

# ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

## THE COURIER

W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

I hold that this Government was made on the WHITE basis by WHITE men, for the benefit of WHITE men and their posterity, and should be administered by WHITE men, and NONE OTHERS. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government.—DOUGLAS.

Legal, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the council of the nation all the Representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

L. P. FISHER, is our authorized Agent for San Francisco.

Mr. THOMAS BOYCE is our authorized Agent for San Francisco.

Messrs. Hudson & McCarty is our authorized agents for San Francisco.

J. D. HOLMAN is our authorized Agent for Portland, Oregon.

Eugene Somple, Esq., is our authorized Agent for Portland, Oregon.

### THEN, AND NOW.

The great experiment of the possibility of a free government is now on trial. The possibility of a government in which law, the only sovereign, is enthroned in the hearts of the people, whose commands the rulers observe and the people obey.

Criminal ambition will never be an extinct passion while man retains his present nature. Hence power is cumulative and "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." While a violation of law on the part of an officer may cause much suffering, it does not become dangerous to the public welfare until that violation is tacitly submitted to, or sustained by the people. Yet if vigilance be lulled by honored words, which are ever in the mouth of the criminally ambitious, if public patronage, which attacks the cupidity of our nature obtains control of us, if blind admiration of our pets wear us from scrutinizing their acts and censuring their errors, if we find an assenting spirit growing upon us, causing us to sanction those things that in former times we would have condemned, if we find ourselves framing excuses for violations of law, and testing the propriety of a public act by new rules discovered by us in times past, and before the din of strife aroused the feelings to play upon and control our reason, if we find we are accepting new dogmas, and engraving new things upon our government that ten years ago we would have condemned, let us stop and carefully consider whether our whole lives have been a living error and we weak of reason, and unable to determine in the absence of passion, what is best to be done, and by what rules we should be controlled, or whether we are not now so much influenced by passion that cold reason's throne is warmed and warped by it; whether we in passing between the Caribdis of secession and Scylla of oppression have not been drawn unawares in to the whirl, the noise and confusion of conflicting elements endangering our sensibilities, and we are now almost past the possibility of salvation from destruction.

Let facts be enumerated. In the earlier stages of the war, the entire north, with the exception of a small portion of those who were brought up, and who had relatives living in the south, desired the preservation of the Union at all hazards, save that of the fundamental principles of the government and in accordance with this public sentiment the Crittenden resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not waged for subjugation, nor conquest; nor for the purpose of overthrowing any of the States, but to maintain the integrity and entirety of the Union including all its States and Territories, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. Fellow-citizens of the republican party, did you endorse this then? If so, ask and answer yourselves why not now? Were you then in error, or are you now wrong? You then said you would not overthrow, nor subtract from the dignity and rights of the States by the war. But you have done so; you have deprived them of dignity, equality, rights, and existence, and you have instituted military despotisms in their stead, while professing to love a republic.

You voted through intelligence a necessary accompaniment of suffrage, and regarded this as a white man's government and the negro as an inferior race, but you now propose to and claim that you have not only enfranchised the negro, but disfranchised the white, by which the negro has control of one-third of and holds the balance of power in the entire nation between the two parties. You once believed that a man should be presumed in-

competent in law, until a jury of his countrymen declared him guilty, and that a pardon from the Executive cured the condemned from the legal results of the sentence; you now hold that the southern people are under legal disability, though untried by any court, and though pardoned by the Executive. You once held that the General Government was only formed for the general welfare and was limited in its powers, while the States had the undisputed right to regulate their own internal affairs for themselves; but you now hold that the States have no rights which the General Government is bound to respect.

ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1.—"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

§ 5.—"The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

This your Oregon legislature ratified. To abridge in this connection is to cut down, lessen or regulate. Privileges are what one may do. Immunities are what one may have.

The regulation and abridgment of the privileges and immunities of citizens, covers the entire field of legislation, which if a State cannot do she cannot make nor enforce a law upon any subject but at the option of Congress which is made the judge of what their right to do and have is and how she will enforce it. We shall discuss this at some future time.

This amendment is consolidation and centralization to perfection and places the entire United States from Maine to Oregon, from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf on the South, under the supreme, full and entire legal control of Congress, who by virtue of it, constitutionally abolish the States and convert themselves into a perpetual aristocracy to control us.

Was the Government always wrong, or are you being led whither you know not? God's name and for the love of posterity pause and consider ere it be forever too late.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR.

We were at the exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Society, on Tuesday and Wednesday and were more than pleased at the evidences of prosperity and enterprise that surround our neighbors.

The improvements of the grounds are not surpassed by any county grounds we have seen in the State, though constructed within the past two months. The fence encloses a race track of one mile, and though not an expert in such matters, we venture the opinion that it is not surpassed in the State. The Pavilion is of good size and was well filled with the products of the farms, including all that is usually grown with some things which we have never before seen on exhibition in the State, among which we may enumerate the castor bean. Why should not this be extensively cultivated in Oregon. The specimen exhibited was of superior quality.

The ladies department had many things that were praiseworthy, and a few specimens of the finer arts, the prettiest of which was a portrait of Washington transferred on glass. The back ground was good but we thought a wreath of laurels would have been appropriate and becoming.

The usual accompaniments of the fair—the circus, minstrels, swings, candy shops, and a variety of "chebangs" were there, to give charitable distributions under cover of robbing an equivalent in amusements, fun and frolic, as also many fine horses, on exhibition though not in competition for premiums, the finest of which—Jack Miner, we believe belongs to Washington county, but was excluded from the races, on account of speed.

There were also on exhibition some fine sheep and horned cattle worthy to be placed in competition with the State.

RACES.

First Day.—Best trotting, mile heats, two in three, between Wm. Robinson's grey mare and Mr. Lile's bay horse Perkins, the grey mare winning first two heats. Time 3:47 and 3:35.

Second Day.—Single dash of a mile, between Wm. Robinson's Blundering Dick, Dearborn's Richmond, and M. Shea's Lady Eightfoot. Woa by Dick. Time 1:55 and Span of trotters, mile in harness, between W. G. Siroggin's bays and a pair of greys.—Bays, time 4:27; greys, no time.

Immediately after this there was a walking race in which a number of folks were entered, but we did not learn the particulars. We left the stand to attend the baseball meeting. The meeting was first addressed by James Gaston, Esq., President of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, who explained the object of the company, and what had already been done, in a clear, lucid and concise manner.

He was aided by Judge Whitson, of Polk county, the County Secretary, and Wm. D. Har, Esq., of Washington county, who eloquently presented the necessity of a road through the valley. Wm. T. Newby, Esq., one of the Directors followed, and clearly explained to the jury how the road could be built. The Government gives twelve thousand dollars per mile. The State of Oregon gave ten thousand dollars of the County's bonds for each mile up to one hundred miles. That these donations will more than construct the road. But had, to avail the company of them, twenty miles of road must first be constructed. That the road ought to be owned and controlled in Oregon, hence the Company propose to sell to citizens, its stock at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and with this money construct immediately the first twenty miles. That if one-half of the estimated amount necessary, to complete this portion is contributed in Oregon, parties in the East have offered to furnish the other half. That heavy contributions are offered by different routes as an inducement for the road to run there, that this will swell the Company's funds, that stock that can now be purchased for twenty-five cents on the dollar will, for these and many other reasons, be worth between fifty cents and par.

We regret we have not the space to give a fuller synopsis of the many strong points made by the gentlemen.

We then took for a few minutes, and the meeting adjourned; all seeming to be satisfied with the Oregon Central Railroad as a fixed fact, and that we will be heard the shrill whistle and down-pouring of her locomotive, dashing through our productive valley, bringing the zeppelins and odoriferous breezes of happiness, and converting our lonely jack-in-the-box, into the sunny smiling region of prosperity.

The following resolution was read and handed us for publication.

Resolved, That we locate the Oregon Central Railroad on the nearest and best route, taking into consideration the inducements of location on the different proposed routes, and the advantages for trade and business. Provided, that the main road shall not cross on the east side of the Willametta river, and provided further, that said main road, through the Lucanum Plains, in Washington county, Oregon.

I hereby certify that a copy of the Directors of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, held at their meeting, on the 24th of September, 1867, the above resolution was passed unanimously.

W. C. WHITSON, Secretary.

We did not remain to witness the further proceedings of the Fair, but doubt not we should have been highly entertained could we have remained; and we may say in conclusion, the Society were judicious in the selection of their officers and attaches, to whom much credit is due for their gentlemanly bearing upon the fair grounds.

### Telegraphic.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12.—Some time since the office of the Eagle newspaper at Camden, Arkansas, was destroyed by soldiers, led on by Maj. Pierce, Col. Gilbert, commander of the post, wrote to Gen. Ord a letter, in which he said: "The measures of the press, directed against the interests of the people, may be endured; but Gen. Ord and the military force detailed to enforce his orders in Arkansas, but rather than to enforce his orders, and to take a great piece of property, and to take the papers of the State to be used in any matter, under any circumstances, I will never consent."

Gen. Ord, in reply, said: "Your letter in which you attempt to justify the act of a party of soldiers, led by an officer who freely entered a citizen's premises and destroyed his property, is received. You will please explain why this act was not prevented by the post commander, and if the requirements of the Thirty-second Article of War has been complied with. Your assertion that the military forces are not servants of the people of Arkansas, but their masters, is unjust to both the people and the military, and unfounded in law. The laws are for the benefit of the people. The assumption that a party of soldiers could take a citizen's property and commit a gross violation of the public peace, would not be tolerated under a Napoleon."

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—The Border State Republican Convention assembled in Front street theater to-day. Delegates were present from Delaware, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, District of Columbia and Maryland. No distinction was made on account of race or color. Speeches were made by Maynard, Greenwell and others. Letters were read from white and distinguished colored politicians; among them one from Senator Sumner.

A resolution was adopted; that it is the duty of Congress to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, without regard to color, and to guarantee a republican form of government to all the States, urging Congress to bravely aid and thoroughly adopt whatever measures are required for the establishment of peace and justice throughout the South, and to bring the presentation to the States for adoption, a constitutional amendment providing that no State shall discriminate on account of race or color. The speaker proposed for the installment of a constitutional amendment, which would provide a general amnesty for all rebels, and express the belief that the President should be impeached for his course in the late rebellion, and that the action of the Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Numerous resolutions are to be brought before the Council of the District of Columbia to test the constitutionality of the Confiscation Act. Resolutions are retained to try the issue, including Calhoun's.

The report of the committee on Government printing office, and the employees are sworn to secrecy.

August, Sept. 23.—Judge Reese, of the Superior Court writes to Gen. Pope, refusing to carry out the recent jury orders, the same being in violation of the Georgia State and Federal Constitutions. Reese claims that registration is entirely optional and not compulsory, and because loyal citizens do not register, that is no reason for excluding them from the jury. Pope replies that the military bill gives him the right to set aside any law in conflict with the Reconstruction acts. He considers the jury orders necessary to the execution of the reconstruction law and concludes by requiring Judge Reese to carry out the orders.

Reese again refused, whereupon Pope requested him to resign, which he declined doing, but considers the latter's position a pronouncement against his exercise of further judicial powers.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Gen. Pope has issued an order for an election in Georgia.

The district boards of registry, owing to the revision of the registry lists, will add the names of persons possessing the requisite qualifications. In deciding who are to be added, attention is especially drawn to the supplemental Reconstruction act. This law provides that the Executive pardon does not give the right of registration.

The total registration in Georgia is nearly 19,000. Only 7,500 are whites.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter to the Baltimore Gazette, in which he says: "Being an outlaw in my native country, I don't feel called upon to uphold its government, especially when the country is divided in opinion, whether Congress or the President is the Government. But confidently he believes, unless the radicals are beaten from power, that the government will soon be changed to a military despotism."

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The Tribune's special says Gen. Rowland has ordered Gen. Cooper, commanding the Tennessee State Guard, to bring all the troops he can command to Nashville to assist in enforcing the franchise law. Gen. Cooper has issued an order warning all parties to desist from attempts to hold an election in violation of the franchise law. The election officers appointed by the City Council of Nashville held a meeting and formally declared that they would hold an election at all hazards.

Gen. Grant has endorsed and forwarded to the President his application for a court of inquiry. Much curiosity is evinced as to what the result of a court will be.

The Tribune's special says Grant has received a number of anonymous letters urging him to take great care of his personal safety, on account of the utmost importance of the position.

A dispatch from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, reports that C. T. Bloomfield and Thaddeus Stevens, are dying of dropsy in the chest.

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