

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860,  
LYNN S. GRANT,  
OF THE UNITED STATES.  
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewards for patriots—punishment for traitors.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY,  
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,

Both voted in the election of the National Union Convention.

D. M. C. GAULT, . . . . . EDITOR

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 12, 1867.

## The Great Experiment.

Our Government has been aptly described as a grand experiment in the science of self-control. So far, it has been eminently successful. Almost every provision of our Constitution has been tested and found admirably suited to the purpose of self-government. It has carried us through foreign war successfully. It has enabled us to form a system of foreign policy, liberal to our neighbors, yet firm and unwavering in the guardianship of the rights of American citizens abroad. Internal troubles tried it sorely; it was a matter of doubt whether it contained any power for its own salvation. It may have been stretched a little during the trying ordeal, but has come out of the fire of the rebellion purified, stronger and better, because practically recognizing the right of all men to liberty. The war proved two things:

1st. That under the administration of faithful and honest public servants, the Constitution was a self-sustaining power, and that when tried, every clause of it would be found adapted to any exigency.

2nd. That under the administration of an unfaithful and corrupt Executive, the Constitution was a sham, and in some respects no better than a rope of sand.

There is no clause in it plainer than the one defining "treason," yet the present administration has virtually proved that no such crime exists, or is punishable, under it. It provides that the Executive shall faithfully administer the laws passed by Congress; yet the President has made it a matter of fact, that such duty can not only be easily evaded, but such laws be utterly set at defiance.

One more provision of this instrument yet remains to be tested—that relating to impeachment. It is yet to be ascertained whether a public servant is to be a public master. Whether the American people are to be governed by the fundamental law of the land, or compelled to bow their necks at the dictum of a narrow-minded, selfish, passionate and revengeful President, possessing all the elements of a tyrant, but devoid of the dignity that often makes tyranny passably comfortable. No better opportunity will offer to test the efficacy of this important provision of the Constitution, than at the coming session of Congress. Let us know at once whether the American people are to be masters or servants. Let us know immediately whether this salutary provision was intended as a check to the exercise of unlimited power on the part of the Executive, or whether it is a meaningless paragraph, merely inserted by way of embellishment. Congress will meet in an excellent mood for impeachment, and the representatives of the people owe it to themselves, and those whose servants they are, to suspend from office the petty tyrant, who so utterly disregards the will of the people, disturbs the peace of the country, and impedes the national progress. When this is done, we may then feel that the full fruition of our self-governing experiment has come, and that a Constitution, proof against outside and inside pressure, will be bequeathed by the nineteenth century to future generations.

CHURCH REPAIRS.—We visited the Protestant Church, yesterday, and found all the repairs completed. The handsome painting, by Mr. P. B. Coffin, has been noticed before. During the week, several of the Jacksonville ladies fitted and sewed the carpet together—a laborious and tedious job. The carpet is not only comfortable but very handsome, and the cheerful appearance of the Church should induce a general attendance. To Madam De Guiffoyle, and two or three other ladies of this town, is due, we believe, the credit of the active and zealous interest necessary to place the Church in its present comfortable condition, and they certainly deserve the thanks of the church-going community for their successful efforts.

In Alabama, the Convention has been called by a large majority.

## Negro Suffrage.

The Oregon *Herald*, a paper becoming noted in this State for the shameless of its lying assertions, declares that every Radical paper in Oregon is in favor of universal suffrage. In relation to this matter, we speak for ourselves, and pronounce such an assertion an unqualified falsehood, without any foundation whatever. Not that we are ashamed of anything that we have ever advocated, or see any reason to recede from any position we have taken. What we say, or have said, on the subject of suffrage, or upon any other issue, has been the result of deliberate judgment, and not induced by prejudice. We believe to-day, that there is too much suffrage—not too little. We think that under a government supposed to be founded on the intelligence of the people, that only people possessing a reasonable amount of intelligence should be allowed the privilege of the ballot. We have repeatedly declared, and again assert, that no man, though his skin were white as alabaster, should be allowed to vote, if he were unable to read and write; and that no man, however black should be debarred the privilege of voting, who possessed those qualifications. This is our faith, and it will be unshaken until our judgment proves to us that manhood or universal suffrage is either politic or desirable.

We have never accorded to Congress the right to interfere with suffrage in any State, nor has Congress ever claimed any such right. In the territory, the people of which were in rebellion, the case is widely different. There, States exists only in name, not in fact. Geographically, the rebelled States are the same as before the war; otherwise, they are not. When the war ended, Congress

found the people of those States living under State governments and a constitution of their own, that completely ignored the constitution of the United States, and treated them according to the facts in the case. Whatever speculative theories we may indulge in as to those States being in the Union or out of the Union, no one but a fool will assert that their relations with the government of the United States were the same the day the war ended as before it commenced. Congress has assumed the right to legislate for the rebelled States, the same as for any other territory under its control, and we have justified them in such course. The rebel whites were so thoroughly disloyal to the constitution of the United States, that Congress found it necessary to place the ballot in the hands of the blacks who were loyal; and we applauded. We believed that it was right to use the black man at the ballot-box against the spirit of rebellion, just as he had been used in the field against its physical resistance. We did not applaud because the right of every negro in the South (to vote) had been recognized; but because Congress had placed power in the hands of the enfranchised race to neutralize the evil effects of rebel votes and provide for their own protection. To this extent we justify and endorse negro suffrage, and whenever we are satisfied that universal suffrage, without any qualifications, is necessary to perpetuate our government and strengthen the bulwarks of liberty, we will be ready to advocate it as a principle and a right.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN.—We have been guilty of a libel, in stating that the land-mark of Southern Oregon had lit his pipe and "smoked." We do not believe that beautiful peak is addicted to such a vulgar habit, even when he "peaked." No such thing! Mr. McLaughlin don't smoke. The woods around its summit have been on fire, and the volumes of smoke rising from the burning timber deceived us into the belief that the old fellow was getting up steam to compensate for the snowy night-cap he is compelled to wear.

The mountain is now really a magnificent sight, cleaving the blue arch of the sky, like a pinacle of the purest snow, and it seen by many who can scarcely realize the grandeur of our great mountains, would be long remembered as the most wonderful sight of their lives.

REPAIRING TELEGRAPH.—Superintendent Whittlesey has reached Croxton's with his repairing team. It is said the line is being put up in a more substantial manner than it was at first. Repairs will probably be completed to Yreka December 1st.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A Telegraph office, intended for a repair station, has been opened at Estes', about half way between Oakland and Eugene City.

## Federal Taxation.

In a previous article, we showed that this generation, on the principles of enlightened justice, ought not to be overtaxed for the purpose of liquidating the public indebtedness, and that such overtaxation showed a want of confidence in the patriotism of our descendants.

We propose now to show that the present federal taxation, as compared to the amount of assessable property in the United States, is the heaviest taxation known in the civilized world. England has thirty-six thousand millions of taxable property. France has forty thousand millions. The United States have sixteen thousand millions.

The revenues of the Government, in 1860, from all sources, amounted to near five hundred and ninety millions of dollars. The greatest expenditure of Great Britain in any one year, was during the Napoleonic wars, when it reached near one hundred million pounds sterling, which is far less than the amount raised by us in 1860—a year of peace, and immediately after the close of our exhausting war. With less than two-fifths of the taxable property of Great Britain, we pay far more taxes.

The revenue for 1867 will probably be greater than it was in 1860. The amount of interest payable by the Government, at present, is about \$107,000,000. About \$100,000,000 dollars to be paid in gold. The annual expenses of the Government need not be, besides the interest mentioned, above over \$257,000,000. Say you reduce the taxation so as to raise \$107,000,000. You then have money enough to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the public interest, and have fifty millions left as a sinking fund to reduce the public indebtedness. This would reduce the federal taxation over two hundred million every year.

The amount of the national debt, at present, is less than three billions.

Now, a sinking fund of fifty millions a year, as it would reduce interest as well as principal at each payment, would liquidate the national debt in less than sixty years. This is soon enough.

DISTRICT SCHOOL.—We witnessed

the closing exercises of the first quarter of the District School taught in the new school house. All of the scholars acquitted themselves well—better than could reasonably have been expected. Mr. C. C. Beekman, school director, offered prizes to the best spellers in the several classes. Mary Sprague obtained prize of first class, W. Ulrich of second class, and R. L. Farmer of third class. The whole number of pupils on the roll for the term just ended was 212—average attendance, 80. School will commence again two weeks from next Monday. The Directors have decided to admit scholars from other districts, until the school is full, on the same terms as those belonging in this, except that they will be excluded from the benefit of the public monies belonging to this district. The tuition of such scholars will be about six dollars.

MCCORMICK'S ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of this almanac for 1868. It is got up in its usual neat and attractive style, and contains much valuable information, not to be found elsewhere. We believe that we do not hazard anything by the assertion that McCormick gets out the best almanac on the Pacific coast. What the Tribune Almanac is for the United States at large, McCormick's is for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Mountain Territories.

A FAVORABLE NOTOMITE.—The

good reputation and extended use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

FARM FOR SALE.—Reference is made to the advertisement, in this issue, of a valuable tract of land for sale.

Applegate Creek is a pleasant place to live, and possesses as many natural advantages as any portion of this country. Hon. Jas. D. Fay can be found at his office, in this place, ready to give further information.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—There will

be a temperance address at the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening next, at early candle lighting, by Rev. G. W. Rook.

All are invited to attend. After the address, business of importance to those interested in the temperance cause will be transacted.

CRISPED POTATOES.—The French

method of cooking potatoes affords a most agreeable dish. The potatoes are peeled, wiped and cut into thin slices, and thrown into a frying-pan containing an abundance of hot lard.

As soon as they become brown and crispy, they are thrown into a colander, to drain them, then sprinkle with salt, and serve hot.

## OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA GONE DEMOCRATIC.

For several days the overland wires have been down, but they are now in working order. Returns from Ohio show that that State has gone Democratic by nearly 10,000 majority. In Pennsylvania, the Democratic majority is between 5,000 and 10,000. In Ohio, negro suffrage was made an issue, and repudiated by the people by a majority of 40,000. We have nothing to say. The will of the majority is our law, and the result in Ohio only strengthens our convictions against universal suffrage. Iowa goes Republican, but last year's majority is greatly reduced.

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DENTISTRY.—Dr. Shrewsbury will

remain in town a few days next week.

He is a first-class workman, and all

who need his services should avail

themselves of this opportunity.

HENNING.—We learn from a gentle-

man who has been attending the Fair

this week, that a lady living near Dayton, Yamhill county, while walking

along the road leading from her house

to that of a neighbor's, was suddenly

assaulted by a strange man, who

with one blow, knocked her down,

from the effects of which she fainted.

The brute, after violating her person,

made good his escape, and all search

for him has been fruitless. The lady

was found shortly after the deed was

committed, still lying where the ruffian

had left her, and after repeated efforts

they succeeded in restoring animation

and life to her system, but terrible to

relate, her reason had flown, and she

still remained, at last account, a hopeless

unconscious being.

OCOCO VALLEY.—The Albany *Democrat* says: "Raymond S. Burkhart, Esq., of this county, one of its first settlers, and a full-blooded farmer, having recently returned from a trip across the Cascades Mountains, is so smitten with the effects of the cold, that he, together with sundry other good citizens, will soon

start on their line of march and go thither,

taking with them provisions, and

everything necessary for a sojourn

there during the coming winter. They

instead taking and improving claims

under the homestead law, for the benefit

of their boys. Mr. Burkhart, whom we deem an eminent practical man, is quite sanguine as regards

the richness of the soil, and the desirability

of the climate. We wish him and his associates the best of success."

ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE.—Before

the murder of the Scott family has fairly

passed from public thought, another

outrage occurred in the self-same section which

witnessed the death of the family spoken of.

A correspondent at Baker

City, Baker county, under date of Oct.

4, writes as follows: "We had scarcely

got over our grief on account of the

terrible massacre of the Scott family of

Burnt River, when the alarm again

comes to our ears—a man who had

formerly lived at Auburn was shot on

the Rye Valley road to Farewell Bend,

night before last, by Indians. The

shot took effect in the side, ranging

down, and without doubt will prove

fatal. So let us go and tell our Govern-

ment ever let it be thus!"—*Herald*.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn

that a fatal shooting affray occurred

at Blackfoot City on the evening of