

**The Oregon Republican.**  
**COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.**

DALLAS, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

**Williams on the Chinese Question.**

The Statesman of July 26th says: "On the 4th of July the naturalization bill was before the Senate, with the word 'white' stricken out, which was the work of Senator Sumner, on which occasion much excitement prevailed on account of an amendment offered by Senator Williams, from Oregon, which amendment read as follows:

*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese Empire.

That paper then proceeds to give a lengthy extract from a speech of Senator Williams, a part of which we copy for the purpose of showing that Williams is as conservative on the Chinese question as the Dallas REPUBLICAN, making the same argument, but couched in much stronger language, and whether or not he ought to go to the Democrats, in consequence thereof, we leave the Oregonian to judge.

The following is the extract from Williams' argument, as given by the Statesman:

Sir, the Chinese have been rapidly increasing in the United States since the immigration commenced; and every year thousands are going back to the country from whence they came, telling of the beauties and attractions of this land, and the heart of this great empire is beginning to be stirred with the idea of immigration to this, to those people, land of promise and plenty. Whether any steps can or ought to be taken to check this immigration or immigration, is not now the question before the Senate; but the question is, will Congress by a proclamation to these people, that if they will come here they shall not only enjoy all other rights and privileges, but that they shall become participants in the political power of this country—will Congress, by such a proclamation, invite and encourage this influx of paganism and pollution to our shores?

Sir, no man more frequently than the Senator from Massachusetts tells us that popular intelligence is the palladium of the people's safety. But now by this legislation he proposes to commit the destinies of this nation, as far as he can, to a countless horde of aliens, whose besotted ignorance is only equalled by their moral debasement. To talk about the education of the people; to talk about intelligence among voters; to talk about the establishment of schools and the diffusion of knowledge as the guarantees of our free institutions, and at the same time propose to give to millions of benighted and grovelling pagans the right to control the affairs of the Government, is a perfect absurdity. Sir, it is mere stuff and nonsense, which only deserves what it will receive, the derision and contempt of the American people. Sir, wise men tell us, too, that morality, virtue and religion are essential to the safety of our institutions and the integrity of the nation; and while they proclaim this doctrine they propose to put the political future of the nation into the hands of the Jesh worshippers of China, and surrender to their control the temples and altars of our religion. Ignorance, idolatry, immorality, vice, disease, and prostitution are the deities of the Senator's theory; and to them he is now ready to sacrifice the pride and glory of American citizenship.

And I ask the attention of the Senate to this fact—that upon the Pacific coast and in most of the Western States it is only necessary that a declaration of intention shall be made to entitle a foreigner to vote; and so within a very short time after a Chinaman puts his foot upon American soil he can become a voter, the political peer in all respects with any Senator in this body.

I suppose the honorable Senator from Massachusetts feels entirely safe, entirely beyond the reach of any popular revulsion. I know that he is inflexibly devoted to this theory of his; and I have little doubt that if all the workmen of Massachusetts, poverty-stricken and beggared, with their families following half starved and half clad, were to come to the Senator, and, lifting up their hands, implore him to deviate one hair from his theory for their sakes, he would shut the doors of his palatial mansion in their faces, and sitting down, heedless of their cries, dream only of the triumph of theory.

Pass this bill without any amendment and as soon as it becomes a law there are eighty thousand Chinamen who could in one day, or as quick as the courts could do the work, make themselves voters on the Pacific coast. Think of putting the political power and control of that beautiful section of country into the hands of eighty thousand Chinamen; men who know nothing of our Constitution, laws, customs, language, or religion, and whose idolatrous temples are crowding aside the churches of the Christian faith.

Sir, this is a question that addresses itself peculiarly to the Republican party. Let me tell my friends not to be disappointed if this bill passes enfranchising the Chinese, if, at the next election, the black and white laborers of the country should combine to crush the party which invites competition with their labor from Chinese; and if that combination shall be made, there will not be Representatives enough of the Republican party in the other House of Congress, after the next election, to tell the story of its destruction.

Now, we most heartily endorse the doctrine here taught by Senator Williams so far as it relates to Chinese voting, and if he had made the same argument, applied the principle, and predicted the same results in relation to the enfranchisement of the African race, thereby carrying out the sentiment and wishes of three-fourths of the Union Republicans in Oregon, then should we have been saved from this inglorious defeat; then would our party balm to-day have been floating in the breeze, with but one motto—victory, and modern Democracy in Oregon would have been hiding its deformity among the shattered walls of its own destruction. And herein lies the inconsistency of the Senator's course; but this is precisely the dilemma which we predicted: That if we should step over the line of race, which deity alone had fixed, we should find ourselves out upon a shoreless ocean, where no permanent stake could be stuck or line fixed equitably, until we should embrace all races of men.

Now, we submit to the candid consideration of the people who is the most consistent, our Senator or Sumner? He says that to be consistent with the Declaration of Independence, all men should have the ballot, irrespective of race or previous condition. Williams says that Sumner is right in this, so far as the principle relates to citizens; but contends that all men, irrespective of race, should not be suffered to become citizens.

Now, we think the course pursued by Sumner is far the most consistent and correct, for if it is right to make citizens of the opposite races, it is right to allow all the same privilege. Can Mr. Williams render any excuse for saying that a negro from Africa ought to have the right to come here and have the benefit of our pre-emption and homestead laws, in order that he may be enabled to make himself and family comfortable and happy; but that a man from China, possessed of more intelligence and education, and of better habits and morals, should not have that right? But Williams wants to go half way and stop. Sumner says it is too late to go back on the principles of the Fifteenth Amendment (universal suffrage). Williams says I am willing to concede that I was wrong in saying the negro of the South only ought to have the ballot, and I am willing to advance with you, Mr. Sumner, so as to include the whole African race; but I want to prevent the abominable Chinaman. Sumner holds up to Williams' vision, as Mark Anthony did the bloody robes of Julius Caesar to the Romans, the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims "That all men are created equal." Williams becomes infuriated at the sight, and charges Senator Sumner, (the greatest mind in the Senate), of attempting to commit the destinies of this nation, as far as he can, "to a countless horde of aliens, whose besotted ignorance is only equalled by their moral debasement;" and with being the man who would close his ears to the cries of the starving citizens of his own State, and be happy in his dreams of the triumph of theory. This is a huge charge, and must be consoling to the people of Massachusetts; but Mr. Sumner sits still and smiles over the consciousness that he has got him. Mr. Williams thinks it would be a very dangerous experiment to put the ballot into the hands of eighty thousand foreigners on the Pacific coast, who, he claims, are an ignorant set; but what about a million negroes in the South, far more ignorant and debased, and what about all Africa? No danger, in the estimation of Mr. Williams, we suppose.

Sumner was one of the very few men in the Senate who could foresee the effect of the principle involved in the Fifteenth Amendment. As we have said, it is, if carried out, universal suffrage; but Williams could not then see

far enough to discover it; he had forgotten that one of the chief corner stones of the American Republic, as proclaimed by the patriots of the revolution, was, that this land, within the jurisdiction of the United States, should be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and that this was the pride of the American people.

How, then, can we invite men to our shores under such a pretence, and then turn around to them, after they have come, and say to them you shall not make this the land of your adoption; you shall not become a citizen of this country; you shall not have the right to go into our forests, fell the trees and make a home for yourself and family under the benign benefits of the homestead and pre-emption laws; we will not engage to protect you and your property in war as well as in peace?

It is impossible, unless we first take back all we have proclaimed to the world on that subject. Sumner saw at a glance that if he could, by any color of legality, incorporate into the Constitution of the United States the principle that whenever a man should become a citizen of the United States, by virtue thereof, the ballot should pass directly into his hands, universal suffrage would in effect be accomplished, and now, when the fight comes as to who shall be citizens, Williams wakes up but to discover the terrible consequences of his former course, and to the fact that he has been caught in the trap so ingeniously set by Sumner; and now, on the 4th of July, in the U. S. Senate, on the question of citizenship, he raves like a mad-man, while Sumner sits easy in his seat, looks calmly on and laughs at Williams' calamities, and mocks when his fear cometh. The truth is, both Sumner and Williams are wrong; the former in advocating universal suffrage, and the latter in advocating universal negro suffrage and opposing universal citizenship. The only doctrine on which we can survive is universal citizenship, for the purpose of protection to both person and property, make all equal before the law, but retain the reins of Government in our own hands, and confine the ballot to the white race.

The Statesman is not satisfied; it still devotes most of its editorials to Polk. This don't look much as though there was no brains there. In his issue of the 3d inst., he charges us with trying to Sullivanize the county. Now we suspect the editor is out of sorts simply because we are trying to maintain a paper in Polk; we suppose he imagines that Polk county, lying adjacent to the great city of Salem, where the notorious journalist (Mr. Clark-e) resides, ought not to attempt to maintain its identity in the newspaper line, and he exhibits great concern as to whether or not we shall be able to live. Now, we supposed that we had a right to run a paper in Polk, and that, too, without consulting the editor of the Statesman; and that we had here the privilege of speech and press, as we resided at Salem. We will investigate the matter, Mr. Clark-e.

As to the editor's alarm that we will not be supported, we will inform that gentleman that we run the REPUBLICAN on our own money, and we have no assistance from Mr. Williams, and our subscription list is growing every day, because we speak the sentiments of the people. Hadn't the Statesman better come down another dollar per annum on his subscription price, in order to add to its list of subscribers?

Now, Mr. Clark-e, let us say to you, on the square, that we really have upon our hands matters of too much importance to spend the time in prosecuting a quarrel with an institution of your measure; and we are satisfied that it would not be interesting to the people who might read it, and now we would say to you, that we would be very glad if you would simply mind your own business and let us alone in Polk; and, another idea, to be honest, we feel—in consequence of our inexperience in this business—somewhat timid in contending with a man of such gigantic intellect and long experience. But, if you shall say to us, as Prussia does to France, "it's too late," and shall drive us to the wall, we shall, in the best manner possible, defend ourselves. Mr. Clark-e, have you been over in Polk lately? Perhaps we have progressed

beyond your ideas of things. Mr. Clark-e, would it not be a good idea for you to come over, visit your correspondent, J. A. A., and learn how to represent the sentiments of Polk. Mr. Clark-e, will you please to restrain your angry passions toward us, Mr. Clark-e?

The Oregonian of the 27th of July quotes a few lines from an answer to his charge that we had assisted in leading the party to defeat in Polk. Of course we answered, as any man would have done who had been caustically assailed, and falsely charged; and he complains of our acerbity, and then adds that he entertains no malice toward us, otherwise he should quote more fully. He never denied a statement or answered a charge we made, and we supposed he had concluded to quit as he was the assailing party; but, for some reason, in his issue of the 30th of July, he comes out as if he had struck a ray of light, and attempts to reply.

Now, we are somewhat disappointed to learn that the editor of the Oregonian entertained any particular love for us, and we assure Mr. Scott that his expressed respect for us is fully reciprocated; and if it is our severity that has kindled this flame of love, then we are still happy in the consciousness of doing right.

That Enemy of Mankind, Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

**A Rare Chance for a Bargain.**

AS I AM GOING EXCLUSIVELY INTO the Horse Collar business, I will sell, on REASONABLE TERMS, or trade for good town property, my FINE TEAM and Harness. G. W. HOBART. 22 1/2

**Administrator's Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the June term of the County Court of Polk county, Oregon, the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Elmer S. Birch, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to the Administrator, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice. BENJ. F. BURCH, Administrator. July 23, A. D., 1870.

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Also constantly on hand a large assortment of

**Hannels,**  
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Made in the Ellendale Mills, which we will sell very cheap.

Ellendale, July 9, 1870. 19-4f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, TO me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Polk, on a judgment rendered by the Clerk in vacation, in favor of Ira F. M. Butler and against A. Gosner, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents (\$787.50) in U. S. gold or silver coin, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the rendition of judgment until paid, together with costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Dallas, Polk county, Ogn., on the 13th day of August, 1870, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the said A. Gosner, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The undivided half of Lot No. 55, in fractional Block No. 4, and known as the Livery Stable; and the north half of Lot No. 5, in Block No. 4, and known as the Butcher Shop; and also, commencing 22 feet south of the N. W. corner of Lot No. 14, one in fractional Block No. 4, thence south 22 feet, thence east 52 feet, thence north 22 feet, thence west 83 feet to the place of beginning, known as the Cooper Shop.

The said property is located in the town of Independence.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash in hand, gold or silver coin.  
S. T. BURCH, Sheriff Polk Co. Ogn.  
20-4w By F. M. COLLINS, Deputy.

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75 ACRES ENCLOSED LAND, ONE and a half miles from Dallas, is offered for rent. The renter to take the growing crop and to have possession until next spring. Good house and barn, forty acres in grain, and seven acres meadow; a large bearing orchard and garden. One wagon and a span of horses go with the place to do the work about the farm. Immediate possession given.

Terms \$250 cash, or satisfactory trade. Inquire of RUSSELL & FERRY, Real Estate Agents, Portland, or

D. M. C. GAULT,  
Dallas, May 28, 1870. 13-1f

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The TABLE will at all times be found well provided with every delicacy of the season, as well as the substantial comforts of the table, and every requisite for the prompt attendance.

The SLEEPING APARTMENTS will also be found clean, wholesome and comfortable.

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Dallas, May 28, 1870. 13-1f

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