

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, May 10th, 1860.

Democratic State and District Nominations.

For Representative in Congress, GEORGE K. SHELL, OF CLATSOP COUNTY.

For Circuit Judge, 1st Judicial District, HON. P. P. PRIM, OF JACKSON COUNTY.

For Prosecuting Attorney, RUFUS MALLORY, OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKETS FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Election—Monday, June 4th.

For Representative, J. B. WHITE, G. N. T. MILLER, G. W. KEELER.

For Sheriff, J. L. C. DUNCAN.

For County Clerk, WM. HOFFMAN.

For County Commissioner, FRED. HERBER, D. BIRDSEYE.

For County Treasurer, DAVID LINN.

For Coroner, B. F. DOWELL.

For County Surveyor, SEWALL TRUAX.

For County Assessor, WM. KAHLER.

For Public Administrator, O. D. HOXIE.

The Speaking.

Agreeably to appointment, Col. Shell and Mr. Logan, the rival candidates for Congressional honors, addressed the people of Gasburg and of Jacksonville on Saturday and Monday last.

At both meetings, a large crowd assembled, and the room in which the speaking was held at Gasburg failed to accommodate all who had come to listen.

Mr. Logan opened the discussion. He talked on for about an hour and a half in glib, ready, ingenious, and apt style.

He did not undertake to argue any principle, nor to discuss any measure; but asserted, charged and insinuated all manner of political doctrines, theories, practices, acts and facts, to suit his turn, throughout his harangue.

Whenever a question was likely to bring his popularity, he dodged it. He claimed to be an Old Line Whig, (for it is well known that there are a good number of them in Jackson county,) yet insinuated that he was a Popular Sovereignty adherent; he announced himself a Republican, yet repudiated the Philadelphia Platform of that party, and the doctrines preached by Mr. Seward.

He struggled to make it appear that he was not sectional in his prejudices, by denouncing Abolitionists, yet he defended Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Senator Wilson, and other fanatical, rabid members of that party, from charges which he foredoomed Col. Shell would bring against them.

Mr. Logan concluded with some bantering remarks upon the War Debt, the Pacific Railroad and the Homestead bill before Congress.

Col. Shell followed. His speech was almost entirely devoted to an exposition of National politics. He traced Slavery from its inception on this continent down to the present day; showed that it was guaranteed by the Constitution, and that in warring for its abolition from States as well as Territories, the Abolitionists were violating not only the essence of the Constitution, but the written laws of the country as well.

He exposed the fanaticism of the great Republican leaders; clearly presented the unhappy condition to which triumph of their doctrines would lead the Republic, and contrasted with that condition, the great services done the country by eminent Democratic statesmen, and the lofty, prosperous destiny to which long years of Democratic rule had brought us.

Briefly referring to the positions assumed by Mr. Logan, he demonstrated their inconsistency, error and fallacy, and rebuked the flippancy and insincerity of his advocate. When Col. S. had closed, Mr. Logan proceeded to deny and explain away some of the unpleasant truths fastened upon him, but his efforts were no cunning than successful.

Here in Jacksonville, the speaking came off in "The Grove." A large audience assembled at the appointed hour. Col. Shell commenced. We have not the space to furnish even a fitting synopsis of his speech, and can only make passing notice of its leading features. In a terse, lucid style, he discussed the respective principles and aims of the Democratic and Republican parties,—showing conclusively the beautiful nationality of the first, and incontrovertibly exposing the factions, discordant, unhappy sectionalism of the latter. He appealed to the Old Line Whigs to contribute their endeavors towards averting the disaster and ruin which threatens in the great strife now waging between the enemies and supporters of the Constitution, should the party which obliterates fifteen stars from their standard be victorious. In support of the position he would have them assume, he referred to the patriotic sentiments expressed by their former chieftain—Henry Clay—near the close of his memorable life, and to the solemn counsels of other great Whigs, given in view of the very state of things which have come to pass. He forcibly laid bare the odious deformities of the Republican party, and adjured every Union-loving citizen to hold aloof from connection or fellowship with it. Altogether, it was one of the best political speeches we have heard in Oregon, and during its delivery, the profound attention was given by the audience. At

the conclusion of his remarks, Col. Shell was warmly applauded.

Mr. Logan's speech was similar in style, but quite unlike in sentiment, to that delivered in Gasburg. It was less Republican, more liberal, more adroit and bantering. The fact is, Mr. Logan is a smart, cunning, ready, artful campaigner, who takes the precaution to ascertain what his audience prefers to hear, and tells them only that. He appeals almost entirely to the passions, prejudices and honors of his hearers, and rests scarcely a point with their judgment. He makes a political speech as he would an effort in a law case before a jury, seeking more to gain his suit by any means, than to keep within the bounds of truth, for his client's sake. He would rather utter a witticism than a maxim, and sooner have his audience laugh than think. But with all his cleverness, he occasionally tumbles into a pit of his own digging, as he did once or twice on Monday. He started with a faint, virtuous indignation that Col. Shell should appeal to the Old Line Whigs for support in the present struggle, and declared himself to be an Old Line Whig. He used no argument to convince the Whigs that they should not act with the Democracy; he labored solely to arouse old prejudices. In a little while, however, he got down from his high Whig horse, and was cunningly laboring to lead it into the Republican quagmire. He admitted that he was a Republican, but denied affiliation with the Greeley-Wilson-Giddings school, and in answer to a question whether he would vote for Seward? responded "I'm a Whig, and don't answer questions. I may vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and I may not. I won't vote for Seward."

He said that the Republicans of Oregon—himself, at all events, were in no wise bound to the Philadelphia Platform, because this was not a State when that was made, and therefore Oregon had no delegates in the Convention which adopted it! After speaking a very few minutes upon the subject of Slavery, he dropped it as if too hot, and with indifferent manner remarked that, "It was a question of very little importance, anyhow." He then spread himself upon the War Debt, the Pacific Railroad, and the Homestead bill. In his remarks concerning the War Debt, particularly, he committed what we must set down as most extraordinary blunders for a person of Mr. Logan's intelligence, or one as most reckless perversions of very recent history and facts. If he spoke what he believed, he evinced unparagonable ignorance; if he knew that he was misrepresenting to the extent that he went, he has in that single act proved himself unworthy of all official trust. Take which horn of the dilemma he may, his is no enviable position. But we refer to his discrepancies and inconsistencies elsewhere, and will not further allude to them in this article.

After Mr. Logan had concluded, Col. Shell replied to correct some of his competitor's statements, and made most excellent use of the few minutes allotted to him. Mr. Logan undertook to rebut the proof offered by Col. Shell, but failing in that, he essayed "getting even" by reading from a paper, which he insinuated was published in this State, an extract, to show Col. Shell's supporters in ridiculous light, but a bystander caught him at the trick, and upon inquiry, ascertained from Mr. Logan that the document in question was printed in Iowa many years ago.

The speaking was attentively listened to, most of the crowd remaining to the close. No speakers were ever better complimented in their audience. The best order and decorum prevailed throughout, and the respective friends of the rival candidates were to the last, quiet rejoicers over whatever their favorite pleased them in, or silent listeners to sentiments or expressions which offended them. The day itself was beautifully clear and warm, admirably calculated to cheer the spirits of both speakers and listeners.

Hard to Please.

Were it not too serious a subject for mirth, it would be amusing to hear and contrast the objections urged by some who claim still to preserve their adherence to Old Line Whig principles, against the Democracy. They will tell you that they are not for men, but that they stand upon principles. Upon this, you proceed to incontestably prove to them that since '52 there has existed really no important distinction between the principles of the Democratic party and Old Line Whigs and therefore argue that they should now support the Democratic ticket. They respond, "No, we have always opposed the Democratic party, and intend always to do so." You show them that by opposing the Democratic party in this crisis, they give aid and power to the Black Republican Sectional party. You instance to them the many distinguished Whigs who have joined and performed good service in the Democratic ranks: Toombs, Stevens, Cloate, Hunter, Reed of Pa., and others, whom the Democracy have delighted to honor. All to no purpose; they hate the name of Democrat, and are resolved to oppose whoever wears it. They charge that the Democracy are very anxious to gain Whig votes, but take good care to give none of their number office or honors. You cite noted national and local instances to assure them of their error in this particular. They at once denounce those you have named as renegade Whigs! You are puzzled at this. The Democracy cannot consistently ask Whig votes without consenting to occasionally give some worthy member of their party an office; and yet, if the Whig accepts the position, he becomes a renegade! On the other hand, he can oppose the Democratic party, (the only National party) and support the Republican party, (notoriously Sectional), and still maintain his standing as National Old Line Whigs, entirely free from the shade or taint of recreancy to principle! It is queer logic, but you cannot convince them out of it. You ask again, Was the Old Line Whig party a National party? "Certainly it was." Are you a National man still? "Yes." Is the Republican party National? "No." Yet, you will vote the Republican ticket? "To be sure I will, if only to defeat the Democrats." But is not the Democratic party National? "Yes, but it is composed of Democrats,—that's enough for me to know." Well, if you vote for the candidates of the Sectional party in preference to those of a National party, are you not a Sectional man at last? "By no means; I'm a National Old Line Whig." You know a man who continually asserts that he is a Christian, yet he invariably scolds at the shrine of Mohammed; which do you consider him, a Christian or Mohammedan? "I'm a Whig, and don't answer questions." (a la Logan.) Is this fair, Old Line Whigs?

The Antelope Springs Expedition.

On the 8th of April last, a party of our citizens, mostly from the upper end of the Valley, left on a prospecting tour for Antelope Springs, having been induced to believe by a man named David Long, that in that vicinity were to be found extensive and very rich gold quartz ledges and silver mines. Long crossed the Plains last Fall, and had since then resided in this Valley. Until his advent here, he had never seen any gold quartz or precious ores, and was entirely ignorant of the appearance of either in their natural state. Shortly after the astonishing discoveries at Gold Hill and other places in the county, upon some specimens of the quartz rock being shown him, he declared that in crossing the Plains he had seen quartz rock precisely similar to the pieces exhibited. Having likewise been shown other mineral ores, he asserted that near the same point in his long overland journey, there were also ores of a corresponding nature. He spoke so confidently and emphatically of these facts, and with such an air of truthfulness, that finally a party was formed for the purpose of visiting the designated spot, and ascertaining really whether gold and silver abounded there to the extent asserted by Long. He consented to accompany the expedition in the capacity of guide. Antelope Springs, about 15 miles west of the Humboldt river, where the California trail crosses, was the point of destination. Well furnished for their long and tedious tour, the company left on the day above stated.

Last Saturday, Mr. Oatman, of Gasburg, who went out with the expedition, returned, and Sunday, the whole party, except Long and a man named Montgomery, both of whom remained behind in Honey Lake Valley, arrived back at their respective homes. From Mr. Harvey Oatman and his brother, we have received information of the trip. The party were sixteen days in reaching the Springs, the distance being estimated about 375 miles. They proceeded by way of Klamath, Tule, Goose and Mud lakes, to Black Rock. They rode, save on a cut-off taken to Juniper Flat, near Goose Lake, was in fair condition. But in this cut-off, for nearly forty miles, the road was in a wretched state. There was not an abundance of grass found at any point except Mud Lake, and their animals suffered somewhat in consequence. The season has been too backward for grasses, although there is promise that in late Summer and during the Fall, quite plenty will be afforded. The grass at Mud Lake was very thrifty and nutritious, and the animals fared excellently well there. All along the route, water was found plentiful and good. There was only about a foot of snow upon the mountain, and the road over it was easily traveled. In the Lake country, only two Klamaths, but quite a band of Modoc Indians were seen; all of whom expressed themselves very friendly.

Beyond Lassen's Meadows, they found an organized company of 18 men, all from California, busily engaged in the search of silver mines believed to be in that neighborhood. It appears that a piece of almost pure silver was picked up somewhere there in '48 by some emigrants, and upon this reported information the country is now undergoing careful search. Besides the company, there are several smaller gangs of eager silver hunters. The company claim that they have discovered one rich lead already, and declare that from a ton of the rock and earth which was subjected to careful assay, \$100 of gold and \$160 of silver were obtained. Our party met at Mr. Robinson's, of Pelahona, who was also prospecting, for precious ores, between Honey Lake Valley and Antelope Springs, but had met with little or no success so far.

Arrived at length at the place described by Long, the party divided into squads, for the purpose of more thoroughly and extensively prospecting the region. For five weary days they toiled and searched. They found fragments of quartz; they found a quartz ledge (two); but in neither was discernible the minutest speck of gold, and a tyro in quartz-mining would be the only person who might be induced to believe that the rock was not altogether worthless. The fact is, the company discovered, after all their weary journeying, lost time and expense, that whether wittingly or innocently, Long had led them into a most vexatious "scam." The country presented no such features as he had in his rude manner glowingly described, and when reproached for his palpable misrepresentations, found no other plea than that the ledge had promised to reveal to them, so rich in gold, had evidently been "sawed off and carried away" by some lucky fellows who had been there since last Fall. Finding the company incredulous upon the bold Montezumianism, he suggested that the ledge had been covered up by a sand slide, and the earth about was loose and bore the appearance of a recent lodgment, the company applied a careful test; but a very shallow excavation satisfied them of the fallacy of this last theory of Long's.

Convinced at last that they had been victimized, the company resolved to start homeward. They came the Honey Lake route. The grass along this route was scanty and poor, with little promise for any better grazing, during the year. They stopped at Honey Lake settlement awhile, to observe the country and improvements. About 1200 people are living there, principally engaged in herding and agriculture. Messrs. Blood and Anderson, two extensive cattle owners of the Valley, had been keeping large bands of cattle and horses at Lassen's Meadows, but the Indians had driven them out, besides burning about 600 head, and shooting some of their horses. It was rumored that the same tribe—the Palutes—had driven off 50 head of cattle just before the company entered the Valley. Altogether there were about 25,000 head of cattle at Honey Lake. The winter had been very hard upon them—2,500 having perished from exposure and want of food. Snow, to the depth of 18 inches, had lain in the Valley for two or three months. From Honey Lake, the company proceeded to the junction of the Red Bluff and Yreka trail, near Pitt river, where they found plenty of excellent grass. Thence on to Pilgrim Camp at the foot of Shasta mountain, the road was much obstructed with snow. For eleven miles up the mountain, the snow was from two to five feet deep. Across the Sierra Nevada they had found a foot of snow, except in drifts party upon the mountain. Over the Hat Creek hills, the road was very bad. From Pitt river they came the usual trail and road over the Siakiyoon mountain, homeward. After traveling both routes from Humboldt river thence, they pronounced the Applegate trail, leading directly into Honey Lake Valley, the shortest route by from 50 to 60 miles, and the best in every way.

On their way back the company met quite a number of prospecting parties from California, all eager and sanguine in their search for another Washoe or Gold Hill. The chances for any such discoveries are proverbially slender, as our fellow citizens who went upon this quest for Long's rich ledge have realized. Few of the party regret the trip, however, for each one has returned in vigorous, increased good health, and in buoyant spirits, notwithstanding their ill-success in gold or silver discoveries. They have gained health, experience, and a better knowledge of the country, and certainly there are no inconsiderable nor unimportant benefits.

War Debt Facts.

In his speech of Monday, Mr. Logan labored to prove that unless the people of Oregon sent him as Republican Congressman to Washington, there would be slender hope for the payment of the War Debt, and argued that with a Republican House, until Oregon did send one of that party there, there could be no reasonable hope for the passage of the appropriation. If his argument is good for anything, it is sufficient to prove that such an event would postpone the payment until after 1865 at the soonest. For, if the payment of the Debt is to be made a strict party measure, and none but Republicans can carry it, then our people must await the assembling of a Republican Senate, with a Republican President as well, before the bill can pass, and not sooner than 1865—if then—can the Senate be of that complexion. We might with the same propriety say, that not until the Democracy were in the ascendancy in the lower House would the debt be paid, but we do not wish to see this subject made a political hobby for any party, and shall ever object to its diversion into such a channel. Let it be paid for its justice—not from party non-sectional policy.

As Mr. Logan undertook to prove that it was Democrats who have so far prevented the payment of the Debt, however, it is well for us to cite a bit of Congressional history upon the matter, to establish the reverse. In the Senate of the United States, August 15, 1856, Senator Weller, (Dem.) of California, moved that the Secretary of War be directed to send a commission to Oregon and Washington, to ascertain and report to him for payment, all expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories." To this very excellent motion, Mr. Seward (Rep.) of N. Y., excepted, stating as his reason that "there is some obscurity in transaction there," and that he "should like to guard against a commitment to payment." He then said—"I move to strike out the words 'for payment!'"

Now, should Mr. Seward be elected President, it is fair to presume that he will not "like to be committed to payment" of our War Debt, and certainly as Senator in Congress, we have nothing but opposition to expect at his hands. Nor is he alone in this opposition to the payment of this just Debt, in Republican ranks, in Congress or out of it. The Republicans have a majority in the present House, yet what have they done but postpone the payment of the Debt? Take their presses, too, and where else do we find so many base charges against the details of the War Debt? The Tribune alone, with its immense circulation, has given publicity to more calumny against the Debt and our people than all the rest of the States papers put together. Only last week we published one of its mean slanders. So much for Mr. Logan's attempt to make Republican capital out of this question. We shall show up other facts against his party in this matter before the canvass is over.

Truth versus Assertion.

Mr. Logan is making a hobby of the Pacific Railroad. He asserts that the Republican party is the only one which will ever have it constructed, and claims the gigantic enterprise as Republican thunder. Well, after all else we have heard him claim for the Republicans, this does not astonish us. But let us contrast his Assertion with Truth, and observe how the two agree: No one will deny that there was not a Republican party until after 1852. Was the building of a Pacific Railroad mooted before that time? If so, what party projected and fostered the great enterprise? Was it not Democratic statesmen who did all this, and are not Senators Gwin and Latlawn, and are not Democratic Senators, the most zealous advocates of the Road. Please remember, gentlemen, that only for the acquisition of California there would be little necessity for a Pacific Railroad now. And then, refer back to learn the sentiments and acts of prominent statesmen in '46, whilst we were at war with Mexico, in order that information may be had, who, among them, advocated and opposed, not only the war, but also the acquisition of any more territory. See what course Thos. Corwin of Ohio, (then a Free-Soil Whig, and now a Republican member of Congress) pursued. Remember his patriotic speech against the war, in which he "wished that the Mexicans, with bloody hands, might welcome to hospitable graves," the American soldiers. Remember that others of his party, who are now foremost in Republican ranks, opposed, to the last, the acquisition of the magnificent domain which was then added to our possessions, and thus battled indirectly against a Pacific Railroad. But since the measure has become popular, and since they learned that the people are determined to have it, these pseudo-patriots in Republican ranks, opposed, to the last, the earnest pleadings of its sincere and steadfast friends, from the public ear. The non-extension and abolition of Slavery, and the letting loose of slaves, together with acts and States' enactments contravening the Constitution, is about all the thunder the Republicans can honestly claim, or are justly entitled to. When they talk of National benefits, they entrench on Democratic progressive ground. Mr. Logan appears to have an uncontrollable disposition to appropriate Democratic thunder. He seems to know without it he has no stock in trade left, save the Negro question, and this he dodges.

California News.

By the papers and telegraphic dispatches, we have painful intelligence of a series of Indian butcheries very recently committed in Carson Valley. It appears that on the 8th May, the first of these unprovoked atrocities was perpetrated, and the bloody fatal work has since been fearfully, alarmingly engaged in.

The mail steamer Golden Age arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 13th. Late severe rain, hail and wind storms have caused great damage to the fruit trees, to the growing crops and grass throughout California. The prospect for hay is very slender; and the wheat, so far from abundant, and in some districts the prostrate grain must ripen as it lays, or fall altogether. Present appearances warrant the belief that prices for staple products will be greatly advanced after the ensuing harvest.

The Japanese corvette with a long crooked name has departed from San Francisco homeward. Half-a-dozen American sailors went in bar to assist working the ship.

Bets were being offered in San Francisco that if Senator Latham was 35 years old he would be the nominee for President. His late masterly speech in the U. S. Senate has made him hosts of warm admirers throughout the Union, and justly so. But he is too young for the Presidency.

FROM WILLIAMSBURG.—We learn that Col. Shell made a very able speech at this place on Tuesday, which made him many advocates.

Henry Clay on Party.

In his speech in "The Grove," on Monday, David Logan, Esq., Republican candidate for Congress, got rather furious over Col. Shell's appeal to the Old Line Whigs, in which he referred to Henry Clay's latter-day sentiments upon parties. Mr. L. declared that he was a Whig still—that he was a Clay Whig. Simply to exhibit the error or fallacy of this assertion, and to prove that Mr. Logan is not a Clay Whig, we quote from a speech made in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Clay, in which he witheringly denounced the odious doctrines sought to be grafted on the Old Whig stock by Mr. Seward. Here are Mr. Clay's very words:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be grafted upon the Whig tree, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step farther: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, evying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

After this, can any true-hearted Clay Whig hesitate in pursuing the course laid out by their great Captain—to act with the party devoted to the Constitution and the Union? Certainly, no consistent Whig can. Then which party must he affiliate with?—for there are but two. Is there any organized National party in the Union, save the Democratic party? None. Therefore, if they would be guided by the grave and patriotic counsels of their noblest champion, the Old Line Whigs of Oregon cannot do otherwise than ally themselves with the Democratic party, as the large majority of their brethren in the States—even the sons of Clay and Webster—have already done. Pause and reflect, good friends, and before you cast your votes, candidly determine whether Mr. Logan is not one of the class alluded to by Henry Clay, "who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union." If he is, (and is he not?) can you, will you vote for him?

Mr. Logan's Two Horse Act.

The Republican candidate for Congress is trying the difficult but ungraceful feat of riding two hobbles at once—Black Republicanism and Old Line Whiggism. How any man in his senses dare undertake to gull the people into the belief that he can, with any approach to consistency, perform this impossible act, we are unable to imagine. The Colossus of Rhodes did no such wide striding, with all his brass. To better illustrate the impossibility of the feat, we quote the Whig National Platform of 1852, and contrast with it two resolutions taken from the Oregon Republican platform:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE OREGON REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. Resolved, That we are opposed to any compromise or adjustment, (city, and the inalienable act for the recovery of right of the people to their own land, and the absolute right of disposition, and we do not believe that a man is acquired in by the deprivation of them unless by the act of the United States government, and we are opposed to any compromise or adjustment, (city, and the inalienable act for the recovery of right of the people to their own land, and the absolute right of disposition, and we do not believe that a man is acquired in by the deprivation of them unless by the act of the United States government, and we are opposed to any compromise or adjustment, (city, and the inalienable act for the recovery of right of the people to their own land, and the absolute right of disposition, and we do not believe that a man is acquired in by the deprivation of them unless by the act of the United States government, and we are opposed to any compromise or adjustment, (city, and the 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