THE OREGON SENTINEL

TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - APRIL 29, 1865.

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

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

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FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Wednesday, the 19th inst., was generally solemnly observed throughout the United States and Canada, in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of President Lincoln; but accidentally the telegraph operator at this place was out of the office at the time the news of the burial of Mr. Lincoln was changed from Thursday to Wednesday, so we did not get the news of the burial here, until after the services were over in other places. Therefore, no demonstration was made in this place on the day of the President's burial in Washington. But in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Oregon, Thursday last was observed as the day for the solemn funeral services. Early in the morning flags were placed at half-mast; business houses were all draped in mourning and closed during the day.

At 10 A. M., Father Blanchet read an expiatory mass at the Catholic Church, and at the close, addressed the congregation in substance as follows:

This day, my brethren, having been set apart by the Governor of Oregon as a day of mourning, and by the Archbishop of Oregon City, as a day of prayer and expiation. In accordance with the above proclamations, I have read an expiatory mass in order to appease the wrath of Almighty God, for the horrible assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. It is an absolute crime, when committed upon a single individual, but it is still more atrocious and more calamitous when it is perpetrated upon the chief of a great nation. Such a sad and wicked deed offends not only God, but insults all the American people; yes, all civilized nations. If such horrible deeds were permitted to pass unnoticed, it would expose the dearest interests of society to dreadful hazard. This horrible murder, therefore, has to be reproved by all parties. There must be an expiation, an atonement for it. This is what we have tried to do on this day of our national calamity. After these explanatory remarks, let me, my brethren, refute an objection with which Catholicity is charged: Is it a fact that Catholicity is opposed to and incompatible with the existence and progress of political freedom? If it be true that the Catholic church is opposed to political liberty, then every consistent Catholic should be in favor of despotism. For three centuries, despotism persecuted the Church. In every age she has been obliged to struggle against the oppression of despotic governments. It is admitted by all political writers, even those most prejudiced against her, that the Catholic church was the sole defender of the rights of the people during the Middle Ages. Was it not the Catholic church that banished slavery from Europe? Was not every Republic Catholic that was in Europe for twelve centuries? and was not every free city a Catholic city? Representative and deliberative assemblies, parliaments and congresses, have for their models the councils of the Catholic church: her government is elective, and men of the lowest birth are eligible to the highest dignities. The canon law established by the Catholic church, is the basis for the civil law of most civilized nations. The Magna Charta, and all the guaranntees of English liberty, and the basis of the American political system, existed centuries before the reformation. If Catholicity was opposed to Republicanism, how is it that nearly every christian Republic that now exists, or ever has existed, was established by Roman Catholics. Andoors, San Marino, Venice, Genoa, Florence—all the Italian Republics, Switzerland, and every South American Republic, all but the United States of North America, were established by the Roman Catholics.

For centuries before the reformation, there existed more liberal institutions and free governments in Europe than has ever existed since that period. Most of the governments which became Protestant, became also military despotisms. It was Protestantism that asserted the divine right of kings. Catholicity asserts the divine right of people. Pope Zachary, in the 8th century, said: "The Prince is responsible to the people, whose favors he enjoys. Whatever he has, power, honor, riches, glory, dignity, he has received from the people; and he ought to restore to the people, what he has so received from them. The people make the king!" The great Catholic theologian, Cardinal Belarmine says: "The people never so transfer their power to the Sovereign, but that they retain it still in possession, so that in certain cases, they can actually resume it." The Catholic asserts that all power comes from God; that it is conferred upon the people, and that it rests with them to choose by whom and in what manner it should be received. This is the Catholic doctrine; and ever one can see that it is the very bulwark of liberty, and instead of being opposed to republican institutions is their surest safeguard. Despotism denies every right. The liberty of licentiousness asserts the right to do wrong. Catholicity maintains the only true liberty, the right to do right.

For this country, no class of citizens have done more, in proportion to their numbers, for American liberty, than Roman Catholics. They were found in the council and on the field; they gave their treasures and their blood. Washington bore testimony to their patriotism. Catholic France assured our independence. What are Catholics doing now in the country? How many are there in the council and on the field? How many have given their blood? I know that 14,000 French Canadians, since the war broke out, have died on the field of battle. Are not the Germans and the Irish Catholics five times more numerous?

Now, are the Catholics of Irish birth in the United States anxious to bring the Americans under the government of Great Britain? Are the Catholic Germans conspiring to subject the United Sates to the king of Prussia? Protestant priests memorialize Congress, run for office, and take the stump in political contests. Can the same be said of Catholic ministers? In view of these facts, how can any man assert that Catholicity is favorable to despotic and opposed to free political institutions?

For the last eighteen hundred years Catholics have, in theory and practice, maintained that the precept, "honor thy father and thy mother," obliges them to be respectfully submissive to authority, both civil and ecclesiastical. This forms part of their religion to such a degree, that no catholic conscience at variance with it can be at rest or hope for salvation. So firmly does the catholic adhere to authority, the great doctor of the Church, S. Augustus, would not yield his belief even to the Holy Scriptures, unless this was taught him by authority of the Church. In a similar manner, respectful obedience to their government is enjoined on all catholics throughout the world in all catholic books, and the same will be done till time is no more, because God says, through St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to higher powers."

At 1 P. M., the citizens and military assembled at the Court House, and formed in procession, under Lieut. D. C. Underwood, Marshal of the Day. The town and country turned out *en masse* to do honor to the illustrious dead. The muffled drum and the funeral dirge echoed the feelings of the multitude. It was the largest procession and the most solemn service ever witnessed in Jacksonville. The procession marched through all the principal streets, and then proceeded to the M. E. Church. The church, aisles, windows and yard were crowded with people anxious to hear every word that passed.

In the church the following solemn services were performed:

First. The Choir chanted the Lord's Prayer. Second. The Band played Pitswell's German hymn, or the Masonic funeral ode. Third. Prayer by Rev. J. W. Miller. Fourth. The Choir chanted the 90th Psalm. Fifth. Discourse by Rev. J. W. Miller. Sixth. The Choir chanted the 32d Psalm. Seventh. The Band played an old funeral march but the name we have been unable to learn. Eighth. The Choir chanted Revelations, Chapter 13 and 14. Ninth. Oration, by O. Jacobs, Esq. Tenth. The Choir sang the Saints Rest. Eleventh Benediction, by Rev. S. P. Taylor.

The discourse of Mr. Miller, and the oration by Mr. Jacobs were appropriate, solemn and eloquent. We have no space for them this week, but will appear hereafter in our columns.

MASTER GWIN BUTLER left for us, on Saturday last, at our residence, a fine, large bunch of eagle quills, and said he wished us to write the obituary of Mr. Lincoln with them. The quills came too late for that purpose, but we will save them to write the death of the Southern Confederacy and the whole of the copperhead party.

As we are going to press the telegraph announces that Booth, the murderer of the President, has been shot.

FAY AND TREASON.

MR. EDITOR:—There can be no greater evidence of the deep, unrelenting prejudice which pervades the minds of those calling themselves Peace Democrats, than the disgraceful and wicked leader of the last *Reporter*, which announces the death of President Lincoln. It would seem proper and just on this occasion, when the political career of Abraham Lincoln has closed forever, and the acts of his administration have passed into the hands of the future historian, that Mr. Fay should at this time, when the nation has not yet ceased to mourn the loss of her great President, record facts instead of false and contemptible misrepresentations upon the past political acts of the illustrious dead. He said: "The fatal deed which deprived Mr. Lincoln of his life, cannot resurrect the inanimate dead whose graves roughen the battle-fields of the North and South, to which his policy led them." Thus virtually holding Mr. Lincoln responsible for all the blood, murder and destruction, which are the legitimate results of war, exonerating all the vile traitors and hell-deserving villains of the South from any responsibility whatever. Notwithstanding seven States had passed their secession ordinances, the Star of the West fired upon, an army organized under Beauregard to march upon the Capital before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, yet this little, weak representative of the Southern chivalry would charge all upon the "fatal policy of Lincoln." This "fatal policy," in Mr. Fay's judgment, is the destruction of the bastard confederacy and slavery, the legitimate cause of all our troubles, and the establishment of law and our Constitution throughout the States of this Union. To demonstrate more clearly what Fay means by "fatal policy," I will call the reader's attention to some remarks which he made a few days ago, in the presence of a number of gentlemen. He said: "That he was now, as he always had been, *in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.*" This is the "fatal policy of Lincoln," not recognizing the independence of the Southern people. According to Mr. Fay, our fathers were right in shedding their blood and having their country devastated that we might enjoy the blessings of liberty and a free government, but it is all wrong to fight and shed blood to perpetuate the government our fathers gave us, that we may hand it down to our children, the same great and glorious government as of yore. In conclusion, let me say to our Peace Democrats, that your political race is run; your days are numbered; take your last look upon your dying Confederacy and your once glorious institution; bid adieu to the sunny South, and go to Mexico where you can find a congenial spirit in Maximilian.

ECHO.

We take the following extract from a private letter of Mr. Dorris to Mr. Sutton:

"There are five lawyers here besides myself. This place [Umatilla] is about two years old, has about two hundred and fifty houses, six or eight eating-houses and hotels, about forty saloons and thirty stores. Notwithstanding the mountains are yet covered with snow, some four or five pack trains have left nearly every day; business, however, in the big sense of the word has not yet commenced.

As law offices are scarce I have tacked my sign on the door of the Metropolitan Hotel where I am boarding, give counsel in my bed room, and write complaints on the wash stand. Haines left here last week for La Grande. I have not heard of him since his departure.

The news of Lee's surrender came last night. The people irrespective of party illuminated their houses. The street lamp posts, horse racks, goods boxes, and everything in town that would hold a candle was lit and put in the street every ten feet all over the town—a way I never saw before, but really attractive. Horns were blown, bells were rung, bonfires in five different places made, and three set of anvils were fired until 12 o'clock. Speeches were made by two or three men—short winded men.

I am glad that Richmond is taken, and that Lee has surrendered, for it will bring peace sooner than if it were otherwise; and every man, at least every reflecting man, must know that the consequence at the end of twenty years war would be the same on the institutions of the South as if the war should stop now. The terms of surrender I deem honorable to both parties, and speaks the wisdom and greatness of the two Generals, Grant and Lee.

RETURNED.—Hon. J. F. Gazley one of the Presidential electors, who was appointed as bearer of the Electorial vote of Oregon to Washington City, returned on last Sunday evening, looking in fine health and spirits. He left on the stage for his residence in Douglas county, on Monday morning.

BE it remembered that on next Monday, being the first day of May, Uncle Billy Burk's Grand May-Day Ball comes off at Dardanells. And no less to be remembered is the pleasant thought that Louis Herling has copious effusions of good cheer in store for his friends on the same evening.

RETURNED.—Max Muller, of the firm of Muller & Brentanno, and L. Sachs, of the firm of Sachs Bro's, returned this week from San Francisco, where they have been purchasing large stocks of Spring and Summer goods for their respective firms.

SYMPATHIZING WITH REBELS.

The following notices of the news and death of the President we clip from our exchanges:

The Yreka *Journal* says:

"Why did the wives of some Democrats in this town clap their hands and shout 'good,' when they heard the President was murdered? We suppose because they were more incautious and less liable to punishment than men are. We mention this latter fact to show that this murderous disposition exists in many persons called Democrats. We shall give no names at present, because it is not on individuals that we expect to fasten this crime, but on an organization, a great number of whose members are notorious traitors. We are very far from believing that all Democrats sanction the assassination of the President but those who do not sanction it have heretofore acted with those who do, and have given them aid and comfort, and to that extent are guilty.

There can be no question that Jeff Davis, Judas Benjamin & Co., knew of the hideous plot, for, according to the advertisements in the Richmond papers, it has long been in existence."

A RADICAL TEST.—The Gold Hill (Nevada *News* prescribes the following as a Union test at this time:

"Let every loyal man in Storey county shroud his house in the deepest mourning, and let every man bind upon his arm a badge of sorrow. It is well that loyal men should know a Cataline, for such to-day, we fear, is in our midst. The test then is, who mourns at a nation's woe? Let us know our friends, and learn the foe that sympathizes with a crime that causes nature to shudder. Once it was said, "To be a Roman was greater than to be a king." Now to be a loyal American is far beyond that mark. The test will show who are Americans, and he who wears not the crape should be suspected of foul and damnable treason.

SHE REMINS.—Is it possible that there is a woman in this city so much of a brute—so near a cannibal—as to express satisfaction over the assassination of President Lincoln? We have heard of two or three cases, but cannot believe it possible that there is such a wretch existing in this community. We are informed that one woman remarked that she could dance on Lincoln's corpse! Great God, is it true?—*Marysville Appeal.*

A small dose of Ben. Butler would do some of these fiery termagants some good.—*Red Bluff Independent.*

It is reported in the *Bulletin* that Rev. Mr. Stebbins said in church:

"If any man dares to insult our grief in these days by any expression of sympathy with the last great crime of treason, let him be taken by the authorities and cast into prison; or if any woman is so lost to humanity and decency as in any manner to attempt to palliate it, let her also be taken by the authorities and shut out from the bright sunlight.

The *Oregonian* remarks:

"There must be no more dallying with red mouthed traitors at home. Some two or three were arrested yesterday for hurrahing for Jeff Davis, we understand, and if so, let them be dealt with without leniency."

ASSASSINS AT HEART.—The Nevada *Gazette* says the rebel sympatizers at Allison's Ranch gave three cheers when they heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, collected money for a torchlight procession, but desisted from that, and kept up a spree all night."

Steps should be taken to have the mines which they work, through the favor of the Government, confiscated at an early day, and the traitors themselves arrested. They have outraged decency too much heretofore, and now, after the crowing indignity, we hope the military authorities, as well as the civil, will lay a heavy hand upon them.—*Sacramento Union.*

"Who can doubt but that the monster was faithfully executing the behests of his masters. * * *

The chief officers of the nation were to be dogged; helpless invalids were to be stabbed—the rulers were to be slaughtered, and one more chance was to be given to the traitors to establish a rebel confederacy. * * *

Lincoln had intimations of this, and sad forbodeings of premature death."—*Christian Advocate.*

DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.—In our last issue, in one place it is stated that Mr. Lincoln died on the 14th inst., when it should have been the 15th, and in another that he left three sons. It should have been a wife, two sons and the nation, to mourn his horrid death.

The State has sued Linn county to compell her to pay her taxes in coin for 1863. We have been favored with the brief of the defaulters, but have no space this week for its publication. The case has been submitted to Judge Stratton.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

MEDALS AWARDED.

Best reading, Miss Roselle Short. Best spelling, 1st class, Miss Kate Hoffman. Best spelling, 2d class, Miss Laura Little and Miss Molly McCully tied. Best spelling, 3d class, Miss Isabella Griffin. Best writing, Miss Kate Hoffman. Most improvement in writing, Miss Laura Little. Best in arithmatic, Miss Ellen Little. Best in grammer, Miss Kate Hoffman. Best in geography, Miss Nannie Bigham.

MRS. M'CULLY'S School.

SCHOOL EXHIBITON.

MR. EDITOR:—As I had the pleasure of attending the exhibition given by the students of Mrs. McCully's school, on Friday evening the 21st, at the Court House, I propose, with your permission, to give a brief statement of the nature of the exercises there witnessed, with an impartial criticism upon the merits and demerits of said exhibition.

The school exhibition proper consisted of singing by the school, addresses and compositions by the young ladies and little girls, and declamations by the boys. I am not a connoisseur in music, but if this part of the programme be judged by the pleasing effect it had upon the large audience in attendance, it was decidedly excellent. The selections were tasty and appropriate, and the sentiments in harmony with the occasion. The two Miss Millers, aged, we should judge, six and eight years, sung a song in German in a manner that delighted and captivated every body. There was a musical ring, harmony and sweetness in their tiny voices that took the audience by storm.

The salutatory address was delivered by Miss Florence Hoffman—the valedictory, by Miss Roena Bunyard. Both of these addresses were excellent in style, vigorous in thought, abounded in chaste and appropriate allusions, and were delivered in a clear and distinct manner. The compositions of Miss Short, Kate Hoffman, Nannie Bigham, Hassie Anderson, Roena Bunyard, Florence Hoffman, Mollie Kilgore and Ellen Little, all showed a vigor of thought and a power of mental analysis far beyond our expectations. There was a marked individuality in the manner in which these compositions were read, but the reading was generally good, and so clear and distinct that it could be readily heard above the musical roar of babies, throughout the house. The reading of Miss Ellen Little was capital; that of Miss Kate Hoffman ditto; that of Miss Rose Short, clear and distinct, but a little too fast. Miss Nannie Bigham won laurels. Miss Florence Hoffman and Miss Roena Bunyard excelled in the finish of their style and in the strength and originality of their thoughts,—in fact, all did well. Not the least interesting part of the performance was the addresses of the little girls and boys. They seemed impressed by the magnitude of their performances and won the admiration of all by the confidence they exhibited in their embryo manhood and womanhood, and by their simplicity and grace of elocution.

Part second of the performance consisted of charades and songs. The first charade was "The Only Young Man in Town." All the young ladies in the school had parts in this pleasant performance. "Mr Brown" was entertained in style fanned himself with dignity—was confounded by the brilliance of his surrounding stars, and we are sorry to say, closed the scene in a paroxysm of melancholly determinations. After the close of this piece, Miss Kate Hoffman sang in fine style the song entitled "Ingleside."

The next charade was entitled the "Antidote." This piece required but few characters, and Miss Florence Hoffman and Miss Ellen Little were the only "school girls" engaged in it. They sustained their parts with credit to themselves and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The inimitable "Tom" and "Spectacles" did their parts up "Brown."

This was succeeded by the popular song, "Is it Anybody's Business," sung in good style by Miss Rose Short, and well appreciated by the audiance.

The next charade was entitled "The School Girl." Miss Molly Kilgore, Miss Roena Bunyard and Miss Kate Hoffman, had parts in this. Miss Kate Hoffman performed the part of an independent, unrefined and strong-minded woman in capital style. Miss Bunyard acted the part of the fastidious and exquisite lady, well. Theirs were the principal female parts. Mr. Payne sustained his part, of the accomplished gentleman and lover, in fine style.

The next performance was a charade entitled "The Boots at the Swan." All acquited themselves well.

At the close of this performance a bevy of school girls," consisting of Florence Hoffman, Ellen Little, Hasse Anderson and Miss Kate Hoffman, led by the clear and musical voice of the latter, sung the popular and patriotic song entitled, "The Prisoner's Hope." This was the star musical performance of the evening. It was applauded to the echo. It was in harmonious accord with the sentiments and feelings of the audience and was eloquent with patriotic pathos.

Charade number five was entitled "There is no Rose without Thorns." Miss Rose Short and Miss Nannie Bigham were engaged in this, and their acting was very fine. Everything they said was distinctly heard, and well done was the meed of praise awarded by all.

The exercises continued till a late hour in the evening, but the interest did not flag. Everybody was well pleased. We hope that we may have the pleasure of attending many performances of like character in the future. Mrs. McCully deserves much credit for the interest and impetus which she has given to the cause of education by these occasional exhibitions.

REPORTER.

AN old lady, who imagined that the sea must be very dirty because so many people bathed in it, was consoled by being informed that it washed on the beach every morning.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Washington, 24th.—9 P. M.—Secretary Seward is free from pain. Fred. Seward passed a quiet night.

Washington, April 24th.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 12th says, Jeff. Davis has gone west within the lines of the Mississippi department, taking with him a large amount of specie.

Philadelphia, 24th.—The body of the President remained in state till one o'clock. At three o'clock the line of march was taken up for the depot.

Little Rock, (Ark.) 14th.—The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, was unanimously passed by both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

New York, 24th.—The Herald's correspondence of the 18th says, intelligence was received there on the 15th, confirming the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federals on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus, Ga.

The government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected to be heard of by the next news from Augusta.

A Savannah letter of 19th says, the receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation, has cast a profound gloom over the city. Flags are suspended at half mast, and other emblem of mourning were seen everywhere. A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions condoling with the nation and family of the President and calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war were adopted.

On the receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah, Gen. Rover requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning, and doubled the guards throughout the city.

Trenton, (N. J.), 25th.—The funeral train with President Lincoln's remains reached here at half past five o'clock this morning. Gov. Parker and staff, of N. J. were taken on board at the dividing line.

The funeral train arrived at New Brunswick on time. An immense crowd was at the depot. Minute guns were fired while here and until it left. The train consisted of nine cars. It left at 7:55.

Washington, 24th.—To Dix: A dispatch from Sherman, states that Wilson had Macon, Ga., on the 20th, with Howel Cobb, G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice. He had telegraphed through the rebel lines.

Washington, April 25th.—To Dix: A dispatch just received from Grant, dated Raleigh April 24th, says: I reached here this morning. Word was sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and also information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac dispatch, dated 25th, says the sixth corps was put on the march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and guard communications with the army under Sherman.

Baltimore, April 26th.—The Steamer Massachusetts collided with the steamer Black Hawk on the Potomac last night. The latter sunk in a few minutes. In the excitement a number of persons were lost. The Massachusetts laid near the spot all night picking up about a hundred.

The Raleigh Standard and the Progress conducted by the former proprietors, have appeared in mourning, and say Lincoln was the best friend that the South had, and that the South suffered more in his death than the North. The ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is regarded as certain.

The blockade runner Eliza Catharine, loaded with cotton, sunk on the bar at the Brazos river, drowning the captain, mate and three others.

It was reported that Cortinas had declared against the empire and was preparing to attack Mejia, with 7,000 men, who is in Matamoras with 4,000 men.

New York, 26th.—The Ariel arrived from Panama April 26th. Rumors of uprisings were rife there. From Central America, we learn that Correra, President of Guatamla, is not expected to live and a crisis was to follow the event. Correra was President for life with the power to appoint his successor.

New York, 25th.—The number of persons who viewed the remains of the President, while lying in state in this city, is estimated 120,000.

The Herald's correspondent says that Major Gen. Hallack issued an official order assuming command at Richmond as successor to Ord last Saturday. Ord goes to South Carolina.

Halifax, 26th.—The African, from Liverpool 15th has arrived. The fall of Richmond caused intense excitement. Earl Russell regrets the precipitancy with which he yielded to the Royal wish to recognize the pretended Mexican Empire. Fall it must, if not saved by European interposition, and that right soon.

Sixteen men have recently been hung at Walla Walla, and two at Umatilla Landing by the vigilance committee, for thieving, plundering and murdering in the town, and neighborhood.

Why is Greely's American Conflict like the South? Because it is indispensible to all, and *sold* by Davis.