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STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

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THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

A writer in the Ohio Crisis offers the following excellent views as to the duty of Democrats. We most earnestly approve what he says, and trust the Democrats of Oregon will heed his views, and adopt his wise counsels:

My object in writing this article is to prevent, if possible, a disruption of the Democratic party. Division not among us would be disastrous to the party and the salvation of our country from anarchy and misrule. The facts of past experience ought to admonish us and make us more cautious in the future. The cardinal and fundamental truths which lie at the foundation of our civil government, have always been the principles of our civil and political faith. Upon these there should be no disagreement nor any attempt at concealment, for they are the great central points of our civil compact, around which have clustered, for many years, the most precious fruits which have sweetened the common mart of our country's prosperity. All the minor or secondary issues before our country are the bitter fruits of a violation of the fundamental principles of our form of civil government. Therefore these cardinal principles should have a prominent place in the Democratic platform. If the present leaders of the Democratic party are ashamed of these principles, or if they are afraid to defend them, or if they retire from the conflict and make room for more courageous men. We have seen the sad effects of trucking to the caprice of the enemy. The past admonishes us, and let us resolve that in the future that principles and not policy shall be our guiding light, and that men of truth, honor, courage, consistency and fidelity shall be our standard-bearers. If this course is not pursued the result will be similar to the unwise action of the late Chicago Convention and the Presidential election. That Convention, by ignoring our time-honored principles, and by their peculiar policy to obtain the soldiers' vote and such were halting between two opinions. They not only failed in this but they also failed in getting thousands of Democrats to endorse their policy. I am strongly inclined to question the sincerity of those advocates of an accommodating policy, and sometimes inclined to believe they are enemies in disguise of the tools of our enemies, employed to conceal the real issues before the people. Let this unwise Democrats and induce them to use precaution in selecting members to our conventions and thereby prevent similar mischiefs.

Are we the Abolitionists the rank and file in the land, so far as the supremacy of law is concerned? What law, human or divine, have they not violated? In what does their loyalty consist? Have they preserved, defended and maintained the supremacy of the fundamental laws of our country? Are Democrats afraid to charge them with their infidelity, or do they shrink from the issue? The great issue before the people is, shall fidelity or infidelity triumph in our country? Shall the supremacy of our civil laws in all their beauty, power and incorruptibility be preserved, or will we passively submit to see the inheritance bequeathed to us by our worthy ancestors destroyed and set aside by unauthorized speculations and tribunals? Are we to be degraded and corrupted as we are by a degraded and corrupted race of slaves or are we to be freemen? Who will answer these questions? These must be met and decided at the ballot-box, if they are not prevented by "military necessity."

What are the great issues before the country now? First and most prominent is the SUPREMACY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATES. This was guaranteed to the States by Great Britain at the close of the Revolution, which has been preserved and maintained by the States up to the year 1860. This was never questioned until the present Abolition party came into power. When the States created a general government to execute their will and pleasure, they did not clothe their agent with sovereign and unlimited power, neither did they make a surrender of their sovereignty, freedom and independence to their creature. They have reserved to themselves the right not only to legislate, to execute and local interests, but also to elect the President, Senators and Congressmen to represent them and legislate for their respective interests and to execute their will and pleasure.

STATE RIGHTS--CONSOLIDATION--GENERAL JACKSON.

Ever since the formation of the National Government in 1789, and in every stage of its progress, even up to the present eventful hour, a constant controversy has been carried on as to the nature and extent of State Rights. At the commencement of this controversy, it seems to have been maintained by the old Federal party as it has been called, led on by John Adams and others, that the Government of the United States was, in its essential nature, or ought to be, a large extent at least, a Consolidated Republic--making the individual States in name indeed, distinct and separate members of the whole; but as regards any independent State rights, all subject at last to the actual unlimited supremacy and control of the one Great Central Power.

On the other hand, a party equally zealous and powerful, sprang up, headed by Jefferson and others, manfully and resolutely maintaining, that the Union of the States did not of itself show (nor was it so intended) that the General Government should possess an atom more of power than was allotted to it by the Constitution; nor that the States, in their individual existence, should possess a particle of power less than they had before, except so far as clearly yielded up in the Constitution. Both parties, no doubt, intended the Government should be perpetual; and the great and only difficulty was, the true construction to be placed on the instrument which gave that Government existence. As to which party was or is right, or which wrong in this great contest, is not the object of the present article either to canvass or settle. The simple purpose will be to give a general and fair synopsis of the late President Jackson's sentiments, therein, from the best and most authentic information. As many have labored under unfounded impressions concerning General Jackson's fixed sentiments touching State Rights, especially in view of the South Carolina Proclamation in December, 1832, an attempt will be here made to settle all doubts by the extracts following, arranged as nearly as may be in chronological order.

In Jackson's first Inaugural Address, March 4, 1829, he says:

"In such measures as I may be called to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the Confederacy."

Again, in his first annual message to Congress, December 8, 1829, he says:

"I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; and, in no other way, has the Providence of God, been sent the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fall here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience point out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply to it to those for whose benefit it was exercised, and not undermine the whole system by a course of unprincipled construction. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to the country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it--in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer in my view than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly, or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fail."

In the Marbury Veto Message of 27th May, 1830, he says:

"When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from a community like ours, it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty may be abandoned; and the degrading truth that man is unfit for self-government admitted. And this will be the case if expediency be made a rule of construction in interpreting the Constitution. Power in no government could desire a better shield for the insidious advances which it ever ready to make upon the checks that are designed to restrain its action."

In his Bank Veto Message of July 2, 1832, he says:

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individual States as much as possible to themselves; making itself felt, not in power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection,--in being to the States more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."

In his Annual Message of December 1832, he says:

"If a system compatible with the Constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the General Government. If those which are already granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application if made in the public interest, will ever be refused. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects why should the Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people. Improvement should be made in the money collected and applied by those more simple and economical machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the General Government. It is to be preserved its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects should be the only aim of our ambition, and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves. We should constantly bear in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people have been fully justified by experience. Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace, home and abroad, and to preserve the laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties."

OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Abuses of the Administration--Bill of Rights Re-Affirmed--The True Position of Democrats.

The Democracy of Licking county, Ohio, lately met in Convention, and adopted the following which every Democrat in the country can most fully endorse:

We, citizens of Licking county, in Convention assembled do solemnly proclaim as sentiments which animate us, the following, viz:

That the administration of Government by the party in power, has proved that its continued control of public affairs should be destructive of the Republic and American liberty, and vitally subjected them to the unrestrained caprice, passion and will of military power. It has kidnapped our people, torn them from their families and homes, and imprisoned them in foreign prisons without charges of offense, and without trial. It has instituted illegal and mock tribunals of its own parasites, organized to convict, and has doomed to death its victims in defiance of law and civil courts. It has stimulated and protected armed mobs in the destruction of life and property, and refused redress for these grievances.

It has assailed and suppressed the liberty of speech and of the press, and punished private thoughts and opinions as felonious crimes, with the penalties of confiscation, imprisonment and death. It has persecuted and punished virtue as a crime and dignified and honored vice as the most revolting character, in its stead. It has obstructed the administration of justice, and made judges dependent on the sole will of Executive officers.

It has created a multitude of new and unnecessary offices, and filled the land with swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out our substance. It has made the military independent of, and superior to the civil power. It has degraded the elective franchise, and overpowered the ballot-box by military force, and is, at this hour, exercising this power over the electors of Tennessee and Kentucky.

It has subjected our people to illegal and oppressive assessments and taxes. It has consolidated the whole power of the Federal Government, and given it an unlimited control over the currency. It has prostrated the reserved rights of the States and of the people, broken down the judiciary and the laws of Congress, even of its own making, and concentrated all material power in the hands of Executive officers, and thereby transformed the Republic into a consolidated and arbitrary despotism.

It has enriced its partisans by public plunder, and exempted them from the burdens of taxation, National and State, thereby imposing a double oppression on the labor and industry of the country, and in defiance of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

It has sought and is now striving, to degrade the white man to the level of the negro, and attempting to force them into social and political relations, by extending to the latter the elective franchise--a project which must inevitably end in anarchy and a war of races, fatal to the African and to the restoration of free government.

Let these facts be submitted to a candid world. We solemnly affirm that each and all of the foregoing allegations are founded on indubitable evidence, patent to every man who sees, reads and understands.

While we live and are permitted to be heard, we will remonstrate and protest against these grievances, and we now beseech and implore every honest white man who loves liberty and the welfare of himself and his country, to unite with us at the ballot-box in an earnest effort to rescue the people's Constitutional rights. We will adhere to these cardinal principles laid down in the trampled and discarded bill of rights of our fathers' Constitution, viz:

1. That private property shall be inviolate.
2. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unwarrantable searches and seizures.
3. That the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be violated.
4. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.
5. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised except by the Legislature.
6. That no person (not in the military service) shall be imprisoned and treated with unnecessary rigor or be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.
7. That no person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the State.
8. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty; they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.
9. That no person (except such as are employed in the military or naval service) shall be subject to corporal punishment under the military power.
10. That the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended when there is no rebellion or invasion, and the public safety does not require it.
11. That we accord with the doctrine that each State should be left free to regulate its own internal and domestic affairs in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that the elective franchise shall not be prostituted to the embrace of the negro.

THE REASON GIVEN.

Why Blair Left the Cabinet--Reputation of the Monroe Doctrine by the Administration.

The following from the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, will show the hypocrisy and treachery of the Administration in regard to the Monroe Doctrine:

The reasons which impelled the late President Lincoln to inform his Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, about a year ago, that the time had come when his room in the Cabinet was more desirable than his company, have never been authoritatively stated to the public. We infer from the speech delivered by Mr. Blair at Hagerstown, on the 12th inst., that his opposition to Lincoln and Seward's surrender of the "Monroe Doctrine" had something to do with his ejection from the Cabinet.

A Presidential election was impending, and Lincoln was again a candidate. The war was undecided, and rumors were rife that France was about to recognize the South. Such recognition, though it might not have secured the independence of the Confederacy, would undoubtedly have insured the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. To ward off this, threatened disaster to himself, the late President purchased the continued non-interference of France by a shameful abandonment of the long-settled policy of the country.

Mr. Blair seems to have been violently opposed to this policy, which he charges to the account of Messrs. Seward and Stanton. He asserts that "both our State and War Departments have been subordinate to Napoleon's policy." He reminds the public that when "our House of Representatives re-echoed the voice of the convention that nominated Lincoln as a candidate, he indignantly pledged, if elected, to reassert and maintain the Monroe Doctrine even in the midst of the rebellion, the State Department instantly dispatched a disclaimer to the Emperor of the French, through our minister to Paris, containing the assurance that the opinions of the House were not that of the Government, and giving him to understand that the Executive would not co-operate with the House."

He adds that "the War Office confirmed this intimation of the State Department immediately by its action," an order being "entered against the exportation of arms, which were essential to enable the Mexicans to defend themselves; while the French were allowed forage and transportation, which were all they wanted."

Mr. Blair strangely passes over in silence the fact that Mr. Lincoln, in his public acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, took special exception to that portion of the platform relating to the Monroe Doctrine. In the arid of his assaults on his late Cabinet colleagues, who no doubt deserved all the hard pounding he gives them, he re-echoes Mr. Lincoln to a mere cipher in his own Administration, and holds the Secretary of State and the War Department responsible for acts which could only have been done by direction of the President.

About the same time, or shortly before, Montgomery Blair made these assaults on Seward and Stanton at Hagerstown, his brother Frank assailed Stanton and Holt with even more bitterness in a public speech at Lexington, Kentucky, charging them with justifying, aiding and abetting treason at the outset of the rebellion!

Do these attacks of the two Blairs on Seward, Stanton, and Holt foreshadow important changes in the Administration? It has more than once been asserted, but as often denied, that President Johnson would break up the cabinet on the day of his inauguration as Vice President. When the close personal and political relations of President Johnson and the Blairs are taken into account, and when it is remembered that Montgomery Blair wound up his Hagerstown diatribe against Seward and Stanton with a eulogy on the "courage, judgment, constancy and patriotism" of the President, there is certainly room to suspect that the latter has given the Blairs to understand that he will not quarrel with them if they find means to drive Seward and Stanton out of the Cabinet.

DEMOCRATS ARE CHRISTIANS.--An exchange newspaper says:

The Bible Society is well sustained in New Jersey. There are but five other States in the country that contribute so much, though its population is less than that of this city alone. During the year which ended the 1st of April last, the entire receipts amounted to \$25,000 41.

Of course! What else should we look for from a staunch Democratic State? It is the old-fashioned Bible that is kept in vogue there. The modern Burlingame Bible and God don't flourish in that locality. They retain Jesus in the pulpit to the exclusion of Parker Pillsbury and Abby Kelley there, and the fruits are a well-ordered Government and virtuous people, not more intent upon minding their own business than in letting their neighbors alone.

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS.--Gov. Brownlow has called upon General Thomas to send troops into the various counties of the State to preserve order and to protect the ballot-box. [Nashville Union.]

Preserve order and protect the ballot-box! The citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri know what that means. It is the protection that wolves give to lambs. We merely make note of it, as a part of the history of the country's Abolition party is making.

A person in the south cannot now receive a telegraphic messageless he will first take the oath of allegiance. Is not this extending "freedom" in the South?

OUTRAGES BY NEGROES.

A Western paper compiles and gives the following. We commend it to the perusal of those who would place the negro on a level with the white man:

At no period in the history of this country have crimes been so numerous and so atrocious as now. During the last week our exchanges have been more than usually occupied with accounts of murders, robberies, rapes and arson, illustrating the appalling demoralization of the times--almost directly traceable to the war, to the violations of law by those in authority, and to the teachings of the deluded reformers and fanatical political leaders. Much of the prevalent disorder grows out of the antagonism between the whites and negroes, and the extraordinary audacity and insolence with which the latter have become imbued by the teaching of the fanatical demagogues who expect political preferment by pandering to the most degrading and hideous passions of the blacks.

A white woman named Mrs. Dullinger, residing near Lafayette, Indiana, was assaulted by two negroes, one of them named Gaines, and the other unknown. She made a stout resistance to them, and Gaines finally stabbed her until she became faint from the loss of blood, when both violated her person. Both fields were arrested and lodged in the jail at Evansville. On the following day a mob collected about the jail, broke down the door, dragged out the prisoners and beat them to death. After they were dead they were taken up and hanged to a lamp-post on the corner of the street, where they were hanging at a late hour in the evening. They were ultimately taken down and buried.

On the 28th of July, at Johnsonville, Tennessee, a man employed as wagon master of the telegraph corps, accidentally offended some of the negro troops stationed at the place by his language. They exaggerated the affair to their officers, got an order for the man's arrest, pursued him out the road upon which he was leaving the town, and brutally murdered him. They shot him through and through, striking him in the head in two places, once through the neck, once through the hand, and once through the body. They then stripped him of his clothes, watch and cash to the amount of from \$150 to \$200, leaving his dead body where he fell. The correspondent who mentions these facts says that nothing has been done to arrest or punish the perpetrators of this murder, and, in fact, it is scarcely noticed, so common are occurrences of this kind there. This unfortunate man was the third one who had been shot during his stay at that place--about five days.

In Clarke county, Indiana, on the 2d inst, two negro soldiers went to the house of Mrs. Whitsel, near where a party of negro soldiers are encamped, and demanded milk, which was refused, as there was none in the house, which explanation was given in the most pleasant tone. The negroes then insulted Mrs. Whitsel in a very outrageous manner, and attempted to violate her person. Her cries brought some neighbors to her rescue, when the villains made good their escape. The news of this outrage was soon made known, when the citizens armed themselves and started in pursuit of the outlaws and would-be murderers. On the next day a dead negro was found near the spot where the outrage was committed, and the people were then still in search of the ruffians, the excitement was intense, and there was no telling what might be the result--a mob against the negroes being anticipated.

In Chicago, on the 3d inst., a ruffianly negro chased a couple of young girls into the residence of the parents of one of them, threatening them and flourishing a bowie knife. Mr. Walwick, the father of one of the girls, interfered to protect his daughter when the negro attempted to stab him, and Mr. W. drew a revolver and shot and mortally wounded the negro.

A correspondent at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, sends us the particulars of a horrible murder recently committed in that county under peculiar circumstances. A farmer named Bennett left his wife, who was in the last stages of consumption, in charge of a negro woman while he went to work in the field. On his return he found his wife lying in the middle of the room, with her head chopped off and her body horribly mutilated. In the preliminary examination, the negro woman, who was a colored man, having on a silk dress, entered the house, demanded money, which was given to him, and then murdered the lady; but upon being examined in court she swore that Bennett had murdered his own wife, although there was no other evidence to substantiate such a charge, and it is generally believed that the negro committed the crime. From the fact that blood-stained clothes and other evidences were found in her house near by, Bennett is, however, still in jail, and the wench is at liberty.

THE PRESIDENT A USER.--The Chicago Tribune, head devilating the radicals and destructives of the Northwest, is becoming more and more open each day in its warfare upon the President. We have already dished up a few specimens of its hatred, and from a late issue we extract another that is very positive as to the fact of his being a usurper:

"If we are not correct, if the President is acting in his civil and not his military capacity, and if the conquered provinces are really and truly States, endowed with the rights which the States of the North possess, and are not subject to the military law, the President is a usurper and ought to be impeached because one of his acts in relation to these so-called States is an assumption of power that he does not possess except as a conqueror."

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches!" said a young married lady to her husband, with whom she was always quarrelling. "The process is very simple," said the husband. "I once made one thus: How did you manage it?" "By leading you to the altar."

PIQRS, MORAL, PURITAN BOSTON.

A late State paper has the following:

Boston is becoming infamous for the outrage perpetrated in its vicinity, a few weeks ago, two children by the name of Joyce, a girl fifteen and a boy fourteen years of age, were found murdered in the woods near Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, the girl having been brutally outraged before being killed. A bounty jumper by the name of Stewart was arrested for the offense. On Thursday last another horrible outrage was perpetrated by three ruffians upon a child named Alice Burns, when a short distance from Boston. The child attended a picnic near the city, and after the perpetration of the horrible act, was discovered by her friends in a perfectly insensible state. She still remains in a very critical condition.

WHITE SLAVES.--The Hartford Times says in Connecticut there have a system of putting up poor men and women on an auction block and selling them (or their services) which is the same thing to the lowest bidder. Of course it is all right to sell poor white men by the Puritans; but it is heinous to sell black men. Black is the "winning" color, now among that class.

AN ABOLITION CHAPLAIN.--The La Crosse Democrat says Henry Barnard, of that city, shut up his gambling rooms, sold his stock of whisky, and accepted the Chaplaincy of the 4th Ohio (colored).