

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1864.



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

THE ISSUE.—The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest:

THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln,

Subject to the decision of the National Union Convention.

STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

J. H. D. HENDERSON,

OF LANE COUNTY.

FOR STATE PRINTER,

H. L. PITTOCK,

OF PORTLAND.

For Presidential Electors.

JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.

GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county

JACKSON COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives.

THOS. CROXTON,

B. F. MYER,

O. JACOBS,

For Sheriff.

C. W. SAVAGE,

For Clerk.

WM. HOFFMAN,

For Commissioners.

JOSEPH SATTERFIELD,

JOHN S. LOVE,

For Assessor.

F. B. SPRAGUE,

For Public Administrator.

O. D. HOXIE,

For Surveyor.

J. S. HOWARD,

For Coroner.

L. S. THOMPSON,

For Treasurer.

E. F. RUSSELL,

For District Attorney.

B. F. DOWELL.

Public Speaking.

The nominees of the Jackson county Union Convention will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At Willow Springs, Monday, May 23, 1864; Dardanells, Tuesday, May 24th; Miller's, Sam's Creek, Wednesday, May 25; Westgate's, Butte Creek, Thursday, May 26; Manzaneta School house, on Friday, 27th; Phoenix, Saturday, May 28th; Ashland, Monday, 30th; Logtown, school-house, Tuesday, 31st; Benedict's, Applegate, Wednesday, June 1st; Uniontown, Applegate, Thursday, June 2d; Sterling, Friday, June 3d; Jacksonville, Saturday, June 4th.

The speaking will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. each day. Opposing candidates are invited to be present. Arrangements will be made, if they desire it, to divide time with them. We hope to see a good turnout of the sterling Union men of the county. The ladies are invited to be present.

THE BALL.—The ball-goers are reminded that S. A. Scott's grand ball, at the Dardanells Hotel, is on Monday evening, the 16th inst.

Something about Greenbacks—Take Notice.

Every reader in Oregon knows the character of the decisions of Judges Stratton, Boise and Wilson in reference to greenbacks. The SENTINEL is the organ of those Judges' party in Southern Oregon. It thus declared that "the people"—i. e. the party—have endorsed those decisions by renominating the several Judges named for re-election in their Districts:

"They have made their decisions under their oaths of office, and the people have endorsed them by a renomination, (at least so far as the Union men are concerned,) and there the matter should rest as far as we are concerned."

Voters of Oregon, if you recollect any of these Judges, you will accordingly approve the inconsistent and oppressive decisions referred to.—Eugene Review.

Do not be so fast, Mr. O'Meara! Read it over again. "They have made their decisions under their oaths of office, and the people have endorsed them by a renomination." Endorsed the decisions by renominating the decisions, or endorsed the Judges by renominating them. Nobody but the veriest quibbler would say anything but the latter.

When a Judge is renominated for his office, does it follow as a matter of course, or by any process of reasoning, that all the decisions he may have made, on questions which have been brought before him in the usual course of litigation, is thereby endorsed by the party that put him on their ticket? Not at all. Judges discharge their duties in accordance with their oaths of office, according to the laws of the land, and not according to the platform of the political party that elected them. Would men have us believe that our Supreme Court is a miserable junta, and our Judges the supple tools of a political party, willing to prostitute the ermine and disgrace their high places, in order to carry out political ends? Are we to be told that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Oregon are willing to perjure themselves, commit the most infamous crime known to the catalogue, and judicially murder men for a pecuniary consideration? This is just what the Review, and some other people, would have us to believe about Judges Stratton, Boise and Wilson; because if they would be influenced by a money consideration on the greenback question, they would be equally so if the life of a citizen was at stake. We are perfectly astounded to see to what lengths party spirit or prejudice will carry men in the slander business.

If the people do not like the decisions of their Judges, and it is desired to know whether these decisions are right or wrong, there is a plain way of procedure to ascertain who is right—by removal of the causes to the United States' Courts. If the decisions are right, we ought not to abuse the Judges for properly declaring the law, no matter how obnoxious it may be, but we ought to try to correct the law. We ought to be sure that the decisions are wrong, by a decision from the highest tribunal, before we impute corrupt motives to those who declared them. But aside from the consideration of simple justice to these Judges, there are reasons why they should receive the undivided support of the entire Union party, and of every man who loves justice and an upright Judge. When a Judge, in these latter times, will deliberately, and in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, do an official act which seems opposed to the policy of the political party which placed him upon the Bench, we may rely upon that man as faithful and just, and one that will maintain his integrity to the last, in the face of all opposition and against all threats, menaces and persecutions. The citizen may rely on such judges for the protection of his life, liberty and property, which the law gives him. With an incorruptible Judiciary, our laws and free institutions will always be safe.

The great fight just now is made upon Judge Stratton, and from such considerations as the above, we seriously hope that no Union man will hesitate for a moment to labor for the election of this candidate. We know they will not in the three southern counties of his District.

OLD TIME LEGAL TENDERS.—Dr. Spencer, in his History of the United States records the fact that in the year 1732 the Colonial Assembly of Maryland passed a law making tobacco and Indian corn legal tenders in the payment of all debts—tobacco to go at the rate of one penny per pound, and corn at the rate of twenty pence per bushel.

The Telegraph Monopoly.

Telegraphic news sent to the Pacific Coast is at present sent exclusively to what is known as the "Associated Press," which is composed of the Sacramento Union, Bulletin and Alta newspapers. This Associated Press pays the Telegraph Company ten cents per word, or about \$2550 per month for the dispatches.

The United States pays the Telegraph Company the sum of \$40,000, and the State of California the sum of \$6,000 per year, as subsidies to keep up the telegraph. Two of the above members of the Associated Press, if not openly and avowedly Copperheads are, secretly so—are unreliable as supporters of the Government, and were once, if not now, in favor of a Pacific Republic. So much for the facts.

The Daily Flag, the able and fearless defender of the Union, has been established at San Francisco by the Union men of California, as their organ. The editor, D. O. McCarthy, desiring the dispatches, applied first to the Telegraph Company and then to this Associated Press, and the conclusion of the whole matter was, that the Flag could have the dispatches by paying as much as the other three papers, thus making an onerous, invidious and outrageous distinction against the best Union paper on the coast, and against Union men generally, and in favor of the Copperhead, Dives, Shylock & Co. monopolists of San Francisco.

It is needless to say that Mr. McCarthy indignantly spurned the offered insult to his paper and the Union cause, and has commenced the good work of breaking down this gold-speculating Copperhead monopoly, in earnest, and has appealed to the higher powers at Washington City. The Daily Flag deserves and should receive the support of every Union man, and of every man who wants the latest news at reasonable rates, and of every man who desires to see justice done, on the Pacific Coast. McCarthy has John Conness to back him, and we will stake two to one on him against the opposition of all the monopolists who get in his way.

We know the Oregon delegation in Congress, will cheerfully assist Conness in procuring any legislation necessary to give Union newspapers equal advantages from the Overland Telegraph.

State Capital Question.

The papers of the Willamette Valley are now discussing the State Capital question, and each have offered the most conclusive reasons in favor of "their" town. Notwithstanding the various and weighty reasons offered in favor of the Willamette towns, we have a few to offer in favor of Jacksonville, which it strikes us are unanswerable.

1st. Jacksonville is the principal business town in Southern Oregon and in the centre of Rogue River Valley.

2d. It is the capital of Jackson county, and this is the only county in the State named in honor of the immortal hero of "By the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved."

3d. It is south of the Calapooia Mountains.

4th. It contains two Breweries, and a Distillery is close by, in good running order.

5th. Our saloons keep open on Sunday, except when the Grand Jury is in session.

6th. Jacksonville has a "Dog Law."

But laying all joking aside, we presume that the Southern Oregon people are in favor of locating the capital at Eugene City.

BALLOTS FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

—We would suggest to the friends of this noble Commission in Jackson county, and throughout the State, that, at the ensuing June election, there be prepared and placed at the polls, a box, into which ballots in the shape of five, ten and twenty dollar pieces or legal tender notes, be deposited for the direct benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. The box could be placed in the charge of some suitable person, who could call attention to the matter, and register the names and amounts contributed, and act as treasurer in forwarding the same to Mr. Holbrook. We would then see also which political party possessed the most humanity and patriotism. To more effectually impress the matter on the people, let large posters be placed about the voting place, calling attention to the matter in some appropriate and eloquent words. What say ye of the loyal press?

MOUNTAIN RANGERS' ELECTION.—In pursuance of the Militia law of the State, the Mountain Rangers met in legislative convention, at Ashland, on May 7th, 1864, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Charles K. Krom, having been appointed Presiding Officer by Gen. Applegate, commanding 1st Brigade, presided in convention; and O. C. Applegate and O. A. Stearns acted as Secretaries.

The following officers were chosen, to-wit:

Captain, Ivon Applegate; 1st Lieutenant, James Thornton; 2d Lieut. Chris. F. Blake.

1st Sergeant, L. B. Applegate; 2d Sergeant, O. A. Stearns; 3d Sergeant, Julius K. Tom; 4th Sergeant, O. C. Applegate; 5th Sergeant, Minos Walker.

1st Corporal, Chas. Root; 2d Corporal, S. M. Robinson; 3d Corporal, Ash. McCord; 4th Corporal, Thos. Roberts; 5th E. B. Blumhart.

Treasurer, Jacob Wagner; Journalist, (held over) O. C. Applegate.

THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST.—According to Horace Greeley's new book, Benjamin Lundy, of Belmont, Ohio, was the first abolitionist in the United States. Lundy organized the "Union Human Society" of six members. Soon after he established an anti-slavery paper, called The Genius of Universal Emancipation. In 1828 he went East, and fell in with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who readily embraced his views, and hence grew the Anti Slavery party of the United States.

We see the above item going the rounds of the papers, and we will add another one to it, which may be of interest to some. We believe that Benjamin Lundy and Nehemiah Wright were the first settlers at the place now known as the town of Belmont. They were both Quakers and both Abolitionists, and their descendants, now living at Belmont, are also Abolitionists. Such was the influence of these two men that the township in which Belmont was located always voted Anti Slavery, and the town of Belmont itself has never yet supported a grog-shop or a Copperhead Democrat.

SOMEBODY IN A HURRY.—It seems that some interested individual has been in quite a hurry to have the Jackson county Resolutions published. The Oregonian publishes them at Portland 300 miles distant, on the 5th inst., two days before they could be published in a Jacksonville paper; and somewhat remarkable too, in the only resolution needing investigation, there is in the Oregonian copy, a material alteration from the copy furnished by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Purchasing supplies," is one thing, and "furnishing them" is quite another.

There is no intimation that the Oregonian made the alteration. Go slow, gentlemen. There has been many a patient killed by too much nursing. Go slow.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY TICKET.—We publish this week the Josephine county Union ticket. It is a ticket of just such men as ought to be, and will be elected at the June election. All of the nominees are faithful, honest and capable, and will bring the Josephine county affairs out of the terrible muddle they are now in. The ticket is headed by that splendid old bachelor Col. J. V. R. Witt, who, if he does not get a wife down in the land of "pretty girls and red apples," while making laws for the people, ought not to be elected to the Legislature of Oregon again.

ANOTHER ELECTION-SEEKING DODGE.—The Copperheads are going round now, whining and grumbling that Gen. Grant wont give them a fair show to carry the election in Oregon. In addition to killing off vast numbers of their brethren in Lee's army, the moral effect of the thing in Oregon, is immense. They are weakening all around, and not a few have been heard to sing-out, "I told you so—bally for Grant—he's the boy."

"And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest (Copperhead) may return."

A HANDSOME PRIZE.—Messrs. Ferguson, Caldwell & Co., of Willow Springs, picked up the other day in their claim, a nugget of gold weighing \$165. This is not a very large piece for this country, but if it had been found at Boise, or near the North Pole, all creation would have been crazy to get to that particular spot.

A VERY HEAVY BLOW.—The Press correspondent of the Bulletin, who smashes up the Democratic platform in the following words:

"I cannot but think there is an insensible conflict between the 1st and 3d of this political structure. The first of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions '98, and the other condemns the action of those States that have placed themselves in rebellion against the Government," comparatively few people of this generation ever read the resolutions of '98, from the Kentucky edition of these dogmas, prepared by Jefferson:

"That the Government [i. e. the United States] created by this compact [Constitution of the United States] was not the exclusive or final judge of the powers delegated to itself, but that, as in other cases of compact among powers, it has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as the measure of redress."

The unmistakable meaning of the language is, that the Federal Government, in no sense supreme; in short, is no government, but only a time being partnership between sovereign States; and that the States, in the compact, determine for themselves when there is an infraction of the compact, and each for itself being the sole judge of the "mode and measure of redress," at its own sovereign pleasure nullify the action and authority of the Federal Government within its own boundaries, or withdraw from the compact or partnership altogether. The Convention in adopting the resolutions of '98, must be understood as asserting that the principles therein enunciated were sound and correct. With what consistency, then, could the Convention in the next breath condemn the States for putting in force in practice those very principles? If the States had the right to adopt any "mode of redress," then I submit, whether they acted wisely or unwisely, what others might consider sufficient or sufficient reasons, no other State has a right to condemn them or call their conduct in question, and the Democratic Congress in so doing have directly violated the canon of its own professed creed. Base equal States, having no "common" but a superior government, each for itself must the sole and exclusive judge of its own internal affairs, and how far and how long will maintain external relations with other States.

All men and associations of men, from time to time arrayed themselves against the power of the Federal Government, because they couldn't control whether in Massachusetts or Carolina, in some way relied upon these resolutions of '98 to justify their conduct. They are and have been the pestilent egg of nullification, secession, personal liberty bills, and every form of insubordination and anarchy that has cursed the country. If the doctrines they inculcate were carried out to their legitimate result, Government of the United States would of the name would be impossible.

The Late Indian Battle.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, written by Colvin Hinkle to Wm. P. Billips, of this county:

Camp on South Fork of John Day, April 27, 1864.—Dear Sir: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the loss or loss of our mutual friend, Mr. John Casteel. He accompanied a party of his company to this place last March, from here he went with twenty men to some Indian horse-thieves, which were followed two hundred miles, in a southerly direction, and overtook them on the 15th. The Indians, by this time having got into their own country and their own people, gave us battle. In the fight, Robt. Casteel, Cyrus Ingraham, John Humbert and a citizen named Quett, were cut off from the main body, and it is supposed they were killed.

As the Indians greatly outnumbered and would fight only in their own way, they having every advantage of position, we were compelled to retreat, and, consequently, it was impossible for us to obtain certainly the fate of the missing. On the next day, however, we searched diligent all day, but found no traces of them. Four weeks have since elapsed, and word of them has been heard, so we are obliged to come to the conclusion they were killed by the Indians.