



To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. - Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. T. T. advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.

E. K. Phillips, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel. E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory. L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal. J. J. Knowlton & Co., do do do. Thomas Davis, Applegate, Ogn...

OBITUARY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, has been gathered to his fathers; his spirit has gone to meet the solemn responsibilities and the rewards of eternity; his life and character remain just objects of admiration and emulation to the American people.

President Lincoln's ancestors were Pennsylvania quakers who removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, where Thomas Lincoln the father of the President was born in 1776, and married Miss Nancy Hanks his mother in Virginia. The grandfather of the President removed with his family from Virginia to Kentucky in about 1782 and was killed by the Indians in 1784.

The President was born Feb. 12th 1809, in Hardin county Ky., where, at seven years of age he was first sent to school. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln, a poor man with only a very limited education. His father felt the necessity of a good education, and he determined in spite of difficulties almost inconceivable, to give his son Abraham better facilities for study than he had himself enjoyed.

Mr. Lincoln becoming dissatisfied in Kentucky, determined to remove to Indiana, and when Abraham was in his eighth year the old home in Kentucky was sold and the old man with his family removed to their new home in the wilds of Indiana where free labor would have no competition with slave labor, and the poor white man might hope in time his children would take an honorable position, won by industry, perseverance and economy.

Lincoln is emphatically a self-made man. He was raised to hard labor. At seven years of age he was set to work with ax in hand, to clear up a farm in a western forest. His occupation until he was seven years of age was farming, and he occasionally went to school, during the winter season when it was too cold to labor on the farm, but probably the whole time he went to school did not amount to more than a year.

In 1830 he removed from Indiana with his father, and settled in Illinois. At nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand, and on a flat boat, and on his return he cut logs for a log cabin and built it for a dwelling, and split the rails and enclosed ten acres of land with a rail fence. The next year he hired himself for twelve dollars a month to build a flat-boat and to take it to New Orleans, and it is said that he studied Euclid and Shakespear on this flat-boat.

In 1832, this hardy young farmer and boatman volunteered to fight for his country in the Black Hawk war, and he was unanimously elected captain of a company. He was afterwards appointed Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon county, Illinois, before he had ever studied surveying. After his appointment he procured a compass, chain and transit on surveying and did the work.

In 1832 or 1833, he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and soon afterwards began the study of law, by borrowing books of the neighboring lawyers in the evening, which he returned them for their use in the morning.

In 1834, he was sent to the Legislature from Sangamon county, Illinois, when the session of the Legislature was over, he sent himself to the study of law in good earnest. And in 1836 our backwoodsman flat-boat man, captain and surveyor was admitted to the bar. He rose rapidly and soon became eminent in his profession.

In November 1842, he was married to Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Kentucky. The

fruits of the marriage were four sons, three of whom are now living.

Abraham Lincoln, through life was plain, rough, sturdy farmer of the west, self-made, self-educated, a giant in frame, ungraceful and awkward in person, but in had a good heart and a kind genial disposition; a profound thinker, taking nothing on the opinions of others, but reasoning out his own convictions, of great sagacity, of unblemished private character, of a truthful face, and honesty which had long been established for him among the backwoodsmen, dressed in buckskin, Kentucky jeans and lawyers with whom he associated the sobriquet of "Honest Old Abe." He had the advantage of competing at a bar with the ablest men of Illinois. Some twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, his competitors and rivals were Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, E. D. Baker, late Senator from Oregon, General James Shields, who won undying laurels on the battle-fields of Mexico; James A. McDougall Senator from California, and Governor Bissell.

These and many other great men Abraham Lincoln successfully competed at the bar in the early jurisprudence of Illinois. In 1846, he was elected to Congress over Rev. Peter Cartwright, and was at the National Convention which nominated General Scott for President. In June 1852, he was elected to represent Illinois in the Central Whig Committee. He was an active, zealous whig during this campaign.

In 1856, Mr. Lincoln joined the Republican party, and in 1858, the Republican of Illinois nominated him in opposition to the "Little Giant," Judge Douglas for Senator from the State of Illinois. He canvassed the State with Judge Douglas and their debates have been published and extensively circulated. The speeches of Mr. Lincoln during this campaign are able and the most masterly efforts of his life. It is to these speeches that may be chiefly attributed to his nomination at the Republican Chicago Convention in 1860, and his election to the Presidency in November following.

In 1860 he was elected by the electoral vote of every free State; except a portion of the vote of New Jersey.

After serving as President nearly four years in the midst of one of the greatest civil wars the world ever witnessed, Mr. Lincoln was again elected President by a plurality of the popular vote of 406,812 and by the whole of the electoral votes, except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

The time of Mr. Lincoln's first election to the Presidency, there were many members of Congress and governors in the Southern States planning secession and treason.

In accordance to the design and intention of these conspirators, South Carolina adopted the Ordinance of Secession on the 20th day of December 1860. Mississippi on the 9th of January 1861; Alabama and Florida on the 11th of January, Georgia the 18th of January; Louisiana the 26th of January, and Texas on the 5th of February. At the time Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated it was clear that the final determined upon the dissolution of the Union and revolution. While these States were passing their ordinances of secession and treason, Mr. Lincoln remained at home in Springfield, Illinois, a deeply anxious spectator, and when he started for Washington to be installed President he saw the feelings of the people was impressively exhibited by the mottoes and mementoes of the banners which they extended across the roads and streets along which he passed.

"We will pray for you," God help you was often seen and heard on his road to Washington.

On the other hand a conspiracy to assassinate him as he passed through Baltimore was discovered by General Scott and through the advice of this American patriot, Mr. Lincoln was induced to change his route and go through Baltimore before the appointed time.

Mr. Lincoln proceeded immediately to Washington preparatory to his inauguration as President. At this time it was known that the city of Washington was filled with traitors, and it was generally believed they could not be reconciled without civil war. The House of Representatives appointed a committee to investigate on what terms the South could be reconciled. Charles Francis Adams one of this committee made a separate report and used these words:

"No form of adjustment will be satisfactory to the seceding States which does not incorporate into the Constitution of the United States a recognition of the obligation to protect and extend slavery. On this condition, and on this alone will they consent to withdraw their opposition to the recognition of the constitutional election of the Chief Magistrate. Viewing the matter in this light it seems inadvisable to attempt to proceed a step farther in the way of offering unexceptionable propositions."

However, Mr. Lincoln was peacefully inaugurated President, but at this time Generals Lee, Johnson, Ewell, Hill, Stewart, Magruder, Winder, and Penberton, and many other noted traitors still held commissions in the United States Army or Navy. Traitors were every where holding public offices, when Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

At this time the conflict between Union and disunion and between slavery and free

dom assumed the proportions of a gigantic civil war.

It is not our purpose to dwell on this subject. The trying news is fresh in the memories of our readers. From the first to the last, through its various changes from the evacuation of Fort Sumter to Bull Run, Ball's Bluff to Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, New Orleans, Fort Donelson and Fort Fisher; during the rise and fall of generals; through the changeable campaigns of McClellan, Fremont, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, Meade, Banks and Butler to the more glorious triumphs of Thomas, Farragut, Porter, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. The President has always been found true, hopeful, faithful, resolute and determined that peace should be restored, and that Liberty and Union should live and flourish forever and ever.

The administration of President Lincoln has been marked with stirring events and rapid changes. It has been truly said: "Slavery, having plunged the nation into this terrible civil war, dies by the sword." These and many other great men Abraham Lincoln successfully competed at the bar in the early jurisprudence of Illinois. In 1846, he was elected to Congress over Rev. Peter Cartwright, and was at the National Convention which nominated General Scott for President. In June 1852, he was elected to represent Illinois in the Central Whig Committee. He was an active, zealous whig during this campaign.

In 1856, Mr. Lincoln joined the Republican party, and in 1858, the Republican of Illinois nominated him in opposition to the "Little Giant," Judge Douglas for Senator from the State of Illinois. He canvassed the State with Judge Douglas and their debates have been published and extensively circulated. The speeches of Mr. Lincoln during this campaign are able and the most masterly efforts of his life. It is to these speeches that may be chiefly attributed to his nomination at the Republican Chicago Convention in 1860, and his election to the Presidency in November following.

In accordance to the design and intention of these conspirators, South Carolina adopted the Ordinance of Secession on the 20th day of December 1860. Mississippi on the 9th of January 1861; Alabama and Florida on the 11th of January, Georgia the 18th of January; Louisiana the 26th of January, and Texas on the 5th of February. At the time Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated it was clear that the final determined upon the dissolution of the Union and revolution. While these States were passing their ordinances of secession and treason, Mr. Lincoln remained at home in Springfield, Illinois, a deeply anxious spectator, and when he started for Washington to be installed President he saw the feelings of the people was impressively exhibited by the mottoes and mementoes of the banners which they extended across the roads and streets along which he passed.

"We will pray for you," God help you was often seen and heard on his road to Washington.

On the other hand a conspiracy to assassinate him as he passed through Baltimore was discovered by General Scott and through the advice of this American patriot, Mr. Lincoln was induced to change his route and go through Baltimore before the appointed time.

Mr. Lincoln proceeded immediately to Washington preparatory to his inauguration as President. At this time it was known that the city of Washington was filled with traitors, and it was generally believed they could not be reconciled without civil war. The House of Representatives appointed a committee to investigate on what terms the South could be reconciled. Charles Francis Adams one of this committee made a separate report and used these words:

"No form of adjustment will be satisfactory to the seceding States which does not incorporate into the Constitution of the United States a recognition of the obligation to protect and extend slavery. On this condition, and on this alone will they consent to withdraw their opposition to the recognition of the constitutional election of the Chief Magistrate. Viewing the matter in this light it seems inadvisable to attempt to proceed a step farther in the way of offering unexceptionable propositions."

However, Mr. Lincoln was peacefully inaugurated President, but at this time Generals Lee, Johnson, Ewell, Hill, Stewart, Magruder, Winder, and Penberton, and many other noted traitors still held commissions in the United States Army or Navy. Traitors were every where holding public offices, when Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

dom assumed the proportions of a gigantic civil war. It is not our purpose to dwell on this subject. The trying news is fresh in the memories of our readers. From the first to the last, through its various changes from the evacuation of Fort Sumter to Bull Run, Ball's Bluff to Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, New Orleans, Fort Donelson and Fort Fisher; during the rise and fall of generals; through the changeable campaigns of McClellan, Fremont, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, Meade, Banks and Butler to the more glorious triumphs of Thomas, Farragut, Porter, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. The President has always been found true, hopeful, faithful, resolute and determined that peace should be restored, and that Liberty and Union should live and flourish forever and ever.

The administration of President Lincoln has been marked with stirring events and rapid changes. It has been truly said: "Slavery, having plunged the nation into this terrible civil war, dies by the sword." These and many other great men Abraham Lincoln successfully competed at the bar in the early jurisprudence of Illinois. In 1846, he was elected to Congress over Rev. Peter Cartwright, and was at the National Convention which nominated General Scott for President. In June 1852, he was elected to represent Illinois in the Central Whig Committee. He was an active, zealous whig during this campaign.

In 1856, Mr. Lincoln joined the Republican party, and in 1858, the Republican of Illinois nominated him in opposition to the "Little Giant," Judge Douglas for Senator from the State of Illinois. He canvassed the State with Judge Douglas and their debates have been published and extensively circulated. The speeches of Mr. Lincoln during this campaign are able and the most masterly efforts of his life. It is to these speeches that may be chiefly attributed to his nomination at the Republican Chicago Convention in 1860, and his election to the Presidency in November following.

OWYHEE CORRESPONDENCE, MARCH 13.

Our limited space compelled us to condense our correspondent's communication to the SENTINEL this week. He says the winter has been unusually severe, snow lying on the 12th of March, at and around Ruby City, about twelve feet deep, but the weather is warm and snow melting fast. Work of all kinds has been suspended for some time. Provisions scarce, no flour except at any price. Coffee per pound, 75 cts; cheese, 31 00; sugar 60 cts; butter 1 00; lard 60 00; candles 31 00; apples, dried 50 cts; peaches 50 cts; oats 37 cts; about 800 men at Ruby City; several families; one school at Silver City; no church and no preaching in Basinok, Ruby or Silver Cities. The placer mines are confined to Jordan Creek. All the claims taken and held at high figures. The placer digging will employ about 200 men the present season. The value of the gold is about twelve dollars per ounce alloy, principally silver. The quartz mills in running order. The Marlan Moore & Co. mill, the Minah & Co. mill, and the Sinker Mill. The tax first have stopped, but will start in a few days. The Marlan Moore mill has turned out \$150,000 billion the present winter. The other mill has turned out a large amount. There are about four hundred quartz lodges already located that will average about 1200 feet each. The direction of the lodges are nearly north and south. The dips incline to the east, narrow at the top, and increasing in width and richness as they descend. Many new lodges will be located this season, giving employment to thousands of men. First class quartz miners will obtain high wages. The chances for finding new lodges are good. Men with capital will do best, and are much needed, when the world will see a second washoe, only much more extensive and richer. This will open to the farmers a year beautiful valley a market for all their surplus produce. They should be made aware that Col. Dren's route to the Owyhee last summer opened a wagon road by which they can transport all their produce to a market that cannot be excelled west of the Rocky Mountains. The road is entirely passible, heavy loaded teams can pass over it with ease. Grass and water is plenty. This road is a matter of so much importance, that it is worth ten times as much as the wealth of the Owyhee region back

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Philadelphia, 17th.—Secretary Seward is improving. Frederick Seward is no more. Gold closed at 147 on Monday. New York, 17th.—Headquarters Army of the Potomac correspondent says the preceding of prisoners is now going on. Lee surrendered about 20,000, including officers, privates and teamsters; 170 pieces of artillery, and 700 wagons.

Richmond correspondent says Lee has gone to Danville to endeavor to prevail on Davis to desist from further prolonging hopeless trouble. Gov. Stone, at a meeting of the citizens of Iowa, last night stated that he had a long conversation with President Johnson, in regard to his policy as Chief Magistrate, in which the latter said that while he would deal kindly, leniently with the masses of the people South and with the rank and file of their armies nevertheless, he would be careful not to pursue a policy which would prevent the government from visiting punishment on the guilty masses of this rebellion. The President regarded it as due to the loyal people, and the many thousands of brave men who have fallen in the defense of the government during this struggle, that treason should still be regarded as the highest crime under the Constitution and flag, and that treason should be rendered infamous for all time to come. While he entertained these views, he would, at the same time, endeavor to gain the confidence of the deserving and betrayed masses of the southern people, regarding them as the proper material for the resurrection of the Union, and restore them to their relations with the Government.

New York, 17th.—A State convention of Y. M. C. delegates from all counties, called for May 14th. The Herald's Richmond dispatch, of the 10th, says: Gen. Lee arrived in that city at half past three P. M., on the 15th. He and his staff were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace, cheer upon cheer being given them. Union soldiers raised their caps to him. Baltimore 18th.—A gentleman who was at Point Lookout, Maryland, yesterday morning, was informed by an officer of a regiment that Booth and the other conspirators, about thirty in number, were in St. Mary's county, heavily armed, endeavoring to make their way across the Potomac which is strongly picketed, no one being allowed to pass. He also stated that on Sunday evening a small squad of cavalry had a collision with them and have been repulsed, but succeeded in capturing some of the conspirators. Our cavalry was defeated yesterday morning, and it is understood that they have completely surrounded the conspirators and escape was deemed impossible.

April 19th.—Johnson is reported as having surrendered to Sherman. Seward, a prominent person, one of the conspirators against the life of President Lincoln, have been arrested. New York, April 19th.—Miss Harris who was in the box with the President, made the following statement: "Nearly an hour before the commission of the deed, the assassin came to the door of the box, looked in and took a survey of the box and its occupants. It was supposed at the time that he was mistaken, or that the intrusion was the result of impudences, and attracted no particular attention at the time. On his entering a second time, Major Rathbun rose and asked the intruder his business. Without making any reply, he rushed past and placing his pistol close to the back of President's head, in fact in contact with it, fired and instantly sprang upon the cushioned balustrade, and made a backward thrust with his knife, aimed at the breast and face of the President. Major Rathbun, in springing forward to protect the President, received a stab in the arm. The murderers then sprang upon the stage and effected his escape before any attempt was made to arrest him. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of the President go down from the box, and thought he had fallen out, and moved to see if she could see him on the floor. On returning to the box, it was found Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward upon his breast. Then it was realized what had transpired. From the moment the President was shot till that of his death, he was unresponsive and evinced no sign of pain. He recognized no one, in fact he did not open his eyes. Blood troubled his breathing, making it often exceedingly difficult."

San Francisco, April 18th.—The following order, issued yesterday afternoon, explains itself: Headquarters Department of the Pacific San Francisco, April 17th.—It has come to the knowledge of the Major General commanding that there had been found within the Department persons so perfectly infamous as to exult over the assassination of the President. Such persons become virtually accessories after the fact, and will be hence arrested by an officer or Provost Marshal or member of the police force having knowledge of the fact. Any paper offending or expressing any sympathy in any way whatever with the act, will be at once seized and suppressed. (Signed) L. C. DRAH, A. A. G.

San Francisco, April 18th.—To all offices. Please post in your offices and publish the following: The funeral of President Lincoln will take place on Wednesday at noon instead of Thursday, as heretofore reported. Johnston has surrendered to Sherman. Secretary Seward is recovering. Washington, April 18th.—A very important arrest was made here to-day. The name of the party is at present withheld. He has made a full confession of being one of the conspirators against the life of the Pres-

ident, acknowledging himself to be the author of the letter signed Sam, which was found in Booth's trunk.

Washington, April 18th.—Late last night a man, dressed as a laborer, carrying a stick on his shoulder, appeared before the house owned by the family of Seward in this city, and he was about to enter when he was arrested. Upon washing the dirt from his face he appeared a different looking person from what his appearance indicated. He called himself Payne, and exhibited not a little embarrassment, but was managed to work in an agitated tone why he was arrested. The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for when he exclaimed, that's the man, I know him by his general appearance and his move. The servant said there could be no mistake. Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time who probably have a recollection of Serrall's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him. The man arrested is believed to be Serrall who perpetrated the dreadful act at the Secretary's house.

Baltimore, April 18th.—It is understood that the party alluded to as under arrest here, states that the original design of the conspirators was to merely capture President Lincoln and make him a prisoner and in this way compel a general exchange of all the rebel prisoners then held by the United States. When a general exchange of prisoners commenced, however, this project was abandoned by him and others, as no longer necessary. He says he refused to have anything further to do, with, and endeavored to induce the others to give up the designs upon the life of the President. This is substantially a correct statement of what the prisoner has so far divulged.

New York, April 18th.—The Herald's special dispatch says it is reported that the assassin—probably Serrall—who entered Mr. Seward's house last week, arrested Samuel Matton, of Hocktown, Maryland, who wrote the letter found in Booth's trunk, signed Sam, has been arrested. New York, 18th.—The Post's dispatch says Johnson to day said to a clergyman, who begged of him to be merciful to the rebels, that mercy to individuals was not always mercy to the State. He also declared to a prominent member of Congress, that he was willing to act with the utmost magnanimity towards the common people of the South, but the important leaders are to be punished.

Headquarters, in the field 9th, 9 A. M., to Halleck, Spanish Fort, and its defenses, has captured last night. We have 25 officers and 523 enlisted men as prisoners. We have taken five mortars and 25 guns. The major portion of the garrison escaped by water. Legal Tenders, 72. CABBY.

The ASSASSIN BOOTH.—John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, is a son of the late J. B. Booth, famous as a tragedian. He was born twenty years old in Maryland and is about twenty-five years old in early youth he resided in Alabama. The success of his brother, Edwin Booth, in the profession induced this member of the family to try the stage, and he performed various leading characters in Eastern theaters with varied success. He exhibited more physical power than Edwin, but betrayed a lack of culture and taste. He is often referred to as the youngest of the Booth brothers. This is an error. He has a younger brother, Joseph Booth. Joseph joined the rebel army soon after the commencement of the rebellion, deserted, and was drafted into the Union army. Deserting this service, he returned to Baltimore, and, procuring money from his mother, escaped to England. From England he went to Australia, and from Australia to San Francisco, where he obtained a situation as letter clerk and messenger in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. He remained in San Francisco about a year, and went East on the last steamer.

—Sat. Daily Union.

We are credibly informed that the re-possionists of Williamsburg raised the McClellan flag, and had a general demonstration of joy over the assassination of the President. Look out—men of less pretensions have been hung.

MAILS.—The Sacramento Union has a long article in favor of the continuance of our daily mails from Sacramento to Portland. The contract with the California Stage Company expires on the 31st of June. The Company has bid \$300,000 per annum, which the Department refuses to give, and unless some one bids lower our mail services will stop. We ask our representatives in Congress to have the daily line continued if possible. It is all important until the war is ended.

GUEN'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, OR HOUSE BOOK OF HEALTH.—This new work now being canvassed for by Mr. Traver, the agent, is now before us. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to the public. It will repay any one that will take the time to read it, and follow its Hygienic and Sanitary instructions. We have examined the work, and find that it is well up in the Pharmacopial progression of the times. The essays in the beginning are worth the price of the book to any one that will read them carefully and remember them. The plates are good. The names and symptoms of diseases, with the appropriate remedies, are given in plain good English. It treats on Medical Compounds, Medical Flora, Nursing the sick, Anatomy, Physiology and the laws of Health, Domestic and Sanitary Economy, Physical Culture and development, with a Glossary to explain the hard words. It is well worth ten dollars to any family.

CONFESION OF THE DEDMAN MURDERER.—Salem April 12th.—Beale and Baker, recently convicted for the murder of Daniel Delany, to-day made a full confession of robbing him. Knowing one day that some things astounding will be developed in the confession, which will be made public soon.—Oregonian.

HOW HE FELT.—How do you feel now? was addressed to Col. T. Van Day after Miller and Fay, in the Pat Malone organ, pitched into him. The Col. promptly replied, "I suppose that I feel like Lazarus did when he was licked by the dogs."