

THE COURIER.

W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The present must always greatly overbalance the transient evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Hold that this Government was made on the WHITE basis by WHITE men, for the benefit of WHITE men and their posterity forever, 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.

I repeat, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the council of the nation all their 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 15, 1867.

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

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

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

MILITARY GOVERNORS.

While the war in the Southern States reaped many things were done by the administration and approved by Congress that were manifestly contrary to the Constitution, nor did the dominant party pretend that such acts could be justified except upon the assumption that in the exercise of the war power in self preservation they became military necessities.

While we then believed the Constitution conferred ample powers to meet the exigency of the then existing troubles, and feared the slightest violation, acquiesced in by the people, would serve as a stepping stone to the ambitious for further violations, that the public mind would become familiar with it, until they would no longer exact from the ruler a strict compliance with the commands of the law, we believed no very serious cause of complaint would exist against certain measures, unfounded in law, which were perhaps exercised in the honest belief of the military necessity for self preservation, did we not know its tendency to debauch the mind. Hence while we might forgive the acts of parties who had stepped aside from the path of strict propriety, while the mad spirit of death had aroused the baser passions, yet when the temple of Janus is closed, and in every quarter of our nation every citizen signifies his willingness to render obedience to the laws, upon what hypothesis can the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of military despotisms be justified?

There can be no justice in the dominant party exacting obedience to their political dogmas, for if that be correct the opposing party have the same right, and in that case the minority are rightfully the slaves of the majority; and when we the Democracy obtain the control of the nation, as we surely will if our liberty be preserved, we will have the same right to enforce our dogmas over Republican districts, and to use the military and every other power to accomplish partisan ends. Has it come to this that they who are the ruling class are the Lords, while the minority are the serfs and must submit to the unrestrained will of the autocrats? It matters little to the ruled whether they groan under one or many tyrants: nor will our children be in better condition, if our Republic is subverted by few or many; and there is but one safeguard to the masses against the rulers, and that is to have a proper rule to govern official acts and exact strict obedience to that rule. Power is cumulative and needs the constant watching of every lover of freedom and a liberal form of government to restrain it from surrounding itself with sufficient power to prevent the masses from ousting them. The masses

have no power, to be feared, except they concert in action, and that concert is difficult, from the diversity of mind and the selfish desire of each to promote his own views and interests, each having his own way to accomplish a common object, and from false pride, desires to see that way pursued, even should there be a possibility of a compromise under favorable circumstances, from the impossibility of a convention of the entire mass for such a conference, and from the ingenious devices of the rulers these difficulties are easily augmented and are sure to be, where power desires to accomplish its purpose.

On the contrary the rulers form a comparatively small portion of the people and may easily confer together and perfect their plans. Being generally men above the mediocrity of talent and genius, having the confidence of the people when selected, and it being a principle of the mind that an attachment once formed is loth to be broken, and having the distribution of the public patronage, which is immense considering its various ramifications, by which they can attack the cupidity of the people, and in times of unusual excitement when the common mind is at a loss for a prompt and sufficient remedy for a present trouble, as the patient and his friends rely upon the judgment and prescription of the attending physician, so do they upon the officer, and if there be a partial recovery, they thank God nothing worse has happened, and the public physician for the bettered condition; and if consumption is seated by his false remedies, which finally destroys the life, so insidiously does it steal upon the public lungs that the hectic flush is mistaken for ruddy health and the hacking cough is unheeded until it is too late for remedy.

The military triumphs of Rome cost her liberties; but ambition accomplished its purposes under the plausible pretexts of devotion to the State and the public good. But the people of Rome were never warned as we now are of the overthrow of liberty that must follow, and hence if we permit it, with the experience of centuries before our eyes, we cannot claim to be the equal of that people in the science of government and in public virtue.

Read what the National Intelligencer says:

"Let it be borne constantly in mind that, under the government of the Constitution, there can be no legal military governors of the people in this country. He is a rebel or usurper who undertakes to enforce military law on citizens within the limits of the United States, no matter on what pretext or by whose command. Congress can no more confer despotic power upon individuals than individuals can confer it upon Congress. What is not done in subordination to our free system of laws is void, and of no legal force whatever. Theft system is marked by the exclusion of all power which is not consistent with itself; nor would it be less so without any Constitution at all. It is a great principle—it looks to the freedom of the people, and it is, in the nature of things, a solemn declaration that it shall be governed, and, if governed, protected by laws, and it follows that it is a national pledge of faith one to another, that no despotism, no setting aside of the laws in favor of the will and command of one man, here or there, shall be permitted in this country."

A GAY LOTHARIO.—The Denver Gazette has the following:

A friend of ours related a pretty good joke, which occurred at Judge's office, in a city where he was sojourning a few months back.

It appears that the Judge's wife was rather fond of sitting on the bench with her husband for the purpose of listening to the cases as they were disposed of. A certain young gentleman, of poor but respectable family, made his appearance before the Judge about a dozen times every year, charged with increasing the population of the United States without a due regard to the marriage ceremony. He became so notorious that his appearance in Court was always a signal for the Judge's wife to make her exit, inasmuch as the evidence which was given was scarcely calculated to suit the female ear. One day, this gentleman's name being called, Mrs. Judge started and met the defendant face to face in the doorway.

"Oh! Robert, Robert!" she exclaimed, "what, here again?"

"Yes, madam," replied Bob, "and for the old offense."

"Why, Robert?" she said, "why don't you leave the girls alone? Why don't you get a wife?"

"Well, madam," said Robert, "I do sometimes, but really the husbands do make such an awful fuss that it don't pay."

AN OLD SAILOR.—Robert Christie, a veteran of Copenhagen, Trafalgar and Algiers died recently in England, at the age of 93. Though exposed in more than forty battles and skirmishes, he never received a scratch.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election news of the latest dates from the East are truly gratifying. There can be no doubt but the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have gone Democratic by handsome majorities, and the State of Iowa will be very close. Showing a heavy Democratic gain in that State.

We have gained two Democratic Congressmen, one from Ohio, and one from Pennsylvania. One by one are the States returning to their true position under the Democratic banner.

Let the Radical disunion party take warning before it is too late, that it is the vox populi that they hear crying away with these Radicals, we will not have them longer to rule over us.

Telegraphic.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Gen. Sherman arrived here today, in response to a telegram from the President.

General Augur has been appointed a member of the Indian Commission during the absence of Sherman at Washington.

The Times' special officially contradicts the report that Sherman has been called to Washington to take the War Department.

Rumors are plenty about Sherman's arrival. The fact that the President ordered him directly through Gen. Grant is considered remarkable.

The Louisiana Convention has been called by seven thousand majority.

The application of A. H. Stephens for pardon will be considered in the Cabinet on Tuesday. There seems no doubt but that it will be granted.

The Times' special says the President thinks his Amnesty Proclamation would disrupt the Radical party if properly managed, if the Courts decide, as he thinks they will. Those pardoned are restored to full citizenship, and if Congress persists in its refusal to allow them to vote the people would flock to the support of the Judiciary.

The newspaper statements of the Attorney General's opinion on the Philadelphia habeas corpus case is incorrect. Stasberry holds that the Court had authority to compel the return of the writ. Secretary Wells accordingly revoked the former orders, and directed Commodore Selfridge to obey the writ.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Times' special says, Grant contradicts the statement that he had expressed a willingness to run for President if nominated.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Returns from all parts of the State show heavy Democratic gains. The Democrat carry the city of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. Sharswood, Democrat, is elected Judge of the Supreme Court by several thousand majority.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—Smith, (rep.) is beaten for Congress, in the second district, by about 1,000 majority. The Democratic gain is 3,500.

There is a large Democratic gain through out the State.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The Times' special says, there is some probability of Thurman, Democrat, being elected Governor of Ohio. The constitutional amendment is overwhelmingly defeated. The largest Democratic gains are in northern Ohio.

Returns from Iowa are very meagre, but show general Democratic gains.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Sharswood's majority in this city is 3,276. There is no doubt of his election.

New York, Oct.—The World's special says, Thurman gives thanks that both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic. He estimates that the negro suffrage amendment is defeated by forty thousand majority. Sharswood's majority in thirty-seven counties is over 7,500. Woodward, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Twelfth District by a small majority.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Odus Bowie for Governor, on the eighth ballot, over Hamilton.

Cleveland, Oct. 9.—The Leader precedes the election of Thurman by over 5,000 majority; but the Columbus Journal claims the election of Hayes and a majority of the House, conceding the Senate to the Democrats by one majority.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The Times' latest special claims the election of Thurman, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio, by a majority of 10,000; also, a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, and an entire Democratic State ticket. The negro suffrage amendment is defeated by 40,000 majority.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is between 5,000 and 10,000.

The returns from Iowa show that the Republican State ticket is elected; but the Democratic gains are generally heavy.

In Indiana, the county elections shows considerable Democratic gains. The Republicans carry Omaha county by a sweeping majority—Republican gain.

The Times' Washington special says he has high administration authority for stating that the cabinet will be immediately reconstituted. Seward will certainly go, and possibly McCulloch. It is understood that Reverdy Johnson is to have the State Department if he desires it.

A PROPOSITION.—"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll flog you for an hour, I will." "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing."

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