

# The Democratic News.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870.

## Democratic State Convention.

By virtue of the action of the Democratic State Convention, which was held at Portland, on Thursday, March 19th, 1868, and of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was held at the same place, on Jan. 8th, 1870, the Democratic State Convention will be held at

Albany, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870.

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the purpose of nominating Governor, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Printer, Judge of Second District, Judge of Third District, and Judge of Fifth District, to be supported at the next June election.

By order of said Committee, representation to said Convention was based on the vote cast for Democratic Congressman at the last election, giving to each county one delegate for every seventy-five Democratic votes cast, and one delegate for every fraction of thirty-eight and over, but allowing each county at least one delegate therein; which rule of apportionment will give to the several counties the following number of delegates, to wit:

Benton	7
Baker	8
Clatsop	1
Coos	3
Curry	1
Columbia	2
Douglas	9
Grant	6
Jackson	11
Josephine	2
Lane	11
Linn	17
Marion	14
Multnomah	16
Polk	9
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	7
Union	7
Washington	4
Wasco	8
Yamhill	8
Total	158

The time for holding the County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention, was left by the Committee to the several County Committees, whose duty it will be to provide therefor.

The Committee would respectfully urge prompt action on the part of the Democracy of the several counties.

L. F. GROVER,  
Chairman.  
V. TREVITT,  
Secretary.

With proper management the ratification of this amendment will give us in Oregon 200 colored votes, and elect the entire Republican ticket at the June election. At the Presidential election Grant only lacked 164 votes of getting the electoral vote of Oregon. There are upwards of two hundred colored voters in Oregon. Nine-tenths of this class vote the Republican ticket throughout the United States.

This is the reason why Democrats howl for a "white man's government;" and this is one reason why we favor the Fifteenth Amendment. Our colored population show they deserve to be enfranchised by voting against rebels and democrats.—Dowell's Washington Letter to the Sentinel, January 17th.

**DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.**—Delegates elected to the Democratic Convention at Albany thus far, are, from Jackson—Jackson Rader, Henry Brown, W. F. Songer, J. N. T. Miller, S. J. Day, T. H. B. Shipley, Thomas Wright, Kasper Kubli, E. D. Foudray, J. R. Neil and James D. Fay. Washington—W. G. Scoggin, F. A. Bailey, David Story, W. Cain and John Sweek. Douglas—J. N. Barker, Solomon Fitzhugh, S. F. Chadwick, John L. Smith, John Danforth, P. Williams, J. C. Hutchinson, Wm. M. Barr and A. A. Fink. Benton—J. C. Avery, Judge Thayer, W. R. Caloway, P. Scott, G. B. Smith, J. Black and Wm. Burk. The delegates are instructed for Avery for Governor, and Thayer for Judge 2d Judicial District.

We regret to announce that Mr. Dowell's Coolie friends in this county have taken an unfair advantage of his absence, in order to defeat his nomination for Governor. The leading Coolieists have fixed up the slate for delegates to the Coolie Convention, and have carefully excluded every friend of Mr. Dowell's. This is the basest kind of ingratitude. We fear much, that under the circumstances, Mr. Dowell need not inconvenience himself much by hastening here, in time for the Convention: the game is already made, and the "age" is not with the erudite publisher of the Sentinel.

The Democracy of Benton have nominated the following excellent ticket: State Senator, R. S. Strahan; County Judge, John Burnett; County Clerk, James A. Cauthorn; Sheriff, J. S. Palmer; Treasurer, P. Henderson; Commissioners, W. Hinkle and John Hughes; Supt. Common Schools, W. W. Moorland; Surveyor, James Robinson.

Bro. DOWELL vouches for us two letters in the last "Coolie." But what has become of the "chronological record and the patriotic song?"

## The Negro Senator.

B. F. Dowell of Jacksonville, has wormed himself into intimacy with the negro Senator from Mississippi. His last letter to the Sentinel is devoted to the laudation of this new found man and brother. The following is an extract: "M. Revels was born in Fayette, North Carolina, in 1822, of free parents, and is 47 years of age. He remained in his town until he had reached his 22d year, when he removed to Liberty, Indiana, and entered what is known as the Quaker Seminary, to acquire the rudiments of an education. After spending two years at this place he went to college, when he entered the ministry. He has had charge of several missions in Baltimore, St. Louis, and Vicksburg. At the close of the war he settled at Natchez, and was appointed by Gen. Ames, about a year ago, a member of the Board of Aldermen, where all concurred in praise of his devotion to the interests confided in him. He was elected to the State Senate by a large majority over his Democratic competitor. Mr. Revels' personal appearance is decidedly prepossessing. He stands five feet ten inches in height, weighs 150 pounds, and is about three-fourths white. His features are regular, and with his broad expansive brow, indicate much intelligence. In manner he is easy and affable, and takes the honor conferred upon him as humbly and thankfully as Gen. Grant did the Presidency.—Press.

A prominent Republican candidate for Sheriff and Representative in this county, says that either Mr. Dowell stole the above eulogy from Frank Leslie, or Frank Leslie stole it from Mr. Dowell. He compared the eulogy with Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper and the Sentinel, and says they are alike verbatim. Here is another remarkable coincidence between Mr. Dowell's writings and that of other eminent authors. His writings have at different times been mistaken for Washington Irving's, Forney's, and the editor of Frank Leslie's. His Republican friend should not have used so harsh a term as "stole." It is merely a coincidence.

## Letter from Hon. J. S. Smith.

PORTLAND, March 6, 1870.

EDITOR HERALD:

Enclosed you will find a letter from Hon. J. S. Smith, which you will please publish and oblige yours, etc.,

S. PENNOYER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 1870.

S. PENNOYER, Esq.

Dear sir: When I was in Oregon, last summer, I took occasion to say to many of my friends, who spoke to me on the subject, that I was not, and would not be a candidate for re-election this year. I supposed it was almost universally understood that I did not wish to be re-nominated, but I have recently received numerous letters of inquiry concerning my wishes and intentions in that regard. For the information of all parties interested, you are at liberty to state publicly, and in the newspapers if you think proper, that I will not be a candidate at the approaching election. I have not the least doubt of the triumphant election of the whole Democratic ticket, and I would be very glad to contribute to that result by my personal efforts, but, on grounds altogether personal and private, I have determined to decline being one of the standard bearers. Not doubting that the Convention will be harmonious, the ticket acceptable, and the result a success, I remain sincerely yours.

J. S. SMITH.

B. FRANK WHITMORE, of Darlington, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, May 18, 1824: received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1859, when he entered upon the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church; entered the army during the rebellion as chaplain of the 53d Massachusetts volunteers; served with this regiment its entire term, and then was commissioned as chaplain of the 39th Massachusetts veteran volunteers, with which regiment he remained till they were "mustered out," serving in the army four years; edited the first journal in South Carolina, after the surrender, devoted to the reconstruction, restoration, and union of the States, called the New Era; was one of the pioneers of the Republican party and chairman of the Republican Executive State Central Committee until the State of South Carolina was fully restored to the Union and her civil government completely established; was a delegate in the State Constitutional Convention and chairman of committee on bill of rights; was chairman of the South Carolina delegation at the National Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax; was elected State Senator in 1868; resigned his seat in the general assembly, having been elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,902 votes against 6,397 votes for Frierson, Democrat. Re-elected.

With such a record as the above, we are not astonished that Whitmore sold himself. In fact, the poor man could not help it. No man could have such a record but an ingrained rascal.

**PUNCTUALITY REQUIRED.**—The act of Congress, commonly called the "Homestead Law," went into operation Jan. 1, 1863. Under that law five years actual residence and cultivation entitled a party to 160 acres of land, providing the necessary proofs are made within two years after the expiration of the five years residence. We are informed, by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at this place, that several claimants in this land district, probably through ignorance of the law, have already allowed the two years to expire without making their final proofs, and that unless greater punctuality is observed in the immediate future, many other claims will be in the same unfortunate condition.—Ensign.

I hope to be home before the convention meets.—Dowell's last letter to the Sentinel.

That announcement insures an increased Democratic majority in this county. "Come soon, come right now."

## Attention, Voters.

The time is fast approaching when the people, not only of Jackson county but of the entire State of Oregon, have to elect their officers for the ensuing term, among which are, not only State officers but a Representative and Senator to Congress. At no time since our National or State existence, has there been a more important election or a greater necessity for united action of the Democracy, not only of this county but of the entire State. The corrupt and extravagant administration, both National and State, calls loudly for reform. The people are not able to pay the enormous taxes imposed upon them for the purpose of supporting a monied aristocracy, under the plea of paying the public debt. They need,—nay, they demand,—retrenchment. A trial of ten years of Radical misrule has already demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that that party is not disposed to economize the expenses of the Government, and the people are forced to look to some other source for relief. The following from the Sonoma Democrat is to the point, and should be read by all:

We have fallen upon strange times, and are threatened with troubles almost insurmountable. The enemies of the Constitution are driving our Government swiftly in the direction of mongrelism and centralized despotism.

The wishes of the people are not consulted. The poor are oppressed and crushed to the earth for the benefit of the bondholders, shoddyites, and other public plunderers.

Radicalism boldly proclaims that the States are no longer to have any rights not condescendingly granted to them by a Supreme Congress.

The States are not to be permitted to regulate the right of suffrage.

Congressional dictation must be submitted to, say those who are in power.

The President must act as the mere tool of that corrupt body.

The Supreme Court must not declare any acts of Congress unconstitutional. If it even recognizes the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, instead of the petty acts of sectional and party hatred, threats are made to increase the number of Judges, and to place such unprincipled scoundrels on the Bench as Butler, Drake and Chandler.

By the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, which they now propose to declare ratified by the votes of twenty States and eight military districts, the control of the Government will be turned over to ignorant and debased negroes and the filthy and diseased celestials.

By the passage of their Civil Rights bill it is their aim and determination to force all classes of beings, it making no difference how ignorant, low, degraded, filthy or worthless they may be, or how much inferior they are in the scale of humanity to the white race, into a state of social equality. But this catalogue of usurpations and wrongs could be added to an indefinite length, but it is altogether unnecessary. Enough has been cited to make the case against the Radicals a perfectly plain one.

"We, the people," must reason together, coolly, calmly, and dispassionately, and without hatred or malice. Our interests are at stake, our rights are in danger of being taken from us—"eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Our defence is in our power, and by our action will our fate be decided.

Are we a free and enlightened people, and do we sufficiently understand the true system of free government? Do we exhibit the extent of our knowledge by the character of our acts? Have we not, for lo! these many years, permitted the baser passions of man's evil nature to ride rough-shod over this land which was bequeathed to us by a brave and noble ancestry?

The rich and unscrupulous, the highwaymen, the black-hearted villain and the cold-blooded assassin, the perjured scoundrel and the well-paid hireling, have combined for our destruction and enslavement.

They send their spies and informers around to look into our business affairs, and we murmur not. Their base tools rob us of our hard earnings and we grumble not.

They tax us on everything we eat, drink and wear, and yet we do not remonstrate.

Our Magna Charter is declared a nullity—the great bulwark of our liberties destroyed—and still we sit supinely by, apparently without the courage to utter a word or raise a finger in opposition to the perpetration of such high-handed and outrageous wrongs.

But something must be done, and that, too, right quickly, if we desire to retain our rights, protect our interests, defend and make good our much boasted of liberty, secure our honor, and continue in force our good name abroad.

Democrats, Conservatives, Constitutional and Liberty-loving white men, the laboring masses—the true backbone of the country—should organize. Organize now, and meet often, and reason together. We should be thoroughly united, and fully prepared to make a bold and determined resistance to tyranny and oppression, usurpation and mongrelism, at all times and under all circumstances. If we would maintain our ascendancy over the inferior races, and save ourselves from becoming the cowardly slaves of cunning men, we must reason together, and strike as one man.

**A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.**—It is not a gilded pill to delight the eye or please the fancy, but it is a true medicine placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take it according to the directions, and remain long unwell. It may seem incredible that many cases considered hopelessly incurable, have been frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to the cures it has made. Such is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a safe and harmless remedy. Buy it, try it and be cured.

## The Fifteenth Amendment.

It is announced by the Republican press that a sufficient number of State Legislatures have already ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to warrant the Secretary of State in issuing a proclamation declaring it a part of the fundamental law of the land. The Constitution of the United States provides that "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of the House shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress," etc. From this clause of the Constitution, it will be plainly seen, that the Legislatures of States, not Territories, must ratify proposed constitutional amendments. Taking the Constitution itself for our authority, let us take the reverse of this question. First, then, the present Congress of the United States ignores the existence of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas as States, but claims that they are Territories. Congress further claims the right to legislate for those States as much as for Washington Territory. Is any man so insane as to presume that either the ratification or rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment by that Territory would be recognized in Congress? We presume not: and the reason is, because the Constitution of the United States does not recognize either the ratification or rejection of a constitutional amendment by a Territorial Legislature as good for anything, because constitutional amendments must be made in accordance with the means provided by that instrument itself, and that provides that the Legislatures of States shall ratify amendments before they shall become a part of the Constitution. But suppose that we take the reverse of this question, and for the sake of argument only, admit that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are, or were at the time of their ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, States. Their ratifications are not in the least binding upon them, for it is a well settled principle of law that an act performed by a person under restraint or duress is not binding upon the person performing the same. These States were, by the Congress of the United States, deprived of representation in the Federal Congress, and the only way by which these States could be admitted to representation in that body was by the ratification of this amendment. The Constitution of the United States further provides that "no State shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent." These States, then, gave their assent to the Fifteenth Amendment, merely for the purpose of regaining a right, which they had been ruthlessly and tyrannically robbed by Congress. With these facts before the people, we respectfully ask them to decide how far the Fifteenth Amendment is binding, as a part of the Constitution.—Guard.

## Another Sick Pig.

Another attempted step toward the establishment of a Monarchy has been taken by the God-and-Morality Dictators, who now have control of the National Government. The people of the United States have been forced, step by step, to part with their sovereignty; and last, but not least, is the introduction of a bill making it an offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person to propose a repeal of any of their acts or amendments to the Constitution. The Red Bluff Sentinel has the following:

The attentions of Mrs. Surratt's ghost, says the Columbus (O.) Crisis, and the premonitory fate of her assistants in her murder seem to have deprived John A. Bingham of whatever sense he could boast of. His last exhibition of madness was an attempt to introduce a bill "making it an offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person to hereafter propose to repeal the action of the State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States." If this blue law had been in operation a month ago, we are not sure but it would have found several deserving victims in those Abolition members who proposed the repeal of Ohio's rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment. That rejection was substantially in accordance with the wishes of the people expressed by 50,000 majority, while the proposal of that rejection was in violation of the people. But what sort of a proposition is this of Bingham's to make perpetually binding the frauds of the party in power? It is the same old and shallow experiment to bind the hereafter to conditions that cannot stand the test of time. It will be about as difficult for Bingham to allay the haunting ghost of Mrs. Surratt as to suppress the popular abhorrence of Abolition amendments, or prevent efforts to repeal them.

Our enterprising neighbor after loading up for four weeks, fired himself off in the last Sentinel at his celestial brethren and the Ku-Klux-Klan. When last heard from, the Chinese were as well as could be expected. No information from the Ku-Klux yet.

## BORN.

O'BRIEN—On Applegate, Friday, March 18th, 1870, to the wife of John O'Brien, a son.

## New, Co-Day.

## STATE SENATOR.

DR. GEO. B. TOLMAN IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED as a candidate for State Senator at the coming election, subject to the Democratic County Convention of Jackson county.

MANY VOTERS.  
March 19th, 1870.

## Notice.

HAVING SOLD THE ELDORADO MILLS to Jacob Wiemer, persons having flour in said mill are notified to take the same out, on or before the first day of April next, 1870, after which date I will not be responsible for it.  
JAMES T. GLENN.  
March 17th, 1870. 2w.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY

—OF—

## FINE GOODS!

## SACHS BRO'S

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A THOROUGH assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the very latest styles of

## FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS,

HATS,

SHAWLS,

BALMORAL

SKIRTS,

TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS,

&C., &C.

Also a complete assortment of GENTS and BOYS' clothing of the very latest

## CUT AND FASHION.

—OUR—

## BOOTS AND SHOES

are of California manufacture, far superior in quality to Eastern make, and we guarantee to fit the most exquisite foot.

## OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

has been replenished and prices reduced to meet the times. Queensware, Crockery, and the like, in abundance; in fact, all kinds of goods to supply the wants of the people.

IT IS

## NOT "OUR MOTTO"

to advertise prices, but will assure you that you can buy goods of us, FOR CASH, at astonishing low prices.

Call and see us; we are well supplied with goods, and are bound to sell them for cash lower than any other house in the county.

## SACHS BRO'S.

## UNION

## LIVERY & SALE STABLE

Corner California and Fourth Sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the above establishment of Mr. Dan. Cawley, which will be henceforward conducted under his constant personal supervision, and he guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

These stables are centrally located, and within convenient distance of the various houses of public entertainment. Horses or mules will be boarded and cared for, by the day or week, at moderate charges. He has the largest stock in Oregon, south of Portland, or

## BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

with single or double teams, for hire on reasonable terms; also,

## GOOD SADDLE HORSES & MULES.

Which will be hired to go to any part of the country at moderate rates. Animals bought and sold, and horses broken to saddle or harness.

T. G. Reames.

Nov. 6th, 1869.

nov6-1f.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Caro Bro's, Ashland, Oregon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. Caro withdrawing from the firm.

All debts due the late firm at Jacksonville must be paid M. Caro within forty days, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. CARO,  
L. CARO.  
March 4th, 1870. moh5-1f.

## DR. W. JACKSON,

## DENTIST.

Dental Rooms in Horne's Hotel, Jacksonville, Oregon. All styles of Dental work done on short notice, at reduced prices. Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the late method of local anaesthesia. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Nov. 20th, 1869. nov20 3m.