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PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

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THE COURIER,

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YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON,

—BY—

J. H. UPTON.

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Lincoln A Master of Arts!

Some gasconading romancer by the name of J. N. Arnold has written a life of Lincoln, which, for unblushing, downright lying, surpasses, we think, anything that was ever before written in the name of history. He makes Lincoln a profound critic in art, and a master in literature and music. If there is one truth in the whole volume, we are unable to find it. It is not only false in spirit, but its pretended facts and anecdotes are all forgeries. Every man who knew Lincoln, knows them to be false. In music he did not know one note from another, and in literature he was the sorriest ignoramus. He was as ignorant of even grammar as a chimney-sweeper. The effort to make Lincoln a Master of Arts is a little the tallest specimen of humbug we have seen yet.—*Day Book.*

Yes. The idea of making Lincoln a Master of Arts is obviously and wholly original with the historian (?) J. N. Arnold. A glimpse at his message, to Congress in extra session, in July, 1861, will be sufficient to convince any one at all that Lincoln was a "power" in a literary way. After the poor printer had exhausted his ingenuity upon the document in the effort to make it readable and save any of the original, the proof reader was yet unable, in many instances, to make it conform even to tolerable usage.

In the very first sentence of the message is furnished an instance of intolerable grammar. The sentence reads:

"Having been convened on an extraordinary session as authorized by the constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation."

Who, or what has been convened, does not appear. With what noun does the participle agree? Parse, if you please, "having been convened." "Your attention having been convened" is strictly what the sentence above quoted, means, and surely no one will question the ridiculousness of such English.

Further along in the same message, the following terse, lucid and clear (as mud) paragraph occurs:

"A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had some how found their way into these states, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulation of the public revenue lying within them, had been seized for the same object."

How the public "revenue" had been rammed down the aforesaid muskets, is only matter of conjecture, up to the present time. And the idea of "muskets" finding their way "down South," is of itself rather a rich "goak."

We would like to have the historian Arnold tell us what the following means:

"Everything was forborn, without which it was believed possible to keep the government on foot."

Again:

"Their memoranda were made inclosures of Maj. Anderson's letter."

In the following, again, the singular and plural are slightly confused:

"The sophism itself is, that any State may withdraw, * * * themselves being the sole judge."

The author winds up with the sage declaration that the executive had "no right to shrink," but from what, is not stated.

If any suppose that we have garbled the extracts quoted above, or that the record is not fairly stated, they have only to refer to the message as officially printed, to be undeceived.

Radical partisans are given to much boasting on the score of superior literary qualifications, yet we opine that if they were possessed of judgment sufficient to enable them to compare the literary exploits of "Old Abe" with those of the shabbiest Five Points politician (Morrissey for instance) they would be forced to the conclusion that they have no advantage in this line after all.

Of the fifteen Presidential terms filled by Democrats in the (once) United States, not one was disgraced by an incumbent wanting in practical statesmanship or literary acquirements.

WOULD you be free from uneasiness of mind; do nothing that you know or think to be wrong. If you would enjoy the purest pleasure, do always and every where what you see to be right.

Curious Facts

The *Chicago Medical Journal* sums up, as curiosities in medical literature, and as furnishing a most ludicrous example in army practice, of the unfitness of things, touching army supplies in the late war, as follows:

"It is only when one approaches the subject of alcoholic stimulants, that the exigencies of the occasion become fully apparent.—590,604 quarts of alcohol, 563,221 quarts of brandy, 913,720 quarts of wine, 1,113,690 quarts of porter, and 2,420,785 quarts of whiskey barely sufficed to sustain the fainting energies of our sick and wounded heroes. No wonder that Mosby, and Morgan, and Forrest were so eager to intercept our hospital trains."

Several of the items [in the official report] look queerly out of place in a list of army stores; for instance:—three hundred and fifteen obstetrical instrument cases, flanked by five hundred and thirty-seven copies of brother Bedford's Midwifery. Four hundred and twenty-six speculums, with seven hundred and thirty-seven vaginal syringes, were actively used during the war. When the volumes of the Army Medical Reports are published, we shall hope to learn how often the operation for the relief of vesico-vaginal fistula was performed under fire, in Virginia. But these seem insignificant trifles when we turn to the masculine side of the question:—154,134 lit. syringes were ordered, for the comfort of the gentlemen who consumed 1,292,129 oz. of copoba. Thus was the ancient reputation of Mars once more exalted, while the parturient pangs of Venus were gently urged with 22,471 oz. of ergot. Verily, it was the greatest war the century has seen.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The following is a true copy of the military bill, as it passed the House, the 13th of February, 1867:

A BILL to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas the pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and whereas said pretended governments afforded no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said so-called States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said late Confederate States shall be divided into five military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army; not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of any of the so-called confederate States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings, or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, except in cases in which the person is held to answer for a crime, or crime, exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; within said military districts, and indictable therein, or unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon honor, that he has knowledge, or information, as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and further, that he believes the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith, and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel and unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall not be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

The Paupers of the Republic.

There are thirty thousand idle negroes in Washington! Thirty thousand paupers supported by the toiling, tax-ridden, industrious white men of the Republic!—Thirty thousand consumers of bread and meat paid for by you, laboring men of the country. Thirty thousand pets of the Abolition faction who converted them from useful chattels, to idle, lazy, dissolute paupers—from servicable laborers to loafing vagabonds! Thirty thousand blessings of the radical war for the dissolution of the Union, the impoverishment of the Southern people, and the galling bondage of the laboring men and women of the entire country.

How delighted the hard-handed farmers, mechanics and artisans of the North would be could they have a glimpse or two afforded them of the manner in which these thirty thousand black members of the privileged class of the rump era pass their time.

Every sunshiny day thousands of them swarm about the public places and leading avenues of the Capital, wandering about aimlessly in rags, or strutting consequentially on the promenades in silks and broad-cloths—prostitutes, thieves, beggars. Enter the galleries of either House—nineteen-tenths of the space assigned to spectators is occupied by a gaping, bullet-pated, thick-lipped, woolly-headed, animal-jawed crowd of niggers, the dregs of broken up plantations, idle and vicious blacks released from wholesome restraints of task masters and overseers—look at them! Greasy, dirty, lousy, they drowsily look down upon the assembled wisdom of a disinterested Union—sleepily listen to legislators who have given them their freedom and now propose to invest them with the highest privileges of American citizenship. Appropriate, isn't it? Bigots on the floor, barbarians in the gallery—the black pattern of sectional hate, fanaticism and intolerance fringed by the sable shreds of ignorance, vice and squalor!

How long oh God of our fathers—how long must we endure these things? How long shall black treason be tolerated in the halls once set apart for devising measures for the prosperity, the glory and grandeur of all the people of the Republic—how long will white men submit to wear the yoke of vassalage and bondage that negroes may enjoy a perpetual holiday, without money and without price?—*La Crosse Democrat.*

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—Treasurer Spinner has received a letter from Brevet Maj. W. S. Wainwright, Asst. Quartermaster, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 8, inclosing \$50 "conscience money" received by him from an ex-employee of the Quartermaster's Department, who stated that he had changed his course of life, and desired to make reparation for that amount of which he had robbed the Government while in the service. Five dollars in addition to this amount were received from a party at East Liverpool, Ohio.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Why, is it that we never hear of larger sums, \$10,000, \$50,000, or \$100,000 being returned to the Government? Rascals of these denominations are almost as numerous as the smaller ones. Is it because the acquisition of large wealth has a hardening effect upon the heart and conscience?—It is a subject which is worthy of the study of the Christian and moral philosopher.—We do not remember ever to have heard of an instance of any large amount being restored to government through the power of conscience.—*N. Y. Observer.*

GETTING AN INVITATION.—Rev. Mr. — had traveled far to preach to a congregation at —. After the sermon, he waited very patiently, expecting some one of the brethren to invite him home to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One and another departed, until the house was almost as empty as the minister's stomach. Summoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly-looking gentleman and gravely said:

"Will you go home to dinner with me to-day, brother?"

"Where do you live?"

"About twenty miles from this, sir."

"No," said the man, coloring, "but you must go with me."

"Thank you—I will, cheerfully."

After that time the minister was no more troubled about his dinner.

WHAT DID HE WANT OF IT?—The *Oregonian* complains that Abbott recently plagiarized a whole entire article from its columns. What Abbott could have wanted of the aforesaid article surpasses our comprehension. We had thought him capable of many "little things in a small way," but must confess our surprise at him stealing an article from the *Oregonian*.—Loryea may prepare for an addition to the list of his troublesome customers,

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