withdrawal of all the forces under Sherman.

Washington, 27th.—Yesterday a squadron of the 16th N. Y. cavalry traced Booth and Harriod to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand made for a surrender, which Harriod was in favor of doing, but upon Booth's calling him a coward he refused to do so. The barn then was set on fire. Upon its getting too hot Harriod again presented himself and put his hands through the door to be hand-cuffed. While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which the Sergeant fired at him. The ball took effect in the head of Booth, and he died in two hours afterwards. He was preparing to fire again when shot.

Buffalo, 27th.—The funeral party arrived here at 7 a. m. and was escorted by 74th regiment, a company of light artillery, the city officials and others to St. James Hall. The services were opened by a dirge sung by the St. Cecilia Society, afterwards the public were admitted.

New York, 28th.—The following is the statement of Corbett, who shot Booth yesterday afternoon. My superior officer, Lieut. Dagherly, received information that persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harriod, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garret, three miles from Port Royal. The gentleman who ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac, at first denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he piloted us to the place. Booth and Harriod reached the barn about dark on Tuesday. The barn was immediately surrounded by our cavalry. After the barn was fired and before the flames kindled, Booth had the advantage in respect to light, he could see us but we could not see him. The flames appeared to bewilder him. He sprang to the door as if to attempt to force his way out, as he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him. I aimed at his

body, as I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder but aimed too high, the ball striking him in the head just below the right ear and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired that way, which probably accounts for his receiving the ball in the head. I went into the barn; he was lying on the floor. He was then carried out into the open air, where he died in about two hours. He declared that Harriod had nothing to do with the murder. When asked if he had anything to say he replied: "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Private dispatches quote gold, 27th, at 145 to 145 1/2. On the 28th, 147.

DATES TO THE 29th.

Cincinnati, 28th.—Late Georgia papers give a full account of Wilson's great raid. After defeating the forces at Selma Alabama, destroying the arsenals and manufactories, he moved westward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia in all directions, ruining the only remaining railroad, breaking up the machine shops, destroying military stores, and rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible.

New York, 28th.—Commercial's special dispatch says the vaults of the Farmers' Bank at Richmond have been opened, and the contents found undisturbed.

A Cabinet meeting was held today to consider the international questions likely to arise from the conspiracy which is said to have extensive ramifications.

Booth's body has been placed where mortal eyes will never see it again. Sec'y Seward and son are doing well.

Chicago, 28th.—A New Madrid telegram says the steamer Saltans exploded and sunk yesterday morning, between there and Memphis. 2,000 exchanged Union soldiers, from Vicksburg were on board, with about 150 civilians. It is said not more than 200 were saved.

New York, 29th.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: The post-mortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch his brain, but striking the spinal column, produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the Surgeon is that he died a horrible death, the brain being in active consciousness up to the time of his dissolution. Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Payne, Seward's assassin, is a brother of one of the St. Alban raiders. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here today to ask for his brother's body. The request has not been granted.

The Herald's dispatch also says: Information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram Clyde, alias Stonewall, arrived at Tenosic, in the Canary Islands, on the 31st of March, three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision, but was ordered to leave port in 24 hours. She left on the 1st inst., steaming rapidly southward, but her destination was not made public. The Navy Department in anticipation of the entrance into some of our harbors of the Stonewall, is making a proper distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic seaboard.

The President of the United States has set apart the 25th of this month for humiliation and prayer.

Washington. — The War Department's general order, No. 77, for reducing the expenses of the military establishment ordered 1st. That the chiefs of the respective Bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective Bureaus to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities; and that the Quartermaster general discharge all transports not required to bring home troops in the various departments. 2d. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that necessary to supply the troops in the field. 3d. The purchase of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation is to be stopped; also, the purchase of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, and the Commissary Gen. of subsistence is to discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except such as may with what is on hand be required for the forces in the field to the 1st of June; that the chief of ordnance stop all purchases of ammunition and material therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms, ammunition and stores in the Government arsenals, as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service. 5th. That the Chief of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress. 6th. That all soldiers in hospitals, who require no further treatment, be honorably discharged from service, with the immediate payment of all officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furlough or parole in

camp, and that all recruits in the rendezvous, except those for the regular army, be honorably discharged. 7th. That the Adjutant Gen. of the army will cause the immediate return to be made by all commanders in the field, and of all garrison detachments, and parts of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction; that the several commanders of prisoners will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture and occupation of all prisoners of war who shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and are proper subjects for executive clemency, be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
New York, 29th.—The Herald's Washington special says the investigation of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted murder of Secretary Seward has developed a well laid and deliberately executed plan for assassination, infamous treachery, murder and arson, unparalleled in the history of crime. The investigators have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the extent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved, and the evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a man, nor the act of an individual, but a scheme conceived by the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of desperate need, as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

Louisville, (Ky.) 29th.—900 rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and were paroled.

San Francisco, May 1st.—Private dispatches quote gold at 146, weak, in New York, on April 30th.

## OWYHEE CORRESPONDENCE.

RUBY CITY, April 10, 1865.

Ed. Sentinel.—We have been blessed with a few days of warm sunshine, at last. There's an old saying that "is a long road that has no turn," and every one here has been looking for the turn in the winter, which would bring us the warm sunshine and pleasant days of Spring, and we believe it has come. The snow has settled very fast during the last few days, and men that have been snowed in this winter look happy and cheerful once more.

Ruby City put on airs last Friday eve, and gathered together the fair sex from Ruby and Silver cities, and "tripped the light fantastic toe" till early dawn.

Ruby City is a small place to be called a city. There are five stores, two hotels, one blacksmith shop, three saloons, two barber shops, one circulating library, two assay offices, a court house and all the necessary appendages. The population, numbers about three hundred. Silver City is about one mile above Ruby. There is not much difference in the size of the two places. A number of new buildings are being erected in Silver City, and things in general begin to look lively. A good many people are arriving from Humboldt. A few have come in from Pustland, but it is a hard looking place at the present time for any one. Snow covers the ground, money is very scarce and work is very hard to obtain. As soon as the snow leaves, there will be plenty to do. A person arriving here now would find it a hard matter to evade the many dealers in quartz feet that he would encounter. There are thousands of feet to be bought for a small sum in cash. Every one has feet to sell—some very rich, and some very poor. Times have been hard this winter and money scarce, two facts which account for so many feet being thrown into the market at the present time. But we are in hopes that when the mineral resources of the country are better known, prosperity will be our portion. The Oro Fino is yielding some very rich rock. Its specimens of gold bearing quartz are hard to beat. The Red Jacket has turned out some beautiful specimens within the last week, they being literally covered with gold, and yielding a large per cent. of silver.

During the week, I shall visit several of the quartz lodes, and will send you such items as I think will interest you. Several parties have lately left this place for New York with a large amount of feet, and "great expectations." New York seems to be the center of attraction for dealers in feet at present—may they succeed.

Fogus & Moor's Mill is in active operation again, crushing Oro Fino rock. Mine & Co.'s Mill has been crushing Home Ticket rock with good results.

There has been considerable trouble with the Indians on the Owyhee River this winter. Persons coming out to this place would do well to keep a sharp lookout for Indians, after leaving Puebla or Camp Aivord.

Yours truly,  
MATTAPAN.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

FIRST—AS TO THE PLACE, OR LOCALITY.

It is desirable for the health and comfort of children and teachers, that the school house should be pleasantly located. When practicable, build in the midst of shade trees; then preserve these trees sacredly from having the "axe laid at the root." Good water should be near, if possible—even if it has to be obtained by digging wells. To build a school house far from water, in the burning sun, with scarcely a shade tree within a quarter of a mile, and in the midst of black sticky mud, is certainly not very good taste, nor sound philosophy.

SECOND—FORM OF THE HOUSE ITSELF.

As a general rule, almost all the school houses in the county are badly constructed, with very few exceptions. Generally they are too small, too low in the ceiling or without ceiling, too open for cold weather, and, where exposed to a broiling sun, too insufferably close for successful culture; in short, too everything but that which constitutes adaptation to the purposes intended. In a newly settled country like Jacksonville, there seems to be two controlling ideas—economy and adaptation. Of these, the latter is chief. It is not expected that elegant or expensive school houses will be built, as in the older States, where wealth abounds and all the appliances of a good, common school education are in a high state of perfection. Economy must be considered. It is had economy however, to lose sight of adaptation, such as comfort, health and successful mental culture.

As to capacity, regard must be had, of course, to the number of children that are, or are likely to be in the district. All one end—or if square, all one side—should be sacredly reserved for blackboard, lined with soft, nice timber, free from knots and well seasoned before being nailed fast. The door should be—not in the middle—but at or near the corner; and, if a fireplace or chimney be preferred, at the same side with it. If a stove be used (always perhaps a necessary evil), then make a door near the corner in the end opposite the blackboard, and shelves or pins for bonnets, hats, dinner baskets, etc., all plainly numbered; each pupil should have his or her own number, as this affords opportunity for decorum and neatness.

The teacher's table or desk can be most conveniently placed in the space which should be kept open in front of the black board, as he will often wish to put up half a dozen, or a whole class at a time, besides making frequent use of the blackboard himself for the benefit of the whole school. The other two opposite sides are reserved for windows, which should not be too high from the floor, on account of abundance of fresh air in warm weather. The upper sash should be made to let down, so as to allow the impure air to pass out. Many children and sometimes teachers, too, get sick from no other cause than inhaling the confined air thrown off in respiration, and which has no means of escape. Surely the health of your children is of sufficient importance to induce you to devise some plan to lower the upper half of the windows. And they should be so arranged as to graduate the distance, at pleasure, to suit the temperature of the different seasons. If either sash must be fixed and immovable, let it not be the upper. As a general rule, a strong draft of air, except in very warm weather, should not be allowed to blow upon those who sit near windows, as it may give colds, and create a tendency to sore throat. Teachers and directors should be careful about this whole subject of proper ventilation. Teachers and children will soon become dull, listless in both study and recitation, if it be neglected. The windows, too, should have plain, moveable curtains, to keep out the sun, graduate the light in both clear and dark weather.

DESKS AND SEATS.

There are several plans for cheap, convenient desks and seats which I need not attempt to describe. As to size, length, width and height, they should be adapted to the different ages of pupils. No desk or seat should be larger than is necessary for two persons, so arranged with aisles or passages between, so that the teachers can call for any pupil without molesting his fellow. No one should be without support for the back. To sit with a crooked back is injurious to the whole spinal column, and therefore to strength, symmetry, and beauty. If the seats are not adapted to the different ages of pupils, if the feet cannot rest comfortably on the floor, circulation of the blood is impeded, the limbs are cramped; or, as children say, "my feet are asleep—full of pins;" are uncomfortable, have a tendency to cause drowsiness, at least a disinclination to study. There are other conveniences which might be noted; but these are the more prominent features of a convenient school house for a newly settled country. To sum up all; build larger houses, higher in the ceiling, with

abundance of light, both shades of a window movable at pleasure; all one end a blackboard, high as a man can reach, and low enough for the smallest child; the door at or near the corner, with conveniences for bonnets, shawls, hats, and dinner baskets; desks and seats adapted to ages of children, of such size as to admit of but two persons, with free passage between each tier, a table or desk, and a chair for the teacher. If any person feel sufficient interest in the education of the youth of our county, to make further suggestions as to general plans for a plain economical school house, or even a better plan altogether, we are open to conviction, and will be pleased to receive it.

M. A. WILLIAMS,  
Superintendent Common Schools.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.—In a letter received the other day from an officer in Sherman's army, he relates the following story of the old hero, as an incident characteristic of the General:

A party of forgers came to a rebel plantation, the owner of which was absent in the rebel army. General Sherman was near the house. The boys were ransacking the chickens and hogs with the view of having a good supper at the rebels expense. The old lady came running out to Sherman and exclaimed very excitedly: "General, your men are taking all my chickens." "O, yes," coolly replied the general: "they will have to roost very high," and unconcernedly rode off. It is said the joke is relished in the army about as much as their supper was the night it occurred.

This reminds us of another little story. Whilst our boys were fighting the rebels in Tennessee, it is said a rebel woman came to the headquarters of one of our generals with the same complaint, that the soldiers were stealing and killing all of her chickens, and wanted to know if she could not have some redress. After a few moments consideration, the general replied: "I don't know indeed; this rebellion must be put down, if it costs every chicken in Tennessee." Mrs. rebel left with a flea in her ear, fully persuaded that Don Carlos Buell was no longer in that region. She could no longer have a strong guard placed over her hen-coops.—Ex.

## NEW SUNDAY LAW.

This law went into operation on the first day of this month. We hope our neighbors will observe it. It is in these words: Sec. 653. If any person shall keep open any store, shop, grocery, ball alley, billiard room; or shall do any secular business or labor, other than works of necessity or mercy, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or the Lord's day, such person upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. The following are deemed works of necessity: The buying and selling of meats, fish and milk at retail before nine o'clock in the morning; the buying and selling of drugs and medicines at retail or upon prescription; the selling of food to be eaten on the premises where sold; and the keeping open of barter shops and laboring at such trade until ten o'clock in the morning.

GEN. SHERMAN'S GREAT ERROR.—The sentiment of regret is universal, that Sherman should have compromised his great fame by a really pusillanimous treaty with the rebel Gen. Johnston. The terms which he proposed to adhere to were such as so spirited citizens of the United States could endorse; they properly belong to an indefinite cessation of hostilities and not to a surrender; and the nation will approve the prompt rejection they met with from the President and Cabinet.

Is attempting the functions of a diploma, the stern warrior who has so gloriously marched through the rebel territory has made an error of lamentable gravity, and in his ambition to immortalize himself by concluding a peace, he has deplorably compromised his fame.—S. F. Flag, April 25.

PLAYED OUT.—Under this head we note the following items, viz:— 1st. One Southerner whipping five Yankees. 2d. George B. McClellan, both as a General and politician. 3d. Slavery in the United States. 4th. Slavery in the United States. 5th. The Great Rebellion, with the Southern Chivalry, and we hope soon to add: Maximilian and the French in Mexico.—Astoria Marine Gazette.

Every man's heart is a living drama; every death is a drop scene; every book only a faint footlight to throw a little flicker on the stage.

Cool Dams.—A Detroit paper mentions the arrest in that city of a woman "with nothing on her person but a love letter and an ambrotype."

The Ring-leaders of the world.—The young ladies who lead their lovers on by hopes of marriage.