THE OREGON SENTINEL

JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE "SENTINEL."

L. P. Fisher	San Francisco Cal.
Thomas Davis	Applegate, Ogn.
W. R. Hill	Willow do
F. G. Bishop	Rock Point do
Thomas Crusher	Crescent Riggins do
Wm. Splint	Jump-Off-Joe do
Gov. Gibbs	Portland do
D. M. Thompson	Albany do
W. W. Evans	Albion do
Thomas Carr	do do
Thomas F. Floyd	Knoxville do
A. W. Harris	do do
D. F. Andrews	Placerville do
A. Ireland	Myrtle Creek do
Gen. L. Dent	Elkhorn do
Theodric Cameron	Upper Town do
James L. Walker	Roseburg do
Miss Hattie Hunter	Rogue River do

Hugh Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

APRIL.....21st, 1866

Union State Ticket!

For Congress.
RUF. MALLORY.
OF MARION COUNTY.

For Governor.
G. L. WOOD,
OF WASCO COUNTY

For Secretary of State.
SAMUEL E. MAY,
OF MARION COUNTY.

For Treasurer.
EDWARD N. COOK,
OF MARION COUNTY.

For State Printer.
W. A. M'PHERSON,
OF LANE COUNTY

For District Judge,
[for judicial district]
B. F. DOWELL.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
[for judicial district]
D. M. C. GAULT.

DOUGLAS COUNTY TICKET.

UNION NOMINEES.

REPRESENTATIVES
M. M. MELVIN, Canyonville.
BINGER HERMAN, Roseburg
JAMES COLE, Oakland.

COUNTY JUDGE.
CRAWFORD GADDIS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS
I. B. NICHOLS.
BENJAMIN BUTLER.

FOR SHERIFF.
LEONARD HOWE.

COUNTY CLERK.
R. A. COWLES.

FOR TREASURER.
ANDREW JONES.

SUPERINTENDENT COM. SCHOOLS.
T. F. ROYAL.

FOR ASSESSOR.
F. M. JOHNSON.

FOR CORONER.
WILLIAM H. RIDDLE.

Josephine County Union Convention.

There will be a convention of the Union party of Josephine county, held in Kirbyville, on Saturday, May 12th, 1866, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county Offices. An early attendance is requested.

The precinct meetings for choosing delegates to the convention, will be held at the usual places of holding elections, in each precinct at 10 o'clock P. M., Saturday, May 5th. The delegates are appointed to each precinct, one for each 10 Union votes cast at the last election, a fraction of 5, as follows:

Waldo	3	Briggs	1
Althouse	2	Kirbyville	1
Canyon Creek	1	Deer Creek	1
Slate Creek	1	Galice Creek	1
Grave Creek	1	Vaneys	1
Applegate	1	Williamsburg	1

By order of County Committee.
WILLIAM M. EVANS,
Chairman.

WARM.—Monday and Tuesday of this week were the first warm days of the season. The thermometer reached 90 degrees. Linen coats were comfortable, and ice cream would have been in demand if any enterprising individual was engaged in the manufacture of that luxury.

DISSOLUTION.—Messrs. Plymale and Ross have dissolved partnership in the Livery Stable business. The business will be continued by Mr. Plymale, who will always have on hand as fast horses and comfortable conveyances, as can be found in Jackson county.

"Wonder if this is the Lane just returned from the Confederate army."—*Oregonian.*

No, Layfayette Lane, is the one that wanted to go, but couldn't get away.

APPOINTMENT.—Our friend Mr. C. E. W. Kahler, has received the appointment of Notary Public for Jackson County. He is prepared to "cuss" people at short notice.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—Farmers should save all produce by the farm and especially beef hides. John Orth will buy all brought to him this summer at the highest cash prices. See his add.

CHINESE EQUALITY

In the speech of Col. Kelly, on Monday evening last, that gentleman took the grounds that the heretofore existing disabilities of the Chinese population had been removed, their social status completely changed, and they in every respect, except the right of suffrage, placed upon the same footing as the white population by the Civil Rights bill. Since that act the white Democratic press have done likewise. We expect nothing less from the press of that party. Versed, reeking with corruption and thoroughly versed in the art of demagogueism, we expect to bolster and confuse the intelligence of the people in every possible manner. But, that a lawyer with the reputation of Col. Kelly should be blind to the very specific provisions of the measure, is beyond our comprehension. That a gentleman of his acknowledged social worth, should descend to such a species of demagogueism, surprises us. Instead of such unworthy subterfuge, instead of misrepresentation and false conclusions, why cannot the truth be presented to the public by our political opponents?

We give, as follows, the first section of the Civil Rights bill as it passed Congress over the veto. It is taken from the government official papers, and we defy Col. Kelly, the Democratic press, or any Democrat who understands plain English, to prove that it confers any additional privileges, or changes the legal status of our present Chinese population, with the exception of the very small number of Chinese who have been born on our soil:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Is not this language sufficiently explicit? Can any honest man, desirous of knowing the truth and candid enough to acknowledge it, warp this language so as to apply it to persons not born on our soil? Can Col. Kelly, with all his legal acumen—but the voices of the Democratic press, with all their powers of misconstruction, convince any person of ordinary common sense that this will apply to Chinese, Kanakas or other persons not born on the soil of the United States? Can they prove by the language of the section—the only section in the whole bill that defines the status of the people hereafter to be born on our soil—that it endows those people with any privileges not conferred by State laws? The bill grants a certain degree of citizenship to "all persons born in the United States," and then points out unmistakably the privileges to which they are entitled. What is this degree of citizenship to which the attention of the people is called as the most extreme measure of "atrocity" yet reached by Congress? The right to their lives—the right to claim and receive the equal protection of the judicial tribunals of the States, and the right to appeal and receive the protection of the Federal tribunals when those of the States are closed against them—the right to acquire property with their own labor, and the solemn guarantee of a great nation, claiming to be the first in civilization, that they shall be protected in its peaceable enjoyment. Is there anything wrong in this? Is it not just and equitable that any members of the human family who are permitted to be born on American soil should have the protection of laws to which no Democrat will have the hardihood to assert they are not amenable.

This, then, is the eminence on which the colored people who have been born on our soil have been placed. This, then, is the "terrible monster" vetoed by the President and passed over the veto by such a majority in both Houses as exceeded the anticipations of its framers. Verily, the people are losing their manhood when shadows frighten them. This measure meets our approval. It invests our whole native population with practical freedom, and removes the freedmen beyond the caprices of their late masters, and guarantees them a certain measure of justice. It asserts, practically, the same principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence; and those principles we have ever held sacred. We have advocated them in private and in public, in this journal and on the stump, and we are not now ashamed of them. Two years ago we said in a public speech, in this town, "That all who shall hereafter be born on American soil shall be, in truth and in fact, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, 'be born free'—free without the chains of slavery around their necks—equal rights, regardless of color, to acquire and hold property, and to pursue their own happiness in their own way—to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience, without a master or an overseer's lash to make them afraid." Our faith is no less firm in those principles now, than then; and we reiterate that the provisions of the Civil Rights bill are, in our opinion, eminently wise, necessary, and strictly constitutional.

UNION CLUB.—The Union Club will meet to-night at 7 o'clock.

"Put Not Thy Trust in Princes."

NAY, not in Presidents! The Democracy instead of heeding this warning have fulfilled the scripture by building their house upon the sand, and it fell: the floods came and it was washed away. It matters little, therefore, that great and immaculate party on the raging political sea—their fancy raft, rudderless, anchorless and without a pilot, drifting they know not whither. A short time since they supposed that Andrew's interest had copied with the Union party, and they made a desperate grab for him. Covered as he was with the gore of Southern Democrats—still steeped in the blood of Mrs. Surratt—they were willing to swallow him. If he would only point their raft into some summer sea where grumbletas floated like kelp and ice offices were waiting to be filled with the faithful weary and tired of waiting. But, alas for their fond hopes, to Malcontent leads them them to the glorious Morro, pay with the "boys" that attend upon power, and resplendent with the golden glories fresh from the national mint. No experienced pilot guides them to a haven of rest and safety and they still toss wildly among the breakers of hope deferred.

Democrats of Oregon! your brethren have dropped Andrew like a hot potato. The party that employed him gave him a salutary hint that the contract had not yet expired—for offices are not forthcoming—his present course is bad for the health of your party—and the dose of Johnsonian endorsement is heavy on the stomachs of the faithful. Yea, verily, put not thy trust in princes.

Political Courtesy.

Some of the Democracy took exceptions to our reply to the *Reporter* on the "miscegenation" of that very unfortunate race—the Republicans. Now, here stands the case with the Democracy. The word "Chinaman" or "Negro" is synonymous with everything that is vile and disgraceful; the former race of people are frequently spoken of as "viler than dogs."

The *Reporter* asserts that by the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the Republican party were elevated to the status of those people; therefore they must have been below them before the passage of the bill. We retorted that no legislation could elevate some of the Democracy to the status of a respectable dog, and somebody's toes are pointed. Why is it? Is it because it is true and, therefore unpalatable? or is it because you do not want the Democratic style of argument used against you? It was undoubtedly very smart to intimate that our party had been lower than negroes or Chinamen, but not courteous or truthful, and our corns won't bear tramping on any more than our neighbor's, so please don't step on them again.

Jacksonville, Oregon, April 20th 1866. Board of Trustees—Adjourned Meeting—Present—A. Taylor, M. A. Brentano, John Miller and J. R. Wade, President. Absent—L. T. Davis.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the absence of L. T. Davis was excused.

Act passed unanimously, appropriating $200 to purchase premises of C. Davenport, lying upon California street (premises released to said Davenport by a former Board), declaring California and Main streets upon said purchase to be re-established to their former lines and boundaries, and the Town Recorder directed to procure deed of the premises aforesaid, to be executed to the Trustees.

Ordered, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to alter the platform and sidewalk fronting Recorder's office, so that the same shall be made to conform to the grade of the sidewalk on on said street; and to extend a sidewalk in front of the town premises thereon; and to remove entirely the platform in front of the Hook & Ladder truck house, extending beyond the sidewalk with the street.

Ordered, That the U. S. patent and grant for the land owned by the town, received and now before the Board, be entered in full upon the Record.

License to sell spirituous liquors were granted to John Nolan, John Walters and and Henry Sharpenborg, each assessed $50 for six months.

Bills allowed—Bradbury & Wade for fixtures for Recorder's office, $7.50, coin; and Wm. Hoffman for stationery, $3.75, coin.

Petition of M. A. Brentano, and 8 others, praying for the removal of Chinese from California street—declaring them a nuisance—read and referred.

Ordered, That the rules regulating the proceedings of the Board be printed, and a copy furnished to each member of the Board; and the Recorder directed to procure the same at the expense of the town.

Adjourned sine die.

J. R. WADE, President.
U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.

The *Oregonian* is afraid the Democracy will be without an "organ" in Portland. No danger as long as there is a barrel of whiskey in the emporium. The party will always have a "barrel organ."

O, YES! TURNER!—TURN OUT.—All those who are in favor of reorganizing a Turn Verine Club in Jacksonville are requested to meet up stairs, over Taylors Livery stable, on to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Everybody who feels interested in the matter is invited to attend.

Negro Equality.

The *Reporter* propounds the following, and asks the organs of the Republican party to answer them:

"If a justice, or a minister, is punished for not marrying the Chinamen who may be accidentally born in the county, or the negro possessing the same qualification, to a white woman, why may not the negro and Chinamen be allowed seats in your pews and as theatre alongside of your wife and your daughters?"

We have no hesitation in answering. We will do so in all courtesy; and hope to be so plain in our answers that the most hyperitical democrat in Oregon cannot misunderstand us. We certainly recognize the justice of elevating every member of the human family from the condition of a chattel to that of a responsible member of society. We think it so highly becoming a christian to enlighten and elevate from a condition of abject degradation, any race or color of people whom God in his wisdom has thrown among us, and whom our Legislators have not seen fit to exclude from our soil. We, believing this, think it is proper and just that the inferior races should not only be allowed, but should be made to feel that they have a manhood and are no longer classed with the brute creation.

After a careful examination of the privileges conferred by the "Civil Rights Bill," we fail to discover that there is any compulsory obligation in it, forcing us to associate on terms of equality with any race or condition of people whatever. No Legislature can do so. No legal enactment whatever, can remove the barriers interposed by nature between different races of people—no statute law can set aside the rigid and carefully guarded rules that mark so plainly the different grades of social organization.

Whenever the wives of the exclusive class are forced to yield their privileges and recognize as social equals the wives of bar keepers, or the daughters of that class obliged to listen to the suits of sooty "Lotharios" by civil enactment—then will we hear that the terrible democratic goblin "negro equality" with which the vaccillating are affrighted, is something more than a mere shadow.

Equality before the law and social equality are two different things, the one recognizes the principle of impartial justice between individuals and compels their obligations to society—the other is simply a matter of individual taste, but governed by laws more immutable than Constitutions imposing disabilities—conferring privileges that will be recognized when written laws have been forgotten. We claim the privilege of choosing our own associates. We shall exercise that privilege. We will also yield it to all others. We will make no objection whatever, if the democracy or any portion of them choose to admit negroes or Chinamen to the society of their wives and daughters or to an equal fellowship in their places of worship or amusement. It is no concern of ours. We yield to the principles of the "Declaration," and if the democracy choose to pursue "happiness" in that way, we are satisfied.

"If the State of Oregon should declare marriage between the several races illegal, will those justices of the peace who affiliate now with the Republican party perform the ceremony according to the Civil Rights Bill, or will they obey the act of the State?" Will they do this, or will they resign?"

They would probably use their best judgment, and if honest men, would regard their official oath. Justices of the peace are sworn to obey the Constitution of the United States. The State of Oregon, we apprehend, has no right to pass any law that contravenes the Constitution or the laws of Congress under it, and the Civil Rights Bill, passed by authority of the Constitution, recognizes the right of negroes to marry democrats if democrats desire them to do so. Andrew Johnson, so lately the darling idol of the Oregon Democracy, declares that he will enforce that bill faithfully, and as he will probably keep his word, you need not be alarmed at the interposition of any State law between you and the object of your desires.

We melt with sympathy for our Democratic contemporary in his present perplexity, and as he has asked our opinion on this momentous question, we give it cordially. Should you or any other democrat desire to marry one of Ethiopia's blushing damsels and no Justice of the peace who affiliates with the Republican party can be found who understands his official obligation—go to the nearest Justice who affiliates with the Democratic party, doubtless he will accomodate you. Should he, too, be cruel and place the stern edict of the law between your loves, then do, as many of your party have done; and enjoy the rights of marriage without the marriage rites. Follow our advice, neighbor, and "you may be happy yet."

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.—Several of our citizens have taken a trip to Yreka to participate in the celebration at that place. Among them our very efficient foreman, Mr. Payne. Gus is not an Odd Fellow, except arithmetically, and merely goes to look on. Should he return otherwise than odd, it might be a *Payneful* circumstance for somebody. We generally part with pains without regret; but this time the return of Payne will be a pleasure.

SCARED.—A correspondent of the *Democrat* says: "Fay will run like a scared deer in Polk county." Guess he will be scared bad enough, and will run just fast enough to break his political neck.

Speeches of Kelly and Woods.

In accordance with the arrangement in the papers, that the candidates for Governor would address the people of Jacksonville, at 2 o'clock, of the 23d of April, the streets were thronged with people from all parts of the valley eager to hear the combatants discuss the position of their respective parties. But they were much disappointed to learn that the Democratic nominee, "Gov. Kelly," had failed to connect, and that Woods, declined to speak until his antagonist should arrive. However, being assured that Kelly would get in before night, those persons from the country who could do so remained. Toward evening "Issachar" appeared.

It was soon announced that the candidates would speak at 6 o'clock, in the Court House, and at that hour the house was filled to overflowing. Judge Prim introduced Col. J. K. Kelly.

The Col. appeared to manifest a holy horror at the past Democratic record, and called all their quasi treasonable actings and doings dead issues. These things emit a horrible stench at this time to the sensitive nostrils of the unwashed Democrats.

He then discussed the difference between Congress and the President; took sides with the President in vetoing the Freedmens Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill; and to an interrogation of Mr. Woods, he endorsed the whole reconstruction policy of the President, and boldly asserted that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and that they were entitled to all the rights immediately of States in the Union. What inconsistency! He indorses Johnson's reconstruction policy, and yet contends that the Southern States are entitled to all the rights of any other State. Johnson's policy suspends the writ of habeas corpus and hangs murderers by military commissions in those States. Does Johnson do this in the Northern States? and have not Democrats from the beginning of the war denounced these military regulations, which Johnson is daily enforcing in the South? For a more extended review of Col. Kelly's speech on the Civil Rights Bill, the readers are referred to the subject of insanity and Chinese equality.

"Gov." then took up the question of taxing the U. S. Bonds for State, county and municipal purposes. He admitted that States had no right to tax them in the face of a decision of the Supreme Court, but was in favor of Congress legislating so that they could be taxed to correspond to the 6th resolution of the Democratic platform, for Congress has no moral right to exempt her bonds from taxation.

He contradicted what he called a false report of what he had said on this subject which was reported in the *Oregonian*. He did say that if Congress should pass a law making the bonds taxable and the Supreme Court would not confirm it, he would not vote one dollar to pay the interest on those bonds. He compared the exemption of lands to the exemption of Col. Ross's farm, and showed how manifest the injustice would be in that case (Of course he could not see any difference between real estate and a bond).

The Col. is evidently sorry that, sixth resolution is in the platform: for if he has as much legal knowledge as he gets credit for, he knows that after those bonds are taken up by individuals, a contract is made between the United States and the bond-holder; the United States agrees to pay the holder the amount specified with interest—exempt from taxation. He also knows that if this is a legal contract—which he did not deny—Congress nor any other legislative power can lawfully annul or change it.

But it is a good electioneering dodge, as it appeals to the pockets of the masses. He dilated, as a matter of course, on the burdensome taxes, and closed with a eulogy on Mr. Fay, and another reference to the paramount importance of the present issues. He exceeded his time about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Wood followed; and said that although a young man, he had resided in Oregon nineteen years, and was pretty thoroughly acquainted with the condition and necessities of the State; and if elected, he would perform the duties of that position without respect to party. But the prosperity of the Sate before party; although he did not shrink from the discussion of party principles.

He said that during the war there were but two parties, one right the other wrong—one supported the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion—the other gave aid, comfort and sympathy to it. The Democratic party was morally guilty of treason. Thousands of leading Democrats said secession was right, and he would fasten the record on them—men in this county, in this house, he could point them out. Mr. Fay had frequently said he believed in the right of secession. Showed that the resolutions of 98 and 99 led to secession. He proceeded to define his position on the condition of the States. Said he agreed with Mr. Kelly that the States were not out of the Union. He endorsed most of the measures and policy of Johnson—more of them than Col. Kelly—but in some things he did not endorse Johnson.

He said the States were technically in the Union, but those that had rebelled had not the same rights as those that had not; for Johnson appointed military governors in the South, but would not certainly claim any right to appoint one over New York or Oregon. As a part of his reconstruction policy he appointed military governors and continued the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He said, "Kelly says he endorses his reconstruction policy. Does he endorse that? Johnson wrote to the Governor of Tennessee, recommending Negro Suffrage, and in this I do not indorse him, as I am opposed to Negro Suffrage. Does Mr. Kelly endorse that?"

He said Kelly has misconstrued the Civil Rights Bill, it only made provision for colored persons who were born in the United States, and owed no allegiance to any foreign power, hence, Chinese and Kanakas are not included. Said he thought the bill, in the main, just and right, and no person in favor doing justice to all men can object to its general tenor. Said he was in favor of treating the South with humanity, as much so as Mr. Kelly. Said he was born in the South and referred eloquently to his early associations there. Said the South has been treated proudly since the war closed; the pages of history do not present an example of a people conquered after so bloody a war being treated with so much humanity. Mr. Woods, made a mistake in the time and only spoke about one hour.

Mr. Kelly closed by trying to substantiate the Chinese part of the Civil Rights Bill, and admitting that some Democrats may have thought secession right; but said that ought not to condemn the party.

He said Fay may have thought secession right once, but he don't think so now. (This is too sudden a conversion for the people of Jackson county, to believe Col. Kelly or Mr. Fay).

Kelly labored hard through his hour and three quarters, as if unable to grapple with the subject and carry his burdens. He created no enthusiasm, notwithstanding the Democratic propensity for demonstrations.

Mr. Woods speaks rapidly and fluently and with occasional bursts of eloquence, creating enthusiastic cheers. He soon exhibited to the audience, that he was more than a match for Kelly. His speech was interspersed with pointed witticisms, which were always followed by applause; and though he spoke only about an hour, he demolished their party defenses and showed the hypocrisy of the pretended endorsement of Johnson.

Married.

—On Saturday last, at the U. S. Hotel, by U. S. Hayden, J. P., Mr. H. M. Chapin, and Miss. Susie A. Kinney.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for **Hides** of all kinds, delivered at his Market, in Jacksonville, by

JOHN ORTH.

April 25th, 1866. Apr28-tf

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

In Two or three days we shall receive our entire assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which for Quality, Variety, Style and Beauty, have never before been equaled in this market. Purchasers and all others are

Most respectfully invited to call and examine.

SACHS BROS.

Jacksonville, April, 21, 1866.

Notice.

WE take this method to inform the Public that their steam saw mill is now situated on Griffins creek about three and a half miles south east course from Jacksonville, and will have constantly on hand a good supply of lumber, all bills for lumber cut on short notice.

N. B. The name of the firm formerally doing business under the name of M. Miller & Co., has now dissolved as to Miller, and will hereafter do business under the name of D. H. Burroughs & Co., and all business transactions must be done with D. H. Burroughs.

D. H. BURROUGHS & CO.

January, 27, 1866. jan27tf