

# The Oregon Sentinel.

24 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 29

## Good News for Ladies!

### MULLER & BRENTANO,

Agents for Grover & Baker's celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine. Have on hand a variety of these machines for trial and inspection.

These machines were awarded the first Premium at the State Fair of New York, Indiana, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oregon, over all opposition. Call around, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine these machines.

MULLER & BRENTANO, June 24, 1865.

### Veterans & Recruits.

The last Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment now being raised. It also voted

Five Dollars per month extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three years ago. These amounts are to be paid in State Bonds. Those wishing these bonds would do well to call on

JACOBS & RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '64. jan12if

### MEDICAL CARD.

We would like special attention to the Medical Card of Dr. C. W. Moore, in another column of this paper. In addition to the many notices, which he has received from the press throughout the State, we are pleased to hear testimony to his professional ability, and to recommend him to the public confidence as an honorable gentleman, and a skilful physician and Surgeon, in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed by those requiring his services.—San Francisco Gazette.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

ORVILLE DODGE would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has received an invoice of new stock, re-arranged his gallery, and is now permanently located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of taking pictures in all the improved art of Photography, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

ROOMS opposite P. J. Ryan's New Brick. Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865. if

### OSBORN & SESSIONS,

PURCHASING AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 619 Merchant 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, FIBBER & Co., Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

### E. C. Sessions,

Formerly with C. R. GOODWIN & Co., Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, BRADBURY & Wade, Jacksonville, Oregon.

### REFER BY PERMISSION TO

A. WOOD, boot and shoe dealer, San Francisco; L. H. BENSCHLY & Co., Hardware Dealers, San Francisco; G. W. HALL, Assayer, San Francisco; CLARK & PERKINS, Wood Dealers, San Francisco. March 25, 1865.

### FLORENCE

### Sewing Machine.

JOHN NEUBER would announce to the people of Jackson County, that he has procured an agency for this peerless machine, and will in a short time have a good supply on hand. This machine gathers, bends, embroilers and makes 4 different kinds of stitches.

Jacksonville, January 21st. if

### J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Montgomery & California Streets. (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's) SAN FRANCISCO.

### Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Davis, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Jacksonville and vicinity, and solicits a share of the patronage. Office at his residence at the old Murry Hoemstead.

T. L. DAVIS, Dec. 13th, 1864. decl7if

### NOTICE.

MY wife, Margaret Black, having left my bed and board, without any just cause, I notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. CHARLES BLACK, May 6th 1865.

### 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. SACHS & BRO'S Agents, Jacksonville, February 23th, 1865. Feb25if

## 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.

### L. 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. GEORGE P. FUNK, N. G. HERMAN HELMS, 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 Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. JOHN E. ROSS, W. M. G. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

### G. JACOBS, E. F. RUSSELL,

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

### T. T. CABANISS, M. D.

Late of Yreka, Cal., —WILL PRACTICE—

### Medicine and Surgery

JACKSON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES. Jacksonville, June 10th. juel0if

### THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE

will sail from San Francisco for Crescent City on the

### 5th & 20th of EACH MONTH.

For freight or passage inquire of Jesse Holladay, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco. DUGAN & WALL, Agents, Crescent City, Cal. Crescent City May 23d, '65. ju30if

### 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, Opposite the County Jail. Jacksonville, Ogn. dec24if

### 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. Jan14if

### 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 likenesses.

### 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, unless absent profession at business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. 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. ju3if

### J. H. LASATER, W. G. LANGFORD,

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla City, W. T., One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store. ju3if

### F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T., Will take acknowledgments of deeds.—Present Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. ju8if

## TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers? They're the life of my delight; Except about election time, And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent— Why should you be afraid? For cash thus paid is money lent On interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the paper, And pay to-day, nor pay delay, And my word, it is inferred, You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine, While dying from a cough, Desired to hear the latest news, While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read Of some new pills in force; He bought a box—and is he dead? No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once, Racked with a scorching fever, Who swore to pay her debts next day If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work, Divested of her pain, But did forget to pay her debt, Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take these silver pieces And pay the printer now!" She slept, and slept, and then awoke, With health upon her brow.

I knew two men, as much alike, As'er you see two stamps; And no phrenologist could find A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life Is happier than a king's, His children all can read and write, And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and While strolling through the wood, A tree fell down, and broke his crown, And killed him—'very good."

Had he been reading of the news At home, like neighbor Jim, I'll bet a cent that accident Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers? Nor from the printer sneak, Because you borrow of his boy A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers, And pays his bills when due, Can live in peace with God and man, And with the printer too.

A FUNNY COURT SCENE.—The Dubuque Times says:

A funny scene, and one not altogether in accordance with the chapter of the code regulating the duties of Justice of the Peace, was presented in a Justice's Court, not ten miles from Dubuque, the other day.

A man was brought before the Squire to be tried for assault and battery. Now, he it remembered that the said Squire has an ardent love of "the craythur," and when his "love" is indulged to any extent, he is out spoken, and betrays the "learnings" in the trial of a case.

Well the principal witness for the prosecution was called in the above trial. He proceeded to tell his story: "I was going along the street," said he, "and I saw the plaintiff standing near the curb stone. The defendant came up to him, looked at him a second, and then struck him a square blow and knocked him over."

"Bully for him! Bully for him!" shouted the Justice, in evident delight. "That's what I like to see, a square blow."

The counsel and spectators were amazed, and sat looking at the delighted Justice like statues; then three or four of them burst into a laugh.

"Order in the court," cried the Squire. "This court must be respected in a proper manner. Proceed with your cases, gentlemen."

"Well, but your honor," said the counsel for the prosecution, "I'd like to know what kind of a proceeding this is. How can we try this case under such circumstances. Your honor knows?"

"Order in the court," roared the Squire. "Gentlemen, proceed with the case. I'm glad it was a square blow he struck him!" he continued, ending the sentence in a hearty laugh.

Of course the prosecution "rested" here, and well they might. The "square blow" had settled their hash in that Court. The defense offered their testimony and the Justice dismissed the case.

A country correspondent, writing to the Oswego Commercial Advertiser, says:

"My little Jessie has completely upset me—she has just come running in—'Oh, papa! papa! we lost our President, and now the Democrats have lost theirs! Jeff Davis is took!'"

It is said that washing with Castile soap suds and anointing the cracked teats of cows with glycerine will soon cure the most stubborn cases.

A love-sick boy, 16 years of age, committed suicide in Cincinnati Friday the 14th.

## TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

### The Judge Advocates on the Evidence.

Washington, Tuesday, June 27, 1865.—The trial of the alleged conspirators, after occupying several weeks and causing the examination of several hundred witnesses, is now over, much to the relief of the counsel and the Court, to whom it has been in an extreme degree fatiguing. The Court have afforded every facility to the counsel for procuring witnesses. The Court will meet to-morrow morning, and of course will sit with closed doors, for the purpose of deliberating and to make their findings. It is not thought that this will occupy much time, as the members have weighed the testimony as the trial progressed.

Washington, Wednesday, June 28.—The Court met at two o'clock this afternoon, when the special Judge Advocate, Bingham proceeded to sum up the evidence, and present the views of the law, arising upon the facts in the case on trial.

The questions of fact involved in the issue are: First, Did the accused, or any of them, in pursuance of such conspiracy and with the intent alleged, commit either or all of the acts specified.

THE ACT OF ONE CONSPIRATOR BINDS ALL.

If the conspiracy be established, as laid, it results that whatever was said or done by either of the parties thereto, in furtherance of the execution of the common design, is the declaration or act of all the parties to the conspiracy; and this, whether the other parties, at the time such words were uttered, or such acts done by their confederates, were present or absent, here within the intrenched lines of your capital, or crouching behind the intrenched lines of Richmond, or awaiting the results of their murderous plot against their country, its constitution and laws, across the border under the shelter of the British flag. The declared and accepted rule of law in cases of conspiracy is that in prosecution for conspiracy it is an established rule that when several persons are proved to have combined together for the same illegal purpose, any act done by one of the party in pursuance of the original concerted plan, and in reference to the common object, is, in the contemplation of the law, as well as in sound reason, the act of the whole party; and therefore the proof of the act will be evidence against any of the others who were engaged in the same general conspiracy, without regard to the question whether the prisoner has been proved to have been concerned in the particular transaction. (Phillips on evidence, 210.)

The same rule obtains in cases of treason. If several persons agree to levy war, some in one place and some in another, and one party do actually appear in arms, this is a levying of war by all, as well those who were not in arms as those who were, if it were done in pursuance of the original concert; for those who made the attempt were emboldened by the confidence inspired by the general concert, and therefore these particular acts are in justice indispensible to all the rest. (1st East. Pleas of the Crown, 97; Roscoe, 84.)

HOW THE CONSPIRATORS ARE LINKED TOGETHER.

After quoting other authorities in this connection, Judge Bingham asked what is the evidence, direct and circumstantial, that the accused, or either of them, together with John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverley Tucker, Jacob Thompson, Wm. C. Cleary, C. C. Clay, George Harper and George Young, did combine, federate and conspire, in aid of the existing rebellion, as charged, to kill and murder within the military department of Washington, and within the fortified and intrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, late, and at the time of the said combining, confederating and conspiring, President of the United States of America, and commander in chief of the army and navy thereof; Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States; William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant General of the armies thereof, and then he commenced under the direction of the President; that Davis, as the leader of the rebellion, gave to his agents, then in Canada, commissions in blank, bearing the official signature of his War Minister, J. A. Seddon, to be by them filled up and delivered to such agents as they might employ to act in the interest of the rebellion within the United States, and intended to be a cover and protection for any crimes they might therein commit in the service of the rebellion and also facts established here, and which no man can gainsay. Who doubts that Kennedy, whose confession made in view of immediate death, as proved here, was commissioned by these accredited agents of Davis to burn the city of New York; that he was to have attempted it on the night of the Presidential election, and that he did in combination with his confederates set fire to four hotels in the city of New York on the night of the 25th of November last? Who doubts that in like man-

ner, in the interest of the rebellion and by the authority of Davis' accredited agents, also commissioned Bennett H. Young to commit arson, robbery and murder of unarmed citizens in St. Albans, Vermont? Who doubts, upon the testimony shown, that Davis, by his agents, deliberately adopted the system of starvation of our captive soldiers in his hands, or that, as shown by the testimony, he sanctioned the burning of hospitals and steamboats, the property of private persons, and paid therefor from his stolen treasure the sum of \$35,000 in gold.

### THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

By the evidence of Joseph Godfrey Hyams it is proved that Thompson, the agent of Jefferson Davis, paid him money for the service he rendered in the infamous and fiendish project of importing pestilence into our camps and cities, to destroy the lives of citizens and soldiers, and into the house of the President for the purpose of destroying his life. It may be said, and, doubtless, will be said, by the pensioned advocates of this rebellion, that Hyams, being infamous, is not to be believed. It is admitted that he is infamous, as it must be admitted that any man is infamous who either participated in such a crime or attempts in any wise to extenuate; but it will be observed that Hyams is supported by the testimony of Sanford Conover, who heard Blackburn and the other rebel agents in Canada speak of this infernal project, and by the testimony of Wall, the well-known auctioneer of this city, whose character is unquestioned, that he received the importation of pestilence, of course without any knowledge of the purpose, and that Hyams consigned the goods to him in the name of J. W. Harris, a fact in itself an acknowledgment of guilt; and that he received afterward a letter from Harris, dated Toronto, (C. W.) December 1, 1864, wherein Harris stated that he had not been able to come to the States since his return to Canada, and asked for an account of the sale. It was, Bingham said, a matter of notoriety, that a part of Hyams' statement is verified by the results at Newbern, N. C., to which point, he says, a portion of the infected clothing was shipped through a sutler; the result of which was that nearly 1,000 citizens and soldiers died there about that time with the yellow fever.

### COMPLICITY OF DAVIS.

Bingham then proceeded to show that there was positive proof on the record to show that the rebel chief, Jeff Davis, sanctioned these crimes committed, and attempted through the instrumentality of his accredited agents in Canada, Thomas, Clay, Tucker, Sanders, Cleary, etc., upon the houses and property of the people of the North, and that Davis, the procurer of arson and of the indiscriminate murder of the innocent and unoffending necessarily resultant therefrom, was capable also of endeavoring to procure the murder, by direct assassination, of the President of the United States, and others charged with the duty of maintaining the Government of the United States and of suppressing the rebellion, in which this arch-traitor and conspirator was engaged. The official papers of Davis, captured under the victorious guns of our army in the rebel capital, identify beyond question and shadow of doubt and placed upon your record, together with the declarations and acts of his conspirators and agents, proclaim to all the world that he was capable of attempting to accomplish his treasonable procurement of the murder of the late President and other chief officers of the United States by the hands of hired assassins.

### THE ASSASSINATION PLANNED IN CANADA.

Bingham said the several parties named in the record did combine and conspire together in Canada to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward and Ulysses S. Grant, and that this agreement was substantially entered into by Booth and the agents of Davis in Canada as early as October; there could not be any doubt whatever may be the conviction of others, my own conviction is that Jefferson Davis is as clearly proven guilty of this conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth, by whose hand Jefferson Davis inflicted the mortal wound upon Abraham Lincoln. His words of intense hate and rage and disappointment are not to be overlooked; that the assassins had not done their work well; that they had not succeeded in robbing the people altogether of their constitutional Executive and advisers, and hence Davis exclaims: "If they had killed Andy Johnson, the best and Secretary Stanton, the job would be complete." The job, says this procurer of assassination, was not well done. It had been better if it had been well done. It appeared by the testimony that the proposition made to Davis was to kill and murder the deadliest enemies of the Confederacy, not to kidnap them as is now pretended here; that by the declaration of Sanders, Tucker, Thompson, Clay, Cleary, Harper and Young, the conspirators in Canada, the agreement and combination

among them was to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Edwin M. Stanton, and others of his advisers, and not kidnap them. It appears from every utterance of John Wilkes Booth, as well as from the Charles Selby letter, that as early as November the proposition with him was to kill and murder, not to kidnap.

### CO-OPERATION ESTABLISHED.

The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate review of the evidence, saying that there was co-operation between the several accused in the execution of this conspiracy, is clearly established by the testimony as is the fact that Abraham Lincoln was killed and murdered by John Wilkes Booth. The evidence shows that all of the accused, save Mudd and Arnold, were in Washington on the 14th of April, the day of the assassination, together with John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt; that on that day Booth had a secret interview with the Prisoner, Mary E. Surratt, that immediately thereafter she went to Surrattsville to perform her part of the preparation necessary to the successful execution of the conspiracy, and did not make that preparation; that John H. Surratt had arrived here from Canada, notifying the parties that the price to be paid for the great crime had been provided for, at least in part, by the deposit receipts of April 6th for \$180,000, procured by Thompson of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, Canada; that he was also prepared to keep watch or strike a blow, and ready for the contemplated flight; that Atzerott, on the afternoon of that day, was seeking to obtain a horse the better to secure his own safety by flight after he should have performed the task which he had voluntarily undertaken; by contract in the conspiracy, the murder of Andrew Johnson, then Vice President of the United States; that he did procure a horse for that purpose at Naylor's, and was seen at nine o'clock in the evening to ride to the Kirkwood House, where the Vice President then was, dismount and enter. At a previous hour Booth was at the Kirkwood House and left his card, now in evidence, doubtless to be sent to the room of the Vice President, and which was in these words: "Don't wish to disturb you; are you at home? J. Wilkes Booth." Atzerott, when he made application at Brooks' in the afternoon for the horse, said to Weichman, who was there, he was going to ride in the country, and he was going to get a horse and send for Payne. He did get a horse for Payne, as well as for himself, for it is proven that on the 12th he was seen in Washington riding the horse which had been procured by Booth, in company with Mudd last November, from Gardner. A similar horse was tied before the door of Seward on the night of the murder, and was captured after the flight of Payne, who was seen to ride away, and which horse is now identified as the Gardner horse; Booth also procured a horse on the same day, took it to his stable, in the rear of the theater, where he had an interview with Spangler, and where he concealed it; Harrold, too, obtained a horse in the afternoon, and was seen between 9 and 10 o'clock riding with Atzerott down the avenue from the treasury, then up Fourteenth and down F. street, passing close to Ford's theater. O'Laughlin had come to Washington the day before, had sought out his victim Gen. Grant, at the house of the Secretary of War, that he might be able with certainty to identify him, and at the very hour when these preparations were going on, was lying in wait at Rulliman's on the avenue, keeping watch, and declaring as he did at 10 o'clock P. M., when told that the fatal blow had been struck by Booth: "I don't believe Booth did it." During the day and night previous he had been visiting Booth, and doubtless encouraging him, and at that very hour was in position, at a convenient distance, to aid and protect him in his flight, as well as to execute his own part of the conspiracy, by inflicting death upon General Grant, who, happily, was not at the theater, or in the city, having left the city that day. Who doubts that Booth, having ascertained, in the course of the day, that General Grant would not be present at the theater, O'Laughlin, who was to murder General Grant, instead of entering the box with Booth, was detailed to lie in wait and watch and support him? Judge Bingham minutely detailed the circumstances in connection with all of the accused to show that they were clearly co-conspirators, and concluded his elaborate summing up as follows:

### CONCLUSION.

If this treasonable conspiracy has not been wholly executed; if the several executive officers of the United States and the Commander of its armies, to kill and murder whom the said several accused thus confederated and conspired, have not each and all fallen by the hands of these conspirators, thereby leaving the people of the United States without a President and