# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded for patriots—punishment for traitors.
FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, June 20, 1868.


THE San Francisco *Examiner* admits that the Republican party has dropped the nigger. It would be just like Democracy to pick him up; they are always picking up little things, and besides, the nigger belongs to them, you know!

GOING IT BLIND.—The Democracy of Madison county, Illinois, at a Convention held on the 11th ultimo, unanimously adopted the following as their platform of principles: "Go it blind."

They went "it" so for some time and fell into the ditch.

ANDY Johnson says "the approaching elections will redeem the Nation *from misrule and usurpation.*" It is the only sober remark Andy has made for several years, and the Senate came within one vote of saving him the trouble of making it.

THERE are over fourteen hundred colored children in the schools of Wilmington, North Carolina. It is an infernal outrage against democracy, as a few years schooling will place them beyond the influence of that delectable party.

THE Polk County *Signal* wishes to know why there is so much "tom foolery" over the "Honorable Ex-President of the Southern Confederacy." It is probably because hemp is too high to admit of hanging the caitiff economically.

WITHDRAWN.—G. M. Hanson has withdrawn from his connection with the Marysville *Appeal*. If we mistake not, Mr. Hanson was Superintendent of the Smith River Reservation, near Crescent City, under Mr. Lincoln's first administration.

JASPER W., of the Lafayette *Courier*, comes out with an illustrated sheet. He publishes the photograph of a jackass beneath that of a huge negro, as a modest acknowledgment of his own identity.

THE Union men of Siskiyou County are up and alive. They are organizing Grant Clubs in every precinct. Are we to have any, or are all the Union men in this county subjugated?

THE Yreka *Journal* says: "Stickneys circus is coming northward." We hope it wont *stick* the people of Jacksonville as badly as the last one did.

CHIEF Justice Chase proposes to run the Democratic party a while and make a decent institution out of it. The first lesson will be Universal Suffrage.

TROUBLE IN PORTLAND.—The *Oregonian* denounces the conduct of the Democratic roughs at the City election last Monday, and darkly hints at a vigilance committee.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Salem *Record* says that McDonald is to retire from the editorial charge of the *Unionist*, which paper is to be conducted by W. A. McPherson.

THE Democracy are busy *Chasing* round for a Presidential candidate. They will find Salmon P. a fishy old subject.

THE Yamhill county paper says there has been a great awakening of the spirit of '76 among the Democracy. We hope it wont fall asleep again.

WENDELL Phillips says he had rather have Grant for President without a platform than Chase with the best platform that could be adopted.

N. J. Marshall was instantly killed by the falling of a tree near Oakland on the 3d inst. So says the *Ensign*.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is making fearful ravages at Lima. Two hundred are dying daily.

GEORGE C. Gorham, of California, has been elected Clerk of the U. S. Senate, vice Forney, resigned.

THE Chinese population of California numbers 80,000. Counting Governor Haight, it is 80,001.

THE late Democratic Legislature of Maryland abolished the 4th of July as a holiday in the public schools.

THE Salem *Record* has entered on its second year.

## The White Man's Party.

We met a son of Erin a few days ago seeking work. He had just come from California. He gave a lamentable account of the scarcity of labor in that State, and after unbosoming himself freely, declared that it was the work of the Democratic party. "Begorra," said he, "they tould us they were the white man's party, and would dhrive ivery divil of a Chinaman out of the country if they got the election." "They got it, and look at thim now." The divil the one's left, but by the powers, it's faster and thicker they're coming; and it's everywhere you'll see the yellow mugs of the dirty haythens crowdin the white men and dhrivin thim out of the country, instead." "It's great things the Dimocrats have done for the country; there's ould Haight, that we thought would be a white man—goes to dhrinkin and toastin and rollickin wid the ratsatin bastes, and axin thim to lave China and come here, and welcom; bedad maybe it's voters he'd be makin of them, the scandalous ould bilk!" "It's badly sould, the poor man is," continued he, "when he votes with a party that's crowdin him out wid the nayger and the Chinamen, and God torgive me if Dimocracy iver gets my vote again wid its false pretinces and its humbuggery." "Shure, it was thim that brought the yellow divils to the Coast, and when the Republicans wanted to tax the divil out of thim, the Dimocrats stopped it, for they wanted chape labor." By me sowl it's a purty white man's party dimocracy is, and it and me's done." We parted with him, feeling satisfied that the eyes of another working man had been opened, and satisfied also that every democratic victory would eventually open the eyes of thousands more.

"ALWAYS THE SAME."—Any person who reads the accounts of the Southern elections, must at once perceive the unchangeable nature of Democracy, and be convinced that it is everywhere the same. In the North, Democrats are "nigger-haters;" in the South, they go down on their knees to them, and tell them that the Yankees and foreigners will come down South and gobble up all the land if they do not vote the Democratic ticket. In the North, they hold up the nigger as a monster of social gloom, that will go and plump himself right down in church, and elsewhere, beside the white wives and daughters of the land; and in the South they hold up the foreigner as an execrable monster that will inevitably come and plump himself right down beside the nigger. The more we hear of Democracy, the more we are convinced that it *is* unchangeable,—that it knows no progression,—that it is the most shameless, lying, double-dealing, traitorous, grovelling organization that ever the country was cursed with, and only regret that there is no hope of its changing as long as ignorance flourishes and makes men fall easy dupes to it.

ABOUT JURIES.—In the case of General Cole, lately tried at Albany, (N. Y.), for murder, the jury came in with a verdict of disagreement—six for conviction for murder, six for acquittal. Before their final discharge, the six for conviction, upon a suggestion of the Court, were willing to find a verdict of manslaughter, but those for acquittal would not yield. The circumstance makes one think that juries are very singular institutions, and not always the best medium of justice. Here were twelve men, who all heard the same evidence; six made up their minds that the prisoner ought to be hanged; six held him guiltless. Subsequently, six come to the conclusion, without having heard a word of additional evidence, that hanging was most too severe. The case in point is one of those calculated to shake reliance in our civilized but uncertain mode of administering justice, and impel enquiry into the instability of human things generally.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.—The San Francisco *Examiner*, speaking of the Oregon election, exclaims with the wildest enthusiasm, "The country is safe!" Inasmuch as it required the importation of about a couple of thousand of the Kuklux-Klan to carry the election in this State for the Democracy, we presume the *Examiner* refers to the part of the country from which they made their exodus. There would be quite as much sense in congratulating the city of San Francisco on the arrival of a few hundred graduates from the London "Thieves University," to assist in the moral and industrial progress of the commercial center of the Pacific Coast.

## The Humboldt Branch.

We learn by our Washington correspondence that Mr. Pengra has become satisfied of the impossibility of securing Congressional aid for a branch railroad to tap the great Pacific Trunk by way of Diamond Peak. Meeting with the opposition of our whole delegation, and with that of other citizens of Oregon in Washington, he has started back in disgust. We also have the bill of Mr. Mallory, asking for assistance for a branch road to run through Rogue river and Umpqua vallies—cross the Cascade range bordering on the east of this valley, pass through the Link river settlements, and continue by Surprise valley to the line of the Pacific Railroad. As the topographical character of the country from Ashland to the head of the Willamette valley is of such a character, that the aid asked for might conflict with the Oregon Central, the bill provides for the consolidation of the two companies from such point where conflict might ensue. The effect of the bill will really be to grant additional aid to the Oregon Central until it reaches this valley, or perhaps the Klamath Basin, and assist in pushing forward the work to speedy completion. The Oregon Central will end at the State boundry, and a lateral branch from it to the Pacific road would certainly force the completion of the California and Oregon road in order to reap some of the advantages that will certainly be gained by us. We have strong hope that the bill may become a law, perhaps at the present session, and if it does, we may soon expect an industrial activity not heretofore experienced in Oregon. If Government can be induced to bestow half the sum per mile, necessary to build it, we candidly believe that in ten years it would save that amount in transportation of supplies, munitions of war, and mails, besides having aided our young State to population and wealth. Without such aid we can expect but little prosperity; and we believe that Congress is called upon, not only by duty, but by interest, to give it speedily.

## After a Tartar.

The Democracy are intent on acting the role of the guardsman at the battle of Waterloo, who in attempting to make a prisoner of a French Cossack, was captured himself. They are setting a snare to capture Chief Justice Chase, one of the most consistent defenders of universal liberty and equal rights on this broad continent; and if they should succeed in elevating him to the Presidency, they will discover that they have "caught a Tartar." Next to U. S. Grant, Mr. Chase is our decided choice for President; and if elected to that high position by any party, we would regard his election as a very slight calamity indeed. Chase would be to Democracy exactly what Andrew Johnson has been to us; and if we had a vote in the Democratic National Convention, it should certainly be cast for him. It is very improbable, however, that the Democratic party has decency enough to throw off the mask and put forward a Statesman who is pledged by the acts of a life time to universal suffrage, as their candidate, although it should be their only hope.

GENTLE STOCK.—Two of Meyer's four year old Coburg colts were purchased last Saturday by Frank Wilton. They had never had even a rope on them, but on Sunday were working together in harness quite gently. On Monday they were shod without any trouble. We are glad to see such stock taken down into California, as it is no discredit to Oregon, but a good advertisement.

SPLENDID MACHINE.—Howard & Smith have received their "four side" planer, and expect to have it running to-day. It is a splendid piece of machinery—planes both sides and both edges of a board at once, and must greatly reduce the price of building.

BRIEF CAREER.—Rosenheim has been defeated for Councilman in Portland. His political career was brief; he went up like a champagne cork, and came down like a dead cat.

TO-MORROW and Monday will be the longest days of the year, there being 15 hours and 30 minutes between sunrise and sunset.

BOYD, (Democratic), was elected Mayor of Portland on Monday last by 164 majority.

A very brilliant meteor was seen flashing across the Southern horizon a few evenings since, from this point.

## Democratic Principles—A Dialogue.

A foreigner, anxious to study the present condition of American politics, recently inquired of a prominent Democrat what are the present principles of the Democratic party? The following dialogue ensued:

*Democrat.* Why, sir, the Democratic party has always been frank in the statement of its principles. You have only to read the platform adopted at its last National Convention, and you will find them set forth in full.

*Foreigner.* I have read it, and find the only distinctive point in it to be "that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by war, there ought to be an immediate cessation of hostilities." I suppose the triumph of the Government over the rebellion in the fifth year of the war must have obliged the Democratic party to admit that they were mistaken.

*Dem.* Mistaken! Sir, the Democratic party was never mistaken. But, on reflection, I perceive that the present principles of the party are not stated in its platform. The first is that this is a white man's country, and that black men have no constitutional right to vote, especially in reconstructing the Southern States, and no human power can give them the right.

*For.* You have heard of Noah Webster, have you not?

*Dem.* Heard of him—yes; and he was not only the best lexicographer of the English language, but he was a straight-out-old-fashioned Connecticut Democrat.

*For.* Well, he defines a Democrat to be "one who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. How is it that a man can be a Democrat solely because he opposes that doctrine?"

*Dem.* Politics have changed since Webster's time. He did not regard negroes as men.

*For.* Indeed! He defines a negro to be "one belonging to the black race of *men*."

*Dem.* Well, Webster is a mere pedagogue. Our statesmen have thought differently.

*For.* Who are your statesmen?

*Dem.* Andrew Jackson and——

*For.* But Jackson led the free negroes to the polls, and voted with them side by side.

*Dem.* Oh, yes, we would be perfectly willing to *lead* them to the polls, but the mischief is, they won't be led. They march to the polls in platoons to vote against *us*. But this is not our principal point now that negro suffrage has prevailed all the South; we have financial policies. The national bonds should be taxed, and what is left of their value after paying the tax should be paid in greenbacks.

*For.* What is a greenback?

*Dem.* It is the promise of the United States to pay a certain sum of money without interest.

*For.* And are the greenbacks ever to be paid?

*Dem.* No; they are to circulate as currency.

*For.* How long will they circulate as currency after it is announced that they are never to be paid? And how much will they be worth per dollar?

*Dem.* That's none of my business. The Black Republicans issued them, and they must take care of them.

*For.* But Democrats hold them, and will suffer by their repudiation.

*Dem.* Well, we'll consent to lose what we have in greenbacks in order to break down the aristocratic bondholders.

*For.* Who are they?

*Dem.* The rich men, the Astors, the Stewarts, &c.

*For.* But I am told these men hold no bonds, and that nearly all your bonds are owned, directly or indirectly, by poor men.

*Dem.* It must be mighty indirect, then; I'm sure I don't own any.

*For.* Let us see. Have you any money in bank?

*Dem.* A little; and my wife has a deposit in the savings banks, which she has saved from her cheese and butter.

*For.* You are both bondholders, then. Are your lives insured?

*Dem.* We have a policy on our house.

*For.* What, are you such aristocratic bondholders?

*Dem.* How is that?

*For.* Nearly all the national bonds owned in this country are held by the national banks, savings banks, life, fire, and marine insurance and trust companies. These companies in turn are merely agents for those who insure and deposit, and do business with them. In New York State the savings banks alone hold $49,000,000 in bonds. Those of Massachusetts $25,000,000; those of Rhode Island, 13,000,000; and, including the other thirty-four States, it is safe to say that their savings banks alone hold $300,000,000, and that these represent the savings of three millions of poor people. The number of depositors in New York and Massachusests, together, amount to 804,501 persons, all of whom are poor, and their humble savings would be swept away by repudiating the national debt, one-seventh of which is due to them.

*Dem.* Is that so?

For. Moreover, the life and insurance companies of New York alone hold $66,000,000 in national bonds. How many should you estimate were held by the insurance companies of the entire country?

Dem. Perhaps $300,000,000 more. I don't know.

For. Nor I; but suppose it to be as you say. Now you know that the national banks own $340,000,000 in the bonds, and that the class who own and do business with these banks are not at all millionaires. They are well to do business men, and no more. About $500,000,000 of our bonds are held as investments in Germany, mainly by persons of moderate means who had faith in the stability of our Republican institutions. Besides there are, all over the country, trust estates, and money of persons of moderate means, which have been invested directly in the bonds. The amount of these can hardly be less than $200,000,000. Here, then, we have a grand total of $1,740,000,000 of the interest-bearing portion of the national debt, which amounts to about $2,000,000,000, belonging to people who cannot be called capitalists, leaving, say, $280,000,000 for the aristocratic bondholders.

Dem. Some of your figures rest upon supposition, but, as it is impossible to arrive at the exact figures, we can only arrive at them by estimates from the facts actually known. Your statement is new to me, and I must think of it.

For. Are there any other principles of the Democratic party on which you can give me any information.

Dem. None at present.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RECORDED.—The first mortgage or deed of trust from the California and Oregon Railroad Company, for the California branch, to David S. Dodge and Eugene Kelley, of New York, as Trustees, has been filed in the County Clerk's office in this city. The bond or mortgage is equal in amount to forty bonds, or $40,000 per mile, provided the entire road is built, but allows only thirty bonds per mile for the first 150 miles of road, payable within twenty years from the first of January 1868, with interest at six per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin, and the interest to be semi-annually. The conditions are that the road shall be built from the Central Pacific railroad in the Sacramento Valley to the Southern boundary of Oregon, and the distance is estimated at 313 miles. The mortgage of the company to its Trustees, is their capital to commence with, and the extra $10,000 per mile for full completion of the road, is offered as an inducement to finish it through the more difficult portion of the route towards the Oregon line. Judging from the indications presented in this bond on record, it appears to us that there is no doubt but what the road will run as originally surveyed, via. Soda Springs and Yreka. At what particular point it will be joined by the Oregon branch, we cannot say, but suppose it will be over the Siskiyou Mountain. The bond on record is a very lengthy document, and includes in its provisions all the State and United States franchises, which positively state that this road shall be built through the Sacramento and Shasta Valleys in California, and the Rogue River, Umpqua and Willamette Valleys in Oregon. The distance of 313 miles from the Central Pacific railroad in the Sacramento Valley, to the Oregon line is also about the exact distance of the Elliott survey via Yreka.—*Yreka Journal.*

## FIXED TO STAY.

DEVLIN—MURPHY—Married at the Catholic Church, June 14th, 1868, by Rev. Father Blanchet, Mr. John Devlin to Miss Anna Murphy. All of Jackson county.