

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1864.



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

The Issue—The National Union Convention 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.

For Presidential Electors,

JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county,

H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county,

GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county

Union State Ticket

For Representative in Congress,

J. H. D. HENDERSON,

OF LANE COUNTY.

FOR STATE PRINTER,

H. L. PITTOCK,

OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

For Prosecuting Attorney of First Judicial District,

B. F. DOWELL,

Of Jackson County.

JACKSON COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislative Assemblymen,

THOS. CROXTON,

B. F. MYER,

O. JACOBS.

For County Clerk,

WM. HOFFMAN.

For Sheriff,

C. W. SAVAGE.

For Treasurer,

E. F. RUSSELL.

For Commissioners,

JOSEPH SATTERFIELD,

JOHN S. LOVE.

For Treasurer,

E. F. RUSSELL.

For Commissioners,

JOSEPH SATTERFIELD,

JOHN S. LOVE.

For School Superintendent,

M. A. WILLIAMS,

For Public Administrator,

O. D. HOXIE.

For Coroner,

L. S. THOMPSON.

For Assessor,

F. B. SPRAGUE.

For Surveyor,

J. S. HOWARD.

TAKING A PAPER.—Some evil-minded person, not having the fear of the law or Joe Wall before their eyes, have been stealing Dugan & Wall's copy of the SENTINEL, between this place and Crescent City. This is exceedingly annoying to both the SENTINEL and its subscribers, and if the guilty parties are discovered, we will agree to secure to them without charge, a trial for this business, before the U. S. Court at Portland. Dugan & Wall's paper is regularly mailed with the package to Crescent City, and there can be no way for accounting for its failure to reach them, except upon the hypothesis that some person is conducting himself entirely regardless of the eighth commandment.

A Few Secession Gems.

The Copperheads about here deny that they are in favor of Secession. We charge it on them again, and dare them to deny Joseph Lane as good authority in proving our statement.

On the 24 of March 1861, Lane made a speech in the United States Senate, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Union has been in fact broken up. * * * We see a dismembered country and a divided Union. A number of States have gone off, have formed an independent Government."

Again: "Disunion is inevitable. It is not going to stop with the seven States that are out. No sir. * * * Old Virginia will go out too. * * * Neither will North Carolina suffer it. None of the slave States will endure it."

Again: "They will go out of this Union and into one of their own; forming a great, glorious Southern Confederacy."

Again: "For the sake of consistency with all my past professions as a Democrat, I am bound to respect the will of the sovereign States which, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, have seceded from the Union and established a separate and independent government. Whatever the causes may have been which impelled them to a separation from the other States, I am bound to respect the expression of their sovereign will; and I heartily reprobate the policy of attempting to thwart that will under the pretense of punishing treason and enforcing the laws."

Here is the right of Secession claimed to be fundamental.

"The right of secession being fundamental and paramount, all those Territories and sites of forts have been acquired subject to that right, and must abide by it."

"I was surprised at the Senator's [Johnson's] speech—because I understood it to be for coercion—a speech for the execution of the laws and the protection of the Federal property. Sir, if there is, as I contend, the right of secession, then, whenever a State exercises that right, this Government has no laws in that State to execute, nor has it any property in such State that can be protected by the power of this Government."

Then comes this advice: "Let me beg the party who are soon to take charge of this Government to let the seceded States alone, and by no means to attempt to collect revenue in their ports; that would result in a bloody, terrible war; but, on the contrary, acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States of America, and treat with them as an ally and friendly nation."

So wrathful did he become at the bare idea of collecting revenue from traitors, that he made the following startling announcement:

"I have seen this policy of collecting tribute carried out on the Pacific coast. I happened once to be present when a great Indian tribe came and demanded the tribute it had received annually from the Umpqua people. I saw the process of collection. The chief went all over the country. He divided his bands and sent them to every village and forced them to pay the amount of tribute that he desired; and when they failed to pay it he carried the delinquents away, and reduced them to slavery. I witnessed that myself. The idea of the Senator collecting tribute or taxes or revenue from the States that have seceded from this Union is not one iota above the barbarous policy of the Chickasaws."

Thunder and Mars! Where is the "great Indian tribe" that collected tribute in Umpqua? And who was reduced to slavery? Anybody else than some of Old Joe's "miscegenated" papooses?

But here is the point. Gen. Lane is now stomping in Oregon, and reaffirming everything he said in the speech above referred to. Says he would not take a word of it back for a million of dollars. If this is not the Democratic doctrine, why is Lane invited all over the State by the Democracy, to advocate this stuff? Answer me that. What does such men as L. J. C. Duncan say to that doctrine?

Miscegenation.—Dixon, of the Iowa State Register, gives this answer to a correspondent who asks the definition of the new copperhead word miscegenation: "The modern meaning of the word is this—A cross between a Copperhead and an Ethiopian, whereby the blood of the former is impured and the latter diluted."

Sheriffally.

Inasmuch as the Copperheads are using unscrupulous efforts to elect Owen and defeat the Union nominee, we propose to call the attention of sober thinking men to the necessity of giving Mr. Savage an overwhelming majority. We shall say nothing to injure the feelings of Mr. Owen or his friends, out of any unkind feelings towards him personally, because we have none. Bill Owen is a class-sold good fellow, and has always treated us with kindness, so far as we know, and like a gentleman. Notwithstanding this, we can tell him his facts so well that he must feel that we are perfectly just to him. Bill Owen, you drink too much whiskey, play too many billiards, get on too many sprees, run with too many fast boys, and practice with the "Cue Cavalry" too much, to make a good, safe and reliable sheriff.

Suppose that a murder was committed at Gasburg, Applegate or Willow Springs, and a warrant should be issued to the Sheriff to search for and apprehend the murderer, and this warrant should be presented to a sheriff who was in the midst of a grand spree with the "Cue Cavalry," is it likely that the warrant would receive any attention, until the spree was over, and then it would be too late, for the murderer would have ample time to flee the country. So with any other flagrant or other violation of the law, the officer must always be found—the Sheriff must be at his post with sleepless vigilance, because he is the man the people have selected to see that the violators of the law are promptly arrested and safely secured. Will it do to trust a man, and we make this appeal to those men of families and property, who intend to stay in Jackson county, and who appreciate the value of good officers who get on occasional sprees. Mr. Owen is not a single exception, but he is one of a class of men who do get on sprees—they enjoy it, they have their fun that way; but it won't do in an old settled community like Jackson county, to permit this class of men to elevate their favorite to the most important office in the County, an office which has more to do with the protection and security of life and property than all others. It is not foolhardy to suppose, that a desperado, intent on robbing or killing some peaceable citizen, should select the day or night that would find the Sheriff on a spree and unfit for duty. This would be the time of all others, that a bad man would commit his wicked deeds—at the time he could defy the community with impunity in his hands, and walk off from an intoxicated Sheriff with impunity. The Sheriff should be a man of the sternest sobriety, and of the strictest and most perfect business habits. Mr. Owen is not such a man, not because he does not know what is right (for he does) but because free and go-easy in his style, and lucky-go-lucky, his manner of life. Every man who intends to permanently reside in this county, every man who desires to see law and order enforced and maintained, and every man who desires to encourage sobriety, regular habits, hard working, and industrious men, ought to vote against Mr. Owen, and work against him, and for Mr. Savage.

We presume no one will deny, that the Copperheads are now laboring day and night to secure the election of Mr. Owen, and the only argument used is—whiskey. In fact that is the only argument (and it is only an argument with those whose votes and influence is always to be discarded by good men) that can be used against Mr. Savage. It is a bad sign to see a lot of men start in to elect one of their number to an office, and the only inducement they can use, is to give the victim a drink of clean lightning, and tell him "Owen belongs to our crowd."

It is probably useless for us to show by proof that Owen is the Copperhead candidate. It is well known that Owen signed the calls for Copperhead Conventions during the last year, and that he is to all intents and purposes a Copperhead Democrat. Running as an Independent candidate is a mere dodge resorted to in pursuance of an express understanding with Copperhead leaders, in order, if possible to fool a few Union men; and therefore no Union man can with a clear conscience vote for Mr. Owen.

We have the testimony of an reliable man as lives in Jacksonville, that he heard a conversation between Mr. Owen, P. F. McManus and Col. T. V. Vail, in which it was agreed and arranged that Owen should

come out as an Independent, and that the Democrats should make no opposition for Sheriff, but support Mr. Owen. If this was not sufficiently conclusive, we could add, that we have ample testimony also to establish the fact, that three Copperheads have been known to offer to vote the entire Union ticket, (except for Sheriff) if one Union man would vote for Owen, showing at once the weakness and Copperhead desperation to which the friends of Owen are reduced.

It would do to say, that if Mr. Owen is elected, he can't will sprees, sober down and attend to his duties faithfully. "By your nets shall ye be judged," not your promises. The Past is the only reliable index to the future.

And now, on the other hand we can recommend the Union nominee, Mr. Savage, to the people of Jackson county, as a man of unexceptionable character—honest, straight forward, industrious, sober as a judge, never gets on a spree, of excellent business habits, always minding his own affairs, prompt and faithful to attend to all his duties, and thoroughly competent for the place. We say this without any kind of reservation, and defy any man to dispute it, and we can prove every word we say by all the business men who are acquainted with Mr. Savage. Mr. Savage is such a man as every good citizen should delight to honor with his vote. He is a man you can always rely on. He will always be found faithful, and will faithfully serve the whole county.

In conclusion, let every Union man unflinchingly support Mr. Savage, and labor for him from this time until the polls are closed. Let every vote be canvassed and examined, and see that it is all right for Savage. The Copperheads have abandoned all else; they have given up all hopes of electing any other man, and are making their entire fight against Savage. They are willing to trade the entire ticket to secure the defeat of Savage. Be true to your nominee, Union men. Don't scratch a man. We are not in the least danger. There is no necessity for trading. We can and will elect the entire ticket without any such disgraceful proceedings.

FAY'S SPEECHES.—It is astonishing to see what an amount of assurance a desperate politician can put on in a bad cause. Mr. Fay started out in the canvass, as we are informed, by asserting at Willow Springs, that the Kentucky Legislature never passed the resolutions of 1799 which we published last week, and that the same was an Abolition document. But by the time he got to Dardanelle he saw it in another light, and admitted the document and notified his opponents that he would stand upon and defend it. In his speech Saturday evening last, at the Hotel, he read the resolution to prove that the Democrats were not in favor of Secession, and with the word Nullification staring him plainly in the face, he declared that the resolution did not mean Nullification. What then does it mean? Are the people of Jackson county fools in the estimation of Mr. Fay, that they do not know the meaning of the words of the English language. His Saturday evening's speech abounded in the most astounding statements we have ever listened to. That a man, smarting under the rebuke, such as Mr. Fay received from Judge Williams' audience at the Grove should pitch into his opponents to the extent of his ability, is not to be wondered at; but that any man by any means, would be driven to the use of language and statements becoming only a lunatic, we did not expect. Think of a man, a candidate for the Legislature, boldly declaring that Gen. Turchin of the Union army had compelled three hundred young women, innocent white virgins, of Athens, Alabama, to submit to the lustful embraces of his brutal soldiery. To the credit of Mr. Fay, we learn that he has admitted that he was mistaken about this, also. On Butte Creek, we learn that Fay undertook the comic. He related that disgusting piece of obscenity called "the blacksnake story." He, never having been on Butte Creek before, had made up his mind that the citizens of that part of the county were a half-civilized, ignorant, gullible set, and that he could take them all in with a blackguard yarn. In this he found himself sorely mistaken. In replying to Fay, Mr. Jacobs shamed him out of countenance, and showed the Butte Creekers that Union men appreciated their intel-

ligence, by making an able and eloquent speech, addressed to their reason and common sense. Fay's friends got ashamed of him, and threw off on him there, while Mr. Jacobs made friends by the score. Mr. Jacobs will find that the blacksnake story lost him a good many votes on Butte.

Judge Williams and Governor

These two distinguished citizens of Oregon, and able leaders of the Union party, addressed an immense crowd of people at Bigham's Grove last Saturday. The crowd (except a few Copperheads) were made sick in beholding the treacherous instincts and purposes of the Democratic party) listening with eager attention during the whole time, some four hours. We regret exceedingly that we were not able to be present during the whole of Judge Gibbs' speech. What we did hear was pointed and well delivered, and such a speech as would "touch the rebel's raw." We have heard it very highly spoken of by all who listened to it. When the Governor was done, it was thought there was nothing left for Judge Williams to talk about. But the immense masses of profound orators of the old Civil War, soon showed the crowd that it was not without a most entertaining event. He started in on the Non-Coercion doctrine, so fiercely advocated both in and out of Congress, by every member of the present Copperhead party, from Maine to Oregon, about the time South Carolina seceded. He showed most conclusively, that the Democracy are now squarely planted on the same treasonable foundation, and have steadily adhered to it from the secession of the first State down to the present time, and that such action of these Democrats is but the intelligent and well considered programme of Northern Treachery, playing into the hands of Jefferson Davis when he proclaims to the Northern people and the world, that all he wanted was "to be let alone." The speech was characterized throughout by its clearness of force, and was one of the ablest speeches we have ever had the pleasure of listening to.

Both speakers were enthusiastically applauded throughout.

Douglas—Constitution.

The following extract is taken from Douglas' great speech on retarding Gen. Jackson's fine. The whole of the speech can be found in the Congressional Globe of Jan. 10 1844:

"Talk about illegality! Talk about legalities!! Why, there was but one legality to be observed, and that was the legality of discarding the cannon, and destroying the army, regardless of the man, whether it be by the seizure of cotton, or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations, and therefore let him not be told that it was unconstitutional. To defend the country, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary force. The Constitution was adopted for the protection of the country, and under the Constitution the nation had the right to exercise all the powers that were necessary for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary for the protection of the country, martial law was legal for the purpose. If it was necessary for a judge, for the preservation of order, to punish a contempt, he thought it was necessary for a General to exercise control over his command to imprison traitors, and to arrest spies and to intercept communications with an enemy. If this was necessary, this was legal."

Jackson, at the time he performed the act Douglas was defending as constitutional, was but a subordinate officer of the Government. And even in his case, the Illinoisian holds that his power, under the Constitution, is only bounded by the necessities of the case. Whatever is necessary for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, is constitutional.

No Snow.—Mr. Constant informs us that there is no snow on the new wagon road, and that one item last week on the subject is erroneous. He with Mr. Williams and others have been across the mountains and find the road in the best order for trains or cattle, but is not quite so good for teams. We cheerfully make the correction.