# THE COURIER.

J. 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 precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.*
—WASHINGTON.

*I 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 22, 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 Semple, Esq., is our authorized** Agent for Portland, Oregon.

### Douglas Democratic Republicans.

No one truth is contrary to any other truth and truth is as eternal and unchangable as the Creator of mind and matter. If then a man once believed a doctrine and now believe the reverse he was then in error or is now wrong. He *then* did not have mind enough to comprehend truth and right, or has not *now*, or his *mind was then obscured by passion or littleness, or is now.*

A man may be mistaken as to what a political party is, or proposes to be, and he may learn facts and history that will present a different phase to affairs tried by the same rule; but a rule or principle once known to be true and correct, can never be violated without committing an error. Upon a simple question of policy one may change with the different states of fact and circumstance that may present themselves; for example, the *power* of Congress to legislate upon a certain matter admitted, the *propriety* of exercising that power in a particular direction, may be manifest at one time, while at another, and under different circumstances its exercise may be very questionable, or manifestly wrong; but upon a question of *principle*, one cannot change,—one cannot change the *square of truth* by which he measures and determines the right and wrong of an act, or thing, without giving the lie to his former position. And when a man proposes to change the fundamental principles by which he governs his life and conduct, he ought to weigh well the matter and be sure his passions and prejudices do not get the control of, or have undue influence upon his reason.

From the incipiency of the Democracy to this time they have never questioned the right of a State to regulate its domestic concerns for itself, subject only to the restrictions prescribed in the Constitution; nor were they alone in the promulgation of this principle; all parties professed to believe it.

We quote from the Cincinnati platform of June, 1856, which was afterward approved at Charleston and Baltimore.

"1. That the federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers." * * * *

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declaration of former conventions concerning the reserved rights of the States:"

"1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution;"

In the platform of the American Party of 1856:—They resolve—

"VI. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with the questions appurtaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State."

And the Republican Convention that assembled at Chicago, May 16, 1860, and nominated Mr. Lincoln, resolved—

"2. * * That the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

"4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Thus it will be seen that all parties up to as late as 1860, believed in the right of each State to regulate its own affairs for itself and we might quote the National platforms of 1864, to the same effect. If then, *this was then the true principle, it must now be true* and ever will be until the Constitution be amended upon this subject.—*Therefore, if the States whose people were lately in rebellion are States, they are entitled to regulate their own domestic concerns for themselves*, subject only to the Constitutional restriction, that apply alike to all.

But upon the fallacious Republican hypothesis, that those States have seceded, or by any mystaphisical, hocus pocus, presto, change, have become Territories, the believers in the doctrine promulgated by Mr. Douglas in his canvass for the Presidency, must belie their former doctrine or leave the Republican ranks. The well known theory of Mr. Douglas was; "that the domestic concerns of a Territory was entirely the affair of the white inhabitants. If they chose to have any particular law or institution not repugnant to the Constitution it was their right; if they chose not to have it it was their right to exclude it. Neither Congress nor the people of the Union, or of any part of it, outside of said Territory have any right to meddle with or trouble themselves about the matter." The above is the substance of Mr Greeley's "sum up" of the matter.

To Douglas Democratic Republicans we may ask, were you then too dull of apprehension to discover the teachings of our Constitution and system of government? Did your minds operate so sluggishly that your conclusions were vague, be-clouded and erroneous? Do passion, prejudice, self-interest and love of party triumph so clear away the clouds from your benighted minds that you can now see your former error, that you were then following an *ignus fatuus* of folly—but now behold the sun-light of correct reason? For shame ye Douglas Democratic Republicans, hide yourselves from those who remember well the zeal with which you in former times defended the right, while nothing but love of truth prompted your acts and opinions. Retire within your sanctuaries, free yourselves from the passion caused by the din of war, cast off the simple love of party triumph and the false pride of remaining with a party no matter what it profess, remember it is more manly to have principles of your own and adhere to them, and act with that party that will nearest enforce them no matter what its name or who rallies under its banner and you will again marshal with the old Democrtic host; the white man's party, we will be victorious, and enabled to save the Republic and liberty.

Everywhere our old cohorts are gathering under our banner and the old flag which we doubt not you still love, bearing the motto, "The preservation of the General Government in its constitutional vigor and the protection of the States in all their rights, a white man's government" is being carried on to victory. Come in and share the joys of a triumph over error and folly and madness. You can then have the consciousness of knowing that while you left the Democracy and joined the Union party for the purpose of saving the Southern States to the Government, you have returned to it for the same reason. You opposed the open enemies of the country at the South, you oppose the covert enemies in the North—more dangerous because professing attachment to the country they deceive many.

### Oregon Railroad Talk in San Francisco.

Ever since the middle of August last, the public has been notified, almost weekly, that Mr. T. R. Brooks of San Francisco, was coming up on the "next steamer" to commence the surveys for the Salem Railroad Company. Mr. Brooks has not arrived, and no explanation of his failure to come to time having appeared, we propose to furnish a little information on the point, although we are not the "Secretary" of a Railroad Company, and our information comes so direct, and through such channels as cannot be doubted.

A week or so ago an Oregon gentleman stepped into a store in San Francisco where surveyor's instruments are kept for sale, to price some articles in that line, when the following conversation took place.

*Shopkeeper:* Where are these instruments to go?

*Oregon Man:* To Oregon.

*Shopkeeper:* For what road?

*Oregon Man:* The Oregon Central.

*Shopkeeper:* Why I thought that Mr. Brooks was to survey that road. Mr. B. was just in a few moments ago, there is a box of instruments for him (pointing to a corner,) and he is going up on next steamer.

*Oregon Man:* Very glad to hear it, shall make his acquaintance.

*Shopkeeper:* He will be in again to-morrow and you can meet him here.

Accordingly the Oregon man went next day to meet Mr. Brooks, but failed to meet him, but was assured that Brooks would go up on next steamer. He repeated his visits to the store every day, upon invitation, hoping to meet Brooks and talk about Oregon Railroad prospects, but never saw Brooks; was constantly questioned about the posture of affairs up here. The last day he called at the store was day before departure of steamer, when the shopman, broke out as follows:—"Brooks has just left here—he is not going up to Oregon."

"Why not?" was the reply.

"Well, he has received some dispatches from Oregon, and learns that the 'Bonds' are not all right—something is up, and Brooks says that now 'Oregon can go to h—l with her Railroads.'"

In a subsequent conversation, the Oregon man learned that a dispatch had been sent to Oregon, requesting Gov. Gibbs and W. S. Ladd to certify to the existence of a mortgage on one hundred and fifty miles of railroad in the Willamette valley, and these honorable gentlemen, not willing to father any such a fraud and swindle, had refused to "certify," and thereby hangs the tale.

Can't we have a few more telegrams about that iron?

### The P. T. Co's Yamhill Trade.

During the last week we took a little "pascear" to Portland on the P. T. Co's line of boats and from the affable and gentlemanly Captain of the *Union*—J. T. Apperson, we learn that within the past two weeks 450 tons of freight have been shipped from this county, and 265½ tons within the week ending, Oct. 12th. Perhaps by far the larger portion of wheat being brought in from the farms is being stored at McMinnville and La Fayette; while the country mills are all purchasing wheat, one we know of, having 28,000 bushels on hand. Many farmers are hauling by team to Portland, and from the rise in price, many are induced to believe it will still increase, and are holding on, hoping to do better than they could by selling now. Taking these matters into consideration it would seem that Yamhill county has produced a large wheat crop; and yet we doubt whether one farmer in one hundred anticipated a greater price than 50 cents per bushel.

Give us a Railroad through the county and a five feet lock at the mouth of the Yamhill river, the increased facilities for shipping, and the increased price for breadstuffs that is sure to follow the perfection of a channel of commerce, Yamhill county will produce an immense quantity of wheat.

Speaking of a line for commerce from this county, would remind any thinking man, that among the most important wants of this county, is a lock at the mouth of the Yamhill.

While Capt. Apperson is thoroughly acquainted with the channel, and handles a boat equal, if not superior to any man on the upper river, and though he uses a flat upon which to carry a portion of his freight, twice have we passed down on his boat during the extremely low water and have been detained each time. This is a serious detriment to boats freighting from Dayton. But until there is a considerable increase of water, boats cannot come to this place, or McMinnville. With a five feet lock at the mouth of the Yamhill, which Capt. Apperson estimates could be built for from $1,500 to $3,000, the Yamhill would be an excellent navigable stream to La Fayette, at all seasons of the year, and to McMinnville, during seven or eight months. From several gentlemen who have thought of and examined into this matter, we learn that Capt. Apperson's, is an over estimate. We are satisfied that the P. T. Co. would take charge of and help in its construction. Will our Representatives at Washington, look to this matter?


PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Dr. would call the attention of those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence, or are afflicted with loss of sexual powers, Seminal or Night Emissions, and all the horrid consequences of self abuse.

The Dr. would say to the public, that he has again commenced the manufacture of his celebrated medicines for the benefit of those who are not in reach to get treatment. They can be had of all druggists and medicine dealers on the Pacific coast.

The Dr. does not claim for them, as much as is claimed by the manufacturers of patent medicines generally, that they will cure everything. They are only intended for what they say they will cure. They only pretend to cure one thing within itself, and no more, and it is sure to do so. A good recommendation for the medicine is found in its use.

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Remember that Dr. G. W. BROWN'S Office is in Carter's New Brick, Corner of Front and Alder Streets, up stairs.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 22, 1867. 39 ly

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