

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

"The Good Old Democracy."

Who has not heard some apostate from the Democratic creed, or some nondescript in politics, bewailing the fact that there was no "good old Democracy now-a-days, that the Democratic party is not what it formerly was, and protesting that if it was they would still be with it, and so on.—Now, that there are those who are candid in this view of the case there can be no doubt; but they simply reason from false premises, while the great mass of men who assume this ground are interested knaves—resorting to such pettifoggery tactics to mislead the unwary.

It is neither possible nor desirable for the Democratic party to be to-day what it was in Jefferson's time, except in so far as it must keep in view the cardinal tenets of Democracy, which it does to-day and ever has done. A little examination into this important subject may have the effect to undeceive those who, having listened to the syren songs of demagogues until they are really persuaded that Democracy now and sixty years ago are radically different. During Jefferson's time, there were questions before the country like the anti State Rights alien and sedition laws, centralization of power, and kindred issues. These were all anti-Democratic, and hence the Democratic party, under the leadership of the great apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, made unceasing and relentless war upon these measures until the American people solemnly pronounced against them, and decided the question in favor of the Democracy. Now it is plain to the commonest mind that the alien and sedition laws, etc., at once became questions of the past—were no longer before the people, and to have still discussed them would have been silly indeed. Yet the great Democratic party maintained its organization; there were other false issues looming up, which had to be met, and passed upon. The United States Bank was advocated and sustained by the opposition to Democracy, while the latter, under the leadership of the great Jackson, took bold grounds against it. After a long and persistent struggle the people again decided in favor of Democracy, and this bone of contention was forever removed. The Democratic party still existed, however, ready to throttle the next anti-republican scheme which might be set on foot. A high protective tariff was met and defeated by this same party. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war was the next great question; the Democratic party affirming and the opposition denying that the annexation scheme was based upon sound policy and correct principles. This question, like all its predecessors, was decided in favor of the Democratic party.—Knowing that other great issues would have to be met, the party maintained its organization, when suddenly the opposition sallied forth under the "Native American or Know Nothing banner. This proscriptive party organization wilted before the logic of the Democracy. It next became the duty of the Democratic party to remove and obliterate a sectional boundary, reared as the result of faction, and suffered to remain to disgrace American legislation for some thirty-four years—the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Upon this issue the opposition to Democracy made a struggle bordering on desperation, and as the result of the intense excitement growing out of this issue, succeeded, through a hapless breach in the Democratic household, in electing a President, who took his seat wanting a MILLION votes of a majority. The war that has, as it were, but yesterday ceased its ravages and devastation, was the result of elevating a sectional man to the Presidency. The Democratic party did all in its power to avert the impending calamity, but owing to the preponderance of sectionalists in power could do nothing. During the whole term of the war, the Democratic party remained true to itself, and opposed the numberless and systematic encroachments upon the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the people.—The war terminated, that party is found with the President, in his efforts to restore peace and harmony to the distracted and well nigh ruined country, and if the country is saved, it will be due to the efforts and influence of Democrats and the Democratic party. The charge that Democracy is not what it formerly was is far fetched and groundless. The principles of Democracy are fixed and unchangeable, and the great Democratic party has always been found battling for those principles, and the best interests of the people. They have met the enemy and conquered him on many a hard contested field. That party has ever been on the side of the people, whether their rights were assailed and jeoparded under the guise of the Alien and Sedition laws, National Banks, High Protective Tariffs, or the greatest of all humbugs, the Abolition imposture. To argue that the Democratic party has forsaken the land marks of the organization, is to argue that it should continue to oppose the rechartering of the U. S. Bank, a question that has been settled in favor of that party for nearly half century. Old questions are no longer before the people—new questions

and new issues require the attention of the party now, and questions, too, full as anti-Democratic of those which have long since been settled. The Democratic party is a progressive party. Its mission is never fulfilled as long as there are demagogues to oppose and despots to encounter.

The Philadelphia Convention—Radical Disquietude.

The Convention that assembles in Philadelphia on the 14 inst., will mark an era in our history of most portentous moment. The possibility or impossibility of the restoration of the United States Government, is destined to be decided there. All of the patriot element of the country will be represented there. In one contingency only, can the work of that Convention fail to redound to the permanent welfare of the whole country.—disagreement in Convention upon a few questions of mere secondary importance, but fraught with much mischief if urged in that body. The language of the call for said convention breathes the purest patriotism, while those upon whom its management devolves, seem to have eschewed every other consideration and gone into this thing with an unalterable determination to restore the Government regardless of the clamor which wells up from the party of destructives who are bent upon the annihilation of our political institutions. If harmony prevails among them, and we have every reason to believe it will, the knell of Black Republicanism is sounded. The radicals betray great uneasiness, and if any proof were wanting of the patriotic purpose of the Convention, it would be abundantly furnished in the malignant assaults made upon it and those composing it, by the radical press.

GLEANINGS.

—Among other items of city expense, published in the Albany Journal, the following item appears:

"Gearhart, Deputy Marshal, for killing dogs and cats, \$9 allowed."

The Journal suggests that there are about four hundred dogs and seven hundred cats, more or less, within the limits, deserving of the attention of the Deputy Marshal.

—The President has vetoed the bill erecting Montana into a Surveying District, and it is supposed he has also vetoed the bill admitting Nebraska as a State.

—The Atlantic cable has been joined, and despatches are regularly received from the other side of the waters.

—An Abolition traitor and scoundrel named Clephane has been prosecuted in the District of Columbia, and meted in damages to the amount of \$3,000, for asserting that one McShon was disloyal.—The Republicans are terribly worried over this result, and well they may be, they all feel and realize their deep guilt. The Oregonian's correspondent at Washington says: "As a matter of course earnest Republicans all over the country are not a little alarmed. Is everybody who aided the Government by advice (given honestly as Clephane gave his) to be liable to heavy damages? It is a serious question."

A. W. Randall has been confirmed as Post Master General.

—Before adjourning, Congress enacted a law fixing the salaries of members at \$5000 instead of \$3000, as heretofore.—The law was to apply to this Congress.—They probably needed the extra two thousand to enable them to send their mistresses home in regular state.

—The Union Pacific railroad is being pushed rapidly along. The road is completed and in excellent running order to a point one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Omaha. At this rate of progress, the road will reach the Pacific slope in a very short time.

—CONGRESS, that conclave of idiots, knaves and villains has at last relieved the country of its pestilent and up-as-like existence as a body potent for mischief. Its last acts were to vote into each member's pocket \$2000 extra of the people's money, and the attempted passage of a law making the Clerk of the House supreme and above the President. They would make that subordinate functionary competent to convene Congress in extra session, whenever he might fancy the country in need of more legislation.

The final adjournment of this band of predatory vandals will give the stricken country at least a brief respite. God in his infinite wisdom inflicted that Congress upon the people for their sins. May He in His mercy interpose His goodness between them and another such calamity in the future.

The following is section 1st of the late amendment proposed by that nest of demagogues and traitors, the Rump Congress, to the Constitution of the United States: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, [Negroes, Indians, and Chinamen,] and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; and of the state where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities [the right of the Indian, Negro and Chinaman to vote and hold office] of citizens [Negroes &c.] of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any

person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the protection of the laws."

The Legislatures of the several States are now called upon to ratify the above section and make it a part of the organic law of these American States. Will the Oregon Legislature ratify?

—The Banner of Liberty, published in Middletown, New York, and the Cincinnati Times, and other papers East, give Boyakin a passing "boost." The National Police Gazette lately devoted a column to his benefit. The Cincinnati Times says that Boyakin was Chaplain of the 13th Illinois Regiment, went from Belleville, where he has a family residing, and was "loyal to a degree." The Times is a radical paper.

—The Liberals in Mexico seem to be steadily gaining advantage of the Imperial forces. Maximilian makes a pathetic appeal to his warriors, urging them to stand firm and endure to the last. The chances are, that Maxy will ere many months return to Austria, with hopes and aspirations blasted so far as Mexico is concerned, to find that empire conquered, humiliated and despoiled. A crown of thorns is preferable to that of either Austria or Mexico, just now.

—Twelve months ago, ministers were ruthlessly thrust into prison for not praying for the President. How changed the scene now! A minister was lately censured and insulted by his congregation in Ohio, for humbly invoking the blessing of God upon the heads of President Johnson and his Cabinet. Is there any evidence wanting of the hypocrisy of those who, so short a while since, proclaimed it treason for a minister of the gospel to omit to pray for the President.

—The Chicago Times gives cheering news of the progress of the Democracy in all parts of Illinois. They are positive of their ability to make a clean sweep of black republicanism in the coming contest in that State. So mote it be.

Miss R. N. BELL, in the course of a well written essay recited before the Linn County Teacher's Institute, says of News papers:

They make us familiar with the customs, occupations and men of every nation, state, county and town. Some "Old fogies" might possibly declaim against their wide-spread influence, but what opinion would you have of a man's general information who never reads a newspaper?

—A few years ago it was the Democracy who were lamenting the depletion of their ranks by recreancy. Now the jeremiads are all on the other side. The only difference is that those who left the Democratic party were the jackals and cornermen who had attached themselves to the organization merely for purposes of plunder, and who left it for "fresh fields and pastures new," while those who are leaving the Disunion shoddy organization actuated by sentiments of pure patriotism and reverence for the Constitution and Union.

IT WILL AVOID THEM NOUGHT.—The radicals occasionally approach Democrats with "what do you think of the Philadelphia Convention changing the name of your party?" "They are going to call it the national Union party." Now Democrats need suffer no disquietude on this score. The policy marked out for this Convention is essentially the policy of the Democratic party, and the only policy that can avert the dangers and disasters now brooding over our republican institutions. The Democratic party, the Union party from the time the government had an existence to the present, will not now object to being called the union party. The name is appropriate and honorable; though it has been brought into contempt and disrepute by being assumed during the few years past, by disunionists and traitors, the Democracy will restore it to its wonted prestige, and under it, as in times past, wrest the liberties of the people from the foul grasp of the designing knaves that are now endeavoring to sink them in the vortex of oblivion. True Unionism and Democracy in this country are synonymous terms, and both are necessary to the existence of either. Look well to the Philadelphia Convention and hope for the best results.

From the Coroner of Grant County.

CANYON CITY, July 12, 1866.

EDITOR COURIER:—A man by the name of C. F. Morgan was found dead in his bed at the U. S. Hotel. A coroner's jury was summoned, when, after carefully canvassing all the circumstances and eliciting all the facts in the case, the jury agreed upon a verdict that deceased came to his death by taking strychnine. The poisonous drug was found about his person and in his hand. Deceased was a resident of Yamhill county, it seems, and was in correspondence with a young lady there.

Letters and photograph are in the hands of the Coroner, and will be forwarded to said lady on application.

A. D. SMITH,
Coroner Grant county, Oregon.

Your thoughts are your monitor.

BOYAKIN AGAIN.—We plead guilty to having "dirtied" our columns with the subjects of the following "card" and therefore cheerfully give it place. We suspected whif Boyakin's alleged misconduct was first made public, that he was as much sinned against as sinning, and nothing has since transpired tending to change our first view of the matter. That Boyakin was guilty of a share of the devilment alleged to have been done, we presume no one doubts, but we are inclined to take his view of the situation, that he should not be made the scape-goat for the villainy of others. The "drugging" is supposed to be moonshine. Why don't they arrest him?

From the Oregon Herald.
A Card.

To all whom it may concern, and especially Rev. G. C. Chandler of McMinnville, Rev. C. L. Fisher of Salem, and the Baptist Church at Salem:

Those charges of "seduction" and still blacker crimes which you sent broadcast over the land against me during my absence to California, are yet unsettled.

On reading these charges in the newspapers, I returned immediately to meet them. I pronounced them infamously false, and the work of conspirators to ruin my reputation. I have been for near two months, and am now ready and waiting to meet them; and if guilty, suffer the penalty of the law. If I am not guilty it is due me that the public should know it. The well-being of society demands that such grave charges should not be made in so public a manner by men who are supposed to be responsible, as these have been made by you against me, without, at least, an effort to establish them by judicial investigation. I am here for that purpose; the public know it; and if you do not have me arrested and tried, will settle down to the conviction, simply, gentlemen; that you have originated, published and circulated false and slanderous accusations against me, knowing them to be such, or in other words, that you have lied. Come, gentlemen, meet the question. You dashed around from McMinnville to Portland and thence to Salem, with great assiduity, while I was absent, now that I am here to answer for myself; don't back down! I am not willing to let the affair have the silent go-by that your actions seem to indicate you wish. I am willing to suffer in public estimation for my moral aberrations and legal trespasses; but not willing to be sacrificed by evading conspirators, or made the scape-goat to bear away the sins of others. I can be found or addressed at all times in Corvallis of Harrisburg.

Will the newspapers of Oregon that have already dirtied their columns with this infamous embroglio, do me the justice to reproduce this card, so that the public may know that if I am not in the penitentiary it is not because I evade a trial; but because those who circulated these charges are conscious of their inability to establish them, and therefore, beg to be excused.

W. F. BOYAKIN.
Corvallis, Oregon, July 28, 1866.

HOW STUPID.—The Oregonian has the cheek to allege that Hendricks and Nesmith are renegade Republicans. The editor is as badly posted in the current history of the times as he is in geography. Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has always been a Democrat after the "most strictest sect." He was elected as a radical Democrat, and there is no act or word of his on record that by any possibility could be tortured into anything but a consistent, vigorous and relentless opposition to the disunion schemes of the Republican party.

THE SLANDERER.

Not a day passes but the flippant tongue of some low born defamer does not defile, by ribald speech, the good names of the fairest and best women in the land. Yet these infamous slanderers, and devotees of calumny, wear the garb and aspire to the character of gentlemen. Misereant whose courage consists in insults to unsuspecting innocence, whose decency is only found in the habiliments which enshroud their vile carcasses, whose intellect is that of the worm which crawls and slimes—shall these things become the arbiters of female virtue and of manly rectitude?

Every decent man should shun these despicable calumniators of female character as he would a pestilence. Let society set the seal of condemnation upon every creature who originates or propagates a slander on the weaker sex, and a healthier condition of public and private morals will speedily ensue.

A CHILD'S LIFE SACRIFICED TO PRINCIPLE.—Rev. Mr. Lindsley, of Medina, New York, to whom we have already referred, gave a famous illustration of the earnestness of his purpose to exemplify the precept that it is better to use the rod unsparingly than to spoil the child, when he whipped his own son to death. The offense of the little fellow, who had attained the responsible age of three years, was in refusing to say his prayers. According to the clergyman's admission before a coroner's jury, the slaughtering of the innocent was the work of two hours.—If the child had been older it might have lived longer under the infliction of the rod.

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.]

Foreign News.

HEART'S CONTENT, via GASPE BAY, July 29.—The London Times of July 27th, says of the telegraph: "It is a great work—the glory of the age; and the nations and those who have achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

A previous telegraph says an armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d. There had been fighting on the 23d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Earl Shaftesbury had protested in the House of Commons against reform meetings.

During the discussion of the Tariff Bill Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A naval engagement took place on the 21st off the island of Lissa. The Austrians claimed a victory, as they sunk the Italian iron-clad, running down one and blowing up three.

There had been riots in London on account of the refusal of Government to allow reform meetings in Hyde Park.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The following is additional news per steamer from Liverpool, July 22d:

In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian frigate Re de'Italia was sunk by the conussion.

At the beginning of the battle an iron-clad blew up with all on board, with cries of "long live the kingdom of Italy," from the crew.

The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron withdrew after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna telegram says the Italian fleet was driven back and pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

The Monitor of the 21st says, Austria has accepted the proposals of Russia to abstain from hostilities during the time that the court of Vienna will have to refuse or accept the preliminary basis of peace.

THE NEW FRIENDS OF DAVIS.—Mr. Horace Greeley visited Washington a few days since, in the interest of Jefferson Davis. He is very desirous that Davis should be released, and is willing to go upon his bond in a large amount. In fact it was asserted by many that he had already signed that document. Certain it is that a powerful influence was brought to bear upon him by Union Congressmen to induce him to change his purpose, and that the effort was to be repeated again, when it came to light that Mr. Greeley had very quietly slipped off in the evening train for New York.—Troy (O.) Times, Radical.

RIGHT.—We are pleased to notice that President Johnson has at length commenced the work of removing disunionists from office: It was fitting that he should begin with his own cabinet, and having purified the fountain head, we trust that the good work will be continued until not a single disunionist is left to disgrace a Government commission. Denison out of the Post Office, and Speed no longer Attorney General, the country has an assurance that hereafter these important branches of the Government will exert an influence in favor of an early restoration of the Union. Traitors anywhere are bad, but traitors in office are an intolerable nuisance, to be abated with the least possible delay.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Advertisement.

A Profound Liar.

But for the fact that those not intimately acquainted with him, are liable to be misled or imposed upon by him, I should not thus publicly notice the infamous liar, snake and whelp, F. D. Seebold. His poisoned chalice has no terrors for me—it has spent its virulence in this direction. But there are those yet who are liable to be imposed upon in business and reputation by the slimy mendacity of this prince of liars and vagabonds, this incarnation of ribaldry, Frank Seebold, a sadder by trade. From breaking into my harness establishment in the night, to slandering myself and family, as only mortals could be slandered and belied by a wretch assuming the habiliments of a gentleman, has this man Seebold done all in his power to injure me.

Ladies of the first respectability are not, can not be, exempt from the vile shafts of this reptile in human shape. It would seem to be the especial delight of the poltroon and cur, to foment strife and bad feelings in the community in which he is, through the tenacity of the outraged population, suffered to remain.

I here reiterate, in the face of all the responsibility attaching, that F. D. Seebold is a wilful, malicious and unmitigated LIAR and incorrigible scoundrel. Let him ask for the proof, and it will be forthcoming. He will not, however, dare not, call in question the truthfulness of what I here say, and what a store of good men in Dayton will testify to. The cringing, cowardly detractor will, I doubt not, smart under this expose of his villainy, without as much as meditating redress of any sort, except, indeed, that he should be able to muster courage sufficient to apply the incendiary torch, or wield the assassin's dagger, which is scarcely probable.

S. C. STILES,
Dayton, August 1, 1866. n28-3*