

**FRANCO-AMERICAN**  
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,  
OPPOSITE THE  
Odd Fellow's Hall,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Travelers and resident boarders will find  
**MADAME D' ROBOAM'S**  
**SEDS AND BEDDING**

Placed in first class order, and in every  
way superior to any in this section, and  
surpassed by any in the State.

HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED,  
And a plentiful supply of the best of every  
thing the market affords will be ob-  
tained for

**HER TABLE.**  
No troubled will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

**P. B. COFFIN,**  
**HOUSE PAINTER,**

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE  
stock of materials and tools formerly be-  
longing to Costello & Coffin. Mr. Costello  
having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue  
the business, and can be found at his shop,  
Corner of C and Third Streets,  
prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner  
and at reasonable rates.

Jacksonville, Oct. 13, 1867. oct13tf

**EL DORADO,**

N. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. Sts. Jacksonville, O.

**S. M. FARREN.**

NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN!

**THEY GO TO PREATER'S**  
**BROOM MANUFACTORY**

AND BUY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Factory on corner of Oregon and Main Sts.,  
by the Odd Fellow's Hall, and opposite the  
Franco-American Restaurant.

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-6m

**LIME! LIME!**

BUILDERS, AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE  
lime, will find a constant supply, of the  
best quality, in quantities to suit, at my shop  
on Main street, between Oregon and Third,  
opposite Muller & Brentano's store. In my ab-  
sence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon custom-  
ers.

**STONE CUTTING**  
AND  
**Stone Mason Work**

done on terms to suit the times. Orders from  
the country will receive prompt attention.

**JOHN R. PEACOCK,**  
Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

**Administrator's Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE  
undersigned has been duly appointed by  
the County Court of Josephine county, State  
of Oregon, as the Administrator of the estate  
of Augustus Clark, deceased, late of Josephine  
county, Oregon.

All persons having claims against said es-  
tate are requested to present them with proper  
vouchers to me, at my residence, in Sucker  
Creek Valley, Josephine county, Oregon, with-  
in six months from the date hereof. All per-  
sons indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment.

**TRUMAN H. ROWLEE,**  
Sucker Creek, June 15th, 1868. jy4-4w.

**BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.**

NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Fac-  
tory, we are now prepared to give our whole  
attention to our Leather and Finding business.  
On hand, direct from France, Calif & Kip,  
Domestic Leather, Boot Lugs, etc.

**JOHN G. HEIN, | L. FAYRE, | JOHN BRAY,**  
New York | Paris, | San Francisco.

Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco,  
416 Battery Street.

**To Foundrymen**  
**AND BLACKSMITHS.**

Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON  
**1,000 Tons,**

In Store and Afloat, for sale by  
**J. R. DOYLE,**  
413 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco.

**CHURNS.**  
**MENDENALL'S PATENT.**

THE CHURNS ARE NOW BEING MANU-  
factured by Howard & Smith in Jackso-  
nvile. The public are invited to call and exam-  
ine them. The fact that they will churn bet-  
ter in the short space of from two to five min-  
utes, will convince the most skeptical that they  
are far superior to anything of the kind ever  
before offered to the public. They are besides,  
self cleaners, no scrubbing or washing by hand  
necessary to keep them perfectly clean.

May 29th, 1868. G. B. BLOOD, n59-4f.

**NEW SHEEP WASH**  
A large supply of this necessary medicine for  
sheep, may now be had at  
**MULLER & BRENTANO'S,**  
jull18no2

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. NO. 29

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**Peter Britt,**  
**Photographic Artist,**  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
**Ambrotypes,**  
**Photographs,**  
**Cartes de Visite**  
DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.  
**Pictures Reduced**  
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck  
Hospital, on Oregon Street.

**DR. E. H. GREENMAN,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth  
Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent  
counties, and attend promptly to professional  
calls. feb21f

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S**  
**BATH ROOMS,**  
In the Overbeck Hospital,  
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,  
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

**F. GRUBE, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
OFFICE removed to California Street,  
South side.  
Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-f

**DR. LEWIS GANUNG,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND**  
**Obstetrician.**  
WILL attend to any who may require his  
services. Office adjoining N. Langell's  
shoe shop, on north side California Street,  
Jacksonville. nov21f

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**STAR OF THE UNION**  
CELEBRATED  
**STOMACH BITTERS!**  
These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely  
vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurt-  
ful ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most  
agreeable drink. The market is flooded with  
poisonous compounds, but THE Bitters made  
from the purest extracts of valuable roots, herbs  
and berries, are admirably adapted to the cure of  
all affections of the stomach, kidneys, liver and  
bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhoea,  
Loss of Appetite, &c. For sale everywhere.  
A. FINKELBAUM, SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
COR. CANAL AND JACKSON STS. SAN FRANCISCO.

**DR. HUFELAND'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!**  
The best Purifier of the Blood!  
A Pleasant Tonic!  
A Very Agreeable Drink!  
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on  
the secretions of the kidneys, bowels,  
stomach and liver!  
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor,  
drug and grocery stores.

**NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!**  
J. G. FARRIS, Proprietor.  
TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,  
july15-18-68.

**I. O. G. T.**  
**ALPHA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. G. T., HOLDS**  
its regular meetings on Tuesday evening  
of each week, at the District School House, in  
Jacksonville. LODGE opens at 7 1/2 o'clock,  
DEGREE MEETINGS the last Tuesday of each  
month, after adjournment of SUBORDINATE  
LODGE.  
All members of the Order in good standing  
are cordially invited to be present.  
D. M. C. GAULT, W. C. T.  
J. R. WADE, Sec'y.  
Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. feb8-1f

**Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.**  
HOLD their regular communications  
on the Wednesday Evenings or preced-  
ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, ORE-  
GON.  
C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y. A. MARTIN, W. M.

**THE OREGON SENTINEL.**  
PUBLISHED  
Every Saturday Morning by  
**B. F. DOWELL,**  
OFFICE, CORNER C & THIRD STREETS.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
For one year, in advance, four dollars; if  
not paid within the first six months of the year,  
five dollars; if not paid until the expiration  
of the year, six dollars.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion,  
three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one  
dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be  
made to those who advertise by the year.  
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

**The Last Tear I Shed.**  
The last tear I shed, was the warm one that fell,  
As I knelt there dear mother, and bade thee farewell;  
When I saw thee deep anguish impressed in thy face,  
And felt, for the last time, a mother's embrace;  
And heard thy choked accents, impassioned and wild,  
God bless thee forever, God bless thee my child!

I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me,  
When youngest and dearest, I sat on thy knee;  
Of thy love to me ever so fondly expressed,  
As I grew up to manhood, unceasingly heard;  
Of thy prayers when right, and the chiding when wrong,  
While wayward with passions unyielding and strong.

I thought of thy counsel, unheeded or spurned,  
As nith had entwined or anger had burned,  
And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay,  
Thou didst nurse me and soothe me by night and by day,  
How much I had been both thy sorrow and joy,  
And my feelings overflowed, and I wept like a boy.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now  
There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow;  
The visions of hope and of glory are gone,  
And I think of my boyhood, the feeling is there;  
Alone! ay, alone, though some kind one there be,  
There are none here to love me, to love me like thee.

My mother, dear mother, old hearted they deem  
The rebel armies in battle, this,  
Then, is the issue, a continuance of the  
war; a renewal of the rebellion; be-  
cause it is either of that, or it is sub-  
mission and acquiescence to what has  
been done.

**The Real Issues.**  
SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON—THE AIMS  
OF DEMOCRACY EXPOSED—REVOLU-  
TIONARY DESIGNS DISCLOSED IN THEIR  
PLATFORM AND BLAIR'S LETTER.  
The following are the eloquent and  
truthful remarks made by Senator  
Morton on Thursday, in speaking upon the  
joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds relative  
to the representation of the South-  
ern States in the electoral college:

Mr. President, I do not rise so much  
to discuss the merits of these several  
propositions as to say that I shall vote  
for that made by the Senator from Ver-  
mont, (Mr. Edmunds) believing that  
it is more specific and direct, than the  
other two; but perhaps any one of them  
would answer the purpose.

I desire, however, to say one word  
in regard to the importance of this  
measure. We have been noting the  
proceedings of a convention held in the  
city of New York, which has but just  
adjourned. I have read the resolutions  
adopted by that convention, the plat-  
form of principles it has laid down,  
and upon which its candidates have  
been placed; and I wish to call the  
attention of the Senate to the issue that  
is presented to the country by this  
platform and by the character of these  
candidates.

General Grant, in his letter of accept-  
ance said, "let us have peace;" but  
the Democratic party by their conven-  
tion in New York have said, "let us  
have war; there shall be no peace."  
They have declared in substance, I  
might say perhaps in direct terms,  
that the reconstruction of these States  
under the several acts of Congress  
shall not be permitted to stand, but  
shall be overturned by military force  
if they get the power. They have an-  
nounced that there shall be no peace  
in this country; that there shall be no  
settlement of our troubles, except upon  
the condition of the triumph of those  
who have been in the rebellion. This  
platform and these nominations are a  
declaration of renewal of the rebellion.  
Let me call your attention to a part  
of the eighth resolution in regard to this  
very question. In speaking of the re-  
construction of the States, they go on  
to say that the power to regulate suff-  
rage exists with each State, making  
no difference between loyal States that  
have been at peace and States that  
have been in rebellion, putting them  
all upon the same footing.

"And that any attempt by Congress  
on any pretext whatever,"  
That is, upon the "pretext" of the  
rebellion, if you please,  
"to deprive any State of this right, or  
interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant  
usurpation of power which can find no  
warrant in the Constitution; and, if  
sanctioned by the people, will subvert  
our form of Government."

They declare that the interference of  
Congress with suffrage in States that  
have been in rebellion, though that in-  
terference may be absolutely necessary,  
as we have found it, to the reconstruc-  
tion of the States, is unconstitutional,  
and that no justification can be found  
for it, and that it will subvert our  
form of government.  
Mr. Howard. Read the rest of it.  
Mr. Morton. Yes, sir; I will read  
the balance of it:  
"And can only end in a single cen-  
tralized and consolidated Government,

in which the separate existence of the  
States will be entirely absorbed, and  
an unqualified despotism be establish-  
ed in place of a Federal Union of co-  
equal States, and that we regard the  
reconstruction acts (so called) of Con-  
gress as such—usurpations and un-  
constitutional, revolutionary and void."  
This convention has called upon the  
rebels of the South to regard these  
governments organized by authority  
of acts of Congress by the people of  
those States as usurpations, unconsti-  
tutional and void, and has thereby in-  
vited them again to insurrection and  
rebellion. That is what the resolution  
means. That is where the Demo-  
cratic party has placed itself, and its  
candidate, that there shall be no acqui-  
escence in the action of Congress, but  
that continued resistance is and shall  
be their policy. They have replied to  
General Grant by saying, "there shall  
be no peace, but the war shall be re-  
newed." There can be no other policy  
for that party unless it acquiesces. If  
it does not accept these reconstruction  
acts, there can be no policy but that  
of resistance and a renewal of the war.  
They declare these reconstruction acts  
to be unconstitutional and void. Be-  
ing void, nobody is bound to regard  
them; they have no authority over any  
one to coerce or to punish; and may be  
resisted by any one with impunity.  
That is not the language of this resolu-  
tion, but it is the substance and the  
meaning of it; and in consequence of  
this it received the endorsement and  
the approbation of the hundreds of re-  
bels who were in that convention from  
the South, men who organized the rebel  
government, and organized and led  
the rebel armies in battle. This, then,  
is the issue, a continuance of the  
war; a renewal of the rebellion; be-  
cause it is either of that, or it is sub-  
mission and acquiescence to what has  
been done.

But, Mr. President, we are not left  
to grope for the meaning of this con-  
vention; we are not left even to seek  
for it by inference. We have a letter  
of General Francis P. Blair, written, I  
believe, less than one week ago, and  
this letter has been endorsed by that  
convention this afternoon by his nomi-  
nation as their candidate for the Vice  
Presidency. At least I am informed  
that he has been nominated.

Mr. Pomeroy. Let us have the letter  
read. I want to hear it.  
Mr. Morton. It is as much a part  
of this platform as if it was incorporat-  
ed in it, for the ink was hardly dry  
before it was endorsed by his nomi-  
nation. I ask the Secretary to read the  
clause of this letter that I have mark-  
ed.

Mr. Conkling, Mr. Pomeroy, and  
others. Let him read the whole letter,  
so that it can go into the Globe.  
Mr. Morton. I will ask the Secre-  
tary to read the whole letter, espec-  
ially that which is distinctly marked.

Several Senators. Let us have the  
whole letter.  
The President pro tempore. The  
letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:  
"WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1868.  
"DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your  
inquiries I beg leave to say that I leave  
to you to determine, on consultation  
with my friends from Missouri, wheth-  
er my name shall be presented to the  
Democratic convention, and to submit  
the following, as what I consider the  
real and only issue in this contest:

"The reconstruction policy of the  
Radicals will be complete before the  
next election; the States so long ex-  
cluded will have been admitted; ne-  
gro suffrage established and the carpet-  
baggers installed in their seats in  
both branches of Congress. There is  
no possibility of changing the  
political character of the Senate,  
even if the Democrats should elect  
their President and a majority of the  
popular branch of Congress. We can-  
not, therefore, undo the Radical plan  
of reconstruction by Congressional ac-  
tion; the Senate will continue a bar  
to its repeal. Must we submit to it?  
How can it be overturned? It can  
only be overturned by the authority of  
the Executive, who is sworn to main-  
tain the Constitution, and who will  
do his duty if he allows the Consti-  
tution to perish under a series of Con-  
gressional enactments which are in pal-  
pable violation of its fundamental prin-  
ciples.

"If the President elected by the Demo-  
cracy enforces or permits others to  
enforce these reconstruction acts, the  
Radicals by the accession of twenty  
spurious Senators and fifty Representa-  
tives will control both branches of  
Congress, and his Administration will  
be as powerless as the present one of  
Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore  
the Government and the Constitution,  
and that is for the President elect to  
declare these acts null and void, com-  
pel the army to undo its usurpations  
at the South, disperse the carpet-bag  
State governments, allow the white  
people to reorganize their own govern-  
ments, and elect Senators and Repre-  
sentatives. The House of Representa-  
tives will contain a majority of Demo-

crats from the North, and they will ad-  
mit the Representatives elected by the  
white people of the South, and with  
the cooperation of the President it will  
not be difficult to compel the Senate  
to submit once more to the obligations  
of the Constitution. It will not be  
able to withstand the public judg-  
ment, if distinctly invoked and clearly  
expressed on this fundamental issue,  
and it is the sure way to avoid all fu-  
ture strife to put the issue plainly to  
the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and  
only question which we should allow  
to control us: Shall we submit to the  
usurpations by which the Government  
has been overthrown, or shall we exert  
ourselves for its full and complete re-  
stitution? It is idle to talk of bonds,  
greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and  
the public credit. What can a Demo-  
cratic President do in regard to any of  
these, with a Congress in both branches  
controlled by the carpet-baggers and  
their allies? He will be powerless to  
stop the supplies by which idle negroes  
are organized into political clubs—by  
which an army is maintained to pro-  
tect these vagabonds in their outrages  
upon the ballot. These, and things  
like these, eat up the revenue and de-  
stroy the credit—make the difference be-  
tween gold and greenbacks. We must  
restore the Constitution before we can  
restore the finances and to do this we  
must have a President who will exe-  
cute the will of the people by trampling  
into dust the usurpation of Congress,  
known as the reconstruction acts. I  
wish to stand before the Convention  
upon this issue, but it is one which em-  
braces everything else that is of value  
in its large and comprehensive results.  
It is the one thing that includes all that  
is worth a contest, and without it  
there is nothing that gives dignity,  
honor, or value to the struggle.

"Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR,  
"COLONEL JAMES O. BROADHEAD."  
Mr. President, that is the Democra-  
tic platform. General Blair, whatever  
you may say of him, is a bold, out-  
spoken man, and he spoke the sentiments  
of that Convention. He says, "upon  
these sentiments I want to stand before  
the convention;" and upon those sen-  
timents he was nominated. Therefore,  
I say that the language of the Demo-  
cratic convention at New York to the  
whole country is, war; resistance by  
force of arms to Congressional legisla-  
tion; the overthrow by force of arms of  
the governments that have been erected  
in the rebel States under the laws en-  
acted by Congress; the continuance of  
this rebellion; continuance of this strug-  
gle, in a somewhat different form, but  
still the same struggle, contending for  
the same principle. It is now announ-  
ced formally, not at Montgomery, not  
at Richmond, but at New York. The  
country need not be at any loss to un-  
derstand the character of the contest  
upon which we are entering. It is  
not one of peace and acquiescence, of  
consolidation whereby the ravages of  
war may be repaired; but it is a new  
declaration of war, a new announce-  
ment of the rebellion under somewhat  
different circumstances, but under cir-  
cumstances formidable, dangerous and  
solemn. Let the country look the  
struggle in the face.

General Blair has said truly that all  
that is said about greenbacks and  
bonds and questions of finance is mere  
nonsense. The great issue is the ques-  
tion of overturning the new State Gov-  
ernments by force, the restoration of  
the power of the rebels, or as they call  
it the white men's government in those  
States; and all the rest is leather and  
prunella. We owe a debt of gratitude  
to General Blair for his frankness.  
There need be no deception practiced  
now, and there can be none. There  
can be no other issue presented sub-  
stantially to us but that of the future  
peace of this country. If Seymour  
shall be elected upon that platform, he  
stands pledged to use the army of the  
United States for the purpose of over-  
turning the governments that have  
been established in the South by the  
voice of the whole people, and by that  
army to place the power back again  
into the hands of the rebels. They  
were there with him in that convention.  
They have given to him their counsel.  
They have endorsed Mr. Seymour, and  
the convention and all have endorsed  
General Francis P. Blair.

I know that we shall be told in the  
Northwest that they intend to have  
the same currency for the Government  
and the people, for the bondholder and  
the laborer. They will proclaim taxa-  
tion of the bonds as the great issue up-  
on which they expect to get votes;  
but that will all be a deception. The  
great issue underlying the whole con-  
test, and we have the solemn declara-  
tion of their candidate for Vice Presi-  
dent to that effect, will be the renewal  
of the war, to overturn the State gov-  
ernments that have just been establish-  
ed under the acts of Congress. Gen-  
eral Blair has relieved the Republican  
party of a great deal of labor. He has  
unmasked the enemy with whom we  
have to deal, and he has placed be-  
fore the country the very issue, peace  
or war.

Letter From B. F. Dowell.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1868.  
THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR PRES-  
IDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT  
Are now before the people. The great  
Democratic mountain has been in labor  
in the city of New York during  
the past week, and it has truly brought  
forth "two little blind mice"—Horia-  
tio Seymour, of New York, for Presi-  
dent, and Franklin P. Blair, of Missou-  
ri, for Vice President.

Mr. Seymour was born in 1811, in  
Pomroy, Onondago county New York.  
He began life as a lawyer in Utica.  
At the age of thirty he entered polit-  
ical life, and in 1841 was elected to the  
State Legislature, where he served  
three successive terms, and was chosen  
for Speaker of the lower house during  
his last year's service in that body. In  
1850, Mr. Seymour was nominated  
by the Democratic party for Governor  
of the State. He was defeated, run-  
ning behind the rest of the Democra-  
tic ticket, which was elected by hand-  
some majorities. In 1852, Mr. Seymour  
was more fortunate, being elected by  
about three thousand majority. Mr.  
Seymour's administration was signal-  
ized by the veto of the Maine Liquor  
law. At the end of his term, he was  
again brought forward as a candidate  
for Governor, but was defeated by My-  
ron H. Clark, Republican, who was  
elected over Mr. Seymour by a plural-  
ity of about two hundred votes, 22,000  
Democratic votes having been cast for  
Greene C. Bronson. On the first of  
January, 1855, Mr. Seymour retired  
from office, but in 1862 he was again  
elected Governor of New York, and  
served until 1864.

During his term as Governor of New  
York, he became notorious by his op-  
position to the draft, and his affiliation  
with the rioters of New York, which  
elicited a sharp rebuke from President  
Lincoln, in which Mr. Lincoln flatly  
told Mr. Seymour he would enforce  
the draft in New York City, if it took  
a hundred thousand soldiers to do it.

Mr. Seymour was nominated in 1864,  
for Governor, but his conduct during  
his previous term, was so obnoxious to  
the loyal citizens of New York, that  
he was beaten by Governor Fenton.

Mr. Seymour is a politician, shrewd  
and full of wily tricks.  
The above record shows he has no  
prestige for uniform success, which is so  
powerful an element in a political contest.

Frank P. Blair, the Democratic  
candidate for Vice President, is a renegade  
Republican. A true Johnsonite, with  
strong political rebel convictions. He  
is to-day a more dangerous rebel than  
Jeff Davis. This is apparent from his  
recent letter to Mr. James O. Broad-  
head, dated the 30th of June, which  
was written from this city for the ex-  
press purpose of inducing the Demo-  
cratic Convention to nominate him for  
President. (See letter in another column.)

The Democracy has endorsed this  
infamous doctrine by nominating Mr.  
Blair for Vice President. Grant says  
"give us peace." Mr. Blair says the  
President with the army "must dis-  
perse the carpet-bag State Govern-  
ments" at the "South." This means  
war. It means that all the reconstruc-  
tion acts of Congress shall be set at de-  
fiance by the will and power of a Demo-  
cratic President. We are for "peace,"  
the Democrats are for war. In 1860  
the Democratic party South commen-  
ced the war, and the Democratic party  
North told them they would succeed,  
and that it was unconstitutional to co-  
erce a State. Now the same party  
tells them, "you have been conquered  
and you have no right to secede; but  
negro suffrage is unconstitutional, and  
the reconstruction acts are unconstitu-  
tional; commence your war again and  
we will help you. It is true under the  
leadership of loyal men, eight of the  
Southern States have been reconstruc-  
ted and brought back into the Union."  
This has been done against the protest  
of the Democracy. The Democracy  
see and know this is final, and that  
nothing but revolution can ever  
overthrow it. Hence to get control of  
the Government, and to get place and  
power, the Democrats propose to in-  
augurate another war, and again drive  
these eight States from the Union, and  
place them again under the control of  
the secessionists and traitors. This  
Democratic aspirant for the Presidency  
has been a conspirator against the  
Government for the last four years.  
The Democratic party have marched  
under the war banner of the South for  
the last eight years. It is the motto  
they now emblazon on their banner for  
this contest. Our motto is the restora-  
tion of the Union on a peaceful and  
loyal basis. We work under the en-  
sign of peace, for the restoration of  
three more States. We intend to do  
it with loyal negro votes if possible,  
without the shedding of another drop of  
blood. The Democracy raises the ban-  
ner of war for the expulsion of eight  
States which have been already re-  
stored. This is the issue which is now  
before the American people. Seymour,  
blinded by party zeal in 1864, encour-  
aged and apologized for the Demo-  
cratic riot in New York. Blair, blinded  
by the same party zeal and love of  
office, now proposes to renew the con-  
test of 1861. They are truly "two lit-  
tle blind mice," who now propose to  
lead the American people into the aw-  
ful guilt of another civil war. The elec-  
tion in November will show these  
blind leaders have but few followers.  
Not half as many South nor near as  
many North as in 1861. Union men  
of Oregon, do your duty and U. S.  
Grant will be the next President and  
Schuyler Colfax will be the next Vice  
President. Then "peace" and union  
will rule and reign throughout the  
United States.

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