

THE COURIER

J. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

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

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

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

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

Engene Sample, Esq., is our authorized Agent for Portland, Oregon.

Grand Army of the Republic.

We do not approve of articles purely sensational and for the purpose of exciting the fears, or passions of the people; yet the editor of a political newspaper is as a sentinel upon the watch tower, to observe the approach of an enemy; and spending his time in coining the newspapers of all parts of the country, perhaps he, of all others, is better qualified to judge of the effect of any particular proposition of a party, except he be misled by his prejudices, which of course, will to more or less extent bias the minds of all. While we would not have any man blindly follow us, or any other man, we do call your careful attention to the following resolution which we published last week, and the comments we shall make thereupon. With these facts before you, honest reader, judge for yourself and govern yourself accordingly.

This secret military organization whose object is evil, covert, and inimical to liberty, class it would not be secret, at its meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1867.

Resolved, That now, as in 1861, we are prepared for an uprising of the American people; we are ready to quit workshops, factory, desk, and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arms and fight for our country and freedom and the rights of all loyal children; that, mindful of the past, we will never suffer rebels to rule patriots, our glorious leaders to be reviled, and our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President, backed by a guilty band of conspirators and powerful but misguided party.

A large armed military force, is dangerous to any government, but more especially to a Republic, where the unawed voice of the people should be the governor. The great Washington in his farewell address in speaking of the attachment of union that ought to be cultivated says: "Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under and form of government, are insidious to liberty; and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear you to the preservation of the other." If to the mind of Washington, a love of union ought to be cultivated to prevent large military organizations that liberty might be preserved, with what bitterness of heart would he now, (were he upon earth,) view the "Grand Army of the Republic."

A military organization within and subsidiary to a political organization, whose machinery and movements are covered by night's blanket and only the out-croppings of which may be seen; a political party that has established five kingdoms—military despotism over ten States of the Union—that do not profess to be guided by law, but take as their pole-star, from which to calculate latitude, longitude, and the course they should steer the ship of state; their own diseased estimate of right, and the selfish end of promoting their own views and interests, irrespective of constitution, law, decency, or anything else save their passions and interests. We quote again from Washington's farewell.

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 in the ordinary course of things the precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

By this resolution Johnson is a traitor, and, of course, all who sustain Johnson's theory that those States whose people were in rebellion are States and entitled to representation and to control their own municipal concerns for themselves are traitors, all who are opposed to the "Grand

Army of the Republic" and their masters the Republican party are traitors and of course rebels, and that they, the "Grand Army of the Republic" "will never suffer rebels (those opposed to them) to rule patriots" (Republicans). Therefore, with this august body, the destroying angels of the Republican party, ready "to quit workshops, factories, desk, and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arms and fight," to enforce these things, how can we hope to succeed in restoring the rights of the people and transmitting them to our posterity. While we do not ignore or treat as a light matter, "to grave a threat coming from so large a body, (true we do not know its extent, as it operations are secret, but have reason to believe it ramifications almost if not all the Northern States,) yet, rather than see our Republic converted into a permanent Despotism, we would do and dare anything not at the expense of our honor.

They "will never suffer" their "glorious leaders to be reviled." Perhaps this resolution was passed in secret meeting sometime previous and was the cause of the tragedy, the account of which we take from the telegraphic dispatches:

Memphis, Sept. 12.—Sometime since the office of the Eagle newspaper at Camden, Ark., was destroyed by soldiers, led by Major Pierce, Col. Gilbert, commander of the post, wrote to Gen. Ord, a letter in which he said: "The censures of the press, directed against the servants of the people, may be endured, but Gen. Ord and the military force detailed to enable him to perform his duties are not servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and it is felt to be a great piece of impudence for the papers of the State to comment on military matters, under any circumstances whatever."

Or perhaps, their resolve is in approval of the sentiment of this outrageous letter. But whether it has reference to any particular thing, the sentiment is obvious and not to be misunderstood, ourselves and every other man are forewarned to cease reviling or finding fault with half-bred ex-King Sheridan, Beant Butler, mulatto Thad, or any prominent Republican.

"We will never suffer our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President." You won't be. We know your designs gentlemen and we will continue to urge the people with what little of power we may possess to stand by the Constitution and preserve and transmit to our children the blessings of a free government; and thank God there is a band of Democrats—pure patriots, who have heretofore, amidst contumacious approbrium and the dangers of prison bolts and dungeons bars, stood nobly by the old Constitution of our fathers, and we doubt not will be found in the future stretching forth their hand with what vigor they possess in its defence. We will preserve our government if we can and if she falls we will fall with her. Then you can truthfully sing the melody of your great ally:—

Look out dah, now! we's gwine to rale! G'wa fron dah, don't you understand, Liberty am fallen, King Sheri' am a callin'! 'Uls and niggahs occupy de land.

COURIER VS. RECORD.

Samuel A. Clark, Esq., of the Record, makes a tilt at us as follows:—

JUDGE JASPER W. JOHNSON, of the COURIER, is very tearfully eloquent in his appeal to Douglas Democrats to follow him into the present Democratic fold. His pathos is irresistible—or very near it. In a series of powerful editorials, he has brought his theme down to the commencement of the war, and making a convenient leap over the interregnum, when he played a very indifferent part as a Union man, he introduces us to the rampant Democracy of to-day, victorious in small skirmishes, but bound to be whipped in the next general engagement. There are, unfortunately for the COURIER, no Douglas Democrats,—even as there are now no "old line Whigs." Its appeal is to the past—it prays to shadows, and worships at a ruined shrine. Johnson—like his namesake A. J.—hankers after the flesh-pots of Egypt, has put his hand to the plow, and looked a long way back. The rebellion is as much the issue now as in '62, and the modest imitator of the greater Johnson may as well follow his prototype to the end, and forget that his war-cry ever was Douglas's.

True, we made an appeal to those of the Republican party, who have heretofore supported Mr. Douglas, and "the right of a Territory, like a State, to regulate its own municipal concerns for itself, subject only to the Constitution," based upon a showing that the principles of the Republican party are the antipodes of those principles; and that they who sustained popular sovereignty, of all others should, to be consistent, join with any party to restore to the South the right of regulating their municipal or domestic concerns, whether they be States or Territories.

Would it not, Bro. Clark, have been more manly, and have shown your faith in the correctness of your cause, had you have attempted a logical reply to our argument, instead of forgetting your usual dignity and lowering yourself in an attempt to be facetious? Come Bro! give us a reason for the faith that is within you:

or, are you of that class who blindly surrender their own opinions to the will and dictum of their party? Certainly you have more logical powers than the Herald's "fat boy" of the Oregonian. He is making some Sheridan dashes, on the bond question. Can't you try your quill on the status of the States.—South Carolina, et id omne genus? Judge Williams' argument on that subject was about as follows.—Johnson has no right to make a law on any subject; Congress may make laws on some subjects; therefore Congress has a better right to make a law on any subject than Johnson, who has no right, therefore Congress has the right to reconstruct the States. Can not you beat that? Certainly you have so much slumbering power, that,—you do yourself injustice by frittering your time away, trying to bolster up a sinking cause by an appeal to passion, and the war feeling of '62. Those who have read after you in times gone by, know you can make an argument, when you have the foundation. If you cannot in your present cause, you know you are wrong; and though you say of us, we "hanker after the flesh-pots of Egypt," we can say with the great Clay, we "had rather be right than be President." Can you say as much Bro?

You say we played a very indifferent part as a Union man. The word Union is now a relative term; and not knowing what your meaning of the word Union is, we do not know whether you are right.—This, we do know, however, than we were always in favor of preserving the union of all the States and Territories, and preserving the Constitution and liberty at the same time. We now think and ever have thought the one was not incompatible with the other; and knowing the inclination of men to grasp after power, and place the public weal secondary to his personal interests, we did oppose those measures that we thought destructive of free government; and we left the Union party when it was overwhelmingly the majority, and joined the Democracy when they composed scarcely a corporal's guard. At that time we received letters from our friends and relatives in this valley, saying to us: that "we had taken a step that would politically damn us forever." "that Democracy and treason were synonymous, and that our course would be a stain upon the good name of our family." "that if we would make a name in the political world we must at once acknowledge our error and rejoin the Union party." "that they had once had proud hopes of us, but that they were gone, gone,—gone forever;" and many other similar sentiments; to whom and which we replied, that there are higher, nobler sentiments than those of self interest, and that for ourselves, we only inquire, what is right—what is best for our country? This question answered, we act in accordance therewith, irrespective of consequences; and if there be to the minds of some, a stench of treason about us for those acts, they may avoid us.

We are now, and always have been guided by certain great principles that meet our approbation; and meet, and have met the approbation of many great men, which doubly assure us of their correctness.—We think we have made but one mistake in our political course, and that was not a change of principle; we have never changed a settled opinion upon a principle of national politics. From the organization of the Union party, up to the meeting of the National Convention of the Democracy that nominated Gen. McClellan, we feared and believed that the political organization then calling itself Democracy, was in favor of the right of secession. In this we were MISTAKEN; and finding ourselves so, by its acts and nominations, we at once took the stump for its nominees and the following words of its standard bearer for our text:—"The Union is the only condition of peace; we ask no more, and will accept no less."

We then urged and believed, and now believe, that the Democracy was the only unconditional Union party, and in support of our then opinion, among other things we called attention to the following letter of Mr. Lincoln, at a time when Mr. Greeley represented to him that the South were willing to lay down their arms and submit to the requirements of the Constitution. We quote from memory:—"To whom it may concern: Any pro-

position, coming by and with the consent of the war power now in arms against us; which embraces the restoration of peace; the integrity of the whole Union, and the abolition of slavery, will be received; and will be met with liberal guarantees upon collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof will have safe conduct both ways."

We never believed that abstract slavery was morally right. But there are many improper ways to correct a wrong, and in this case of the abolition of slavery; we had the same feelings we would have, had we a deadly enemy who, if he lived at large, would do us some serious bodily harm, and some one were to brutally murder him, we could but condemn the murderer and loathe the act. We then thought a violation of law, acquiesced in by the people was a matter seriously to be feared. That the popular rudder was turned from the constitutional course, would soon place the ship of State amidst the shoals and quicksands of uncertain passion, self interest and criminal ambition; and as the ship is large, unwieldy and requires much space in which to turn, with a mutinous crew it would be very difficult to bring her into the channel. Will some of those who then wrote us, and received our reply, say how near we predicted the consequences of the first departure acquiesced in by the people, and whether there is not now every reason to believe the remainder will follow.

Bro. Clark, have we filled that "convenient leap over the interregnum, when we "played an indifferent part" &c.

You say the Democracy is to be whipped in the next general engagement. Is not the presumption against you? If so, the burden of the proof rests with you, and a little more reason, and a few less groundless assertions, would be more becoming a man of your ability.

MILITARY ARRESTS.—From the Sentinel we learn that Lieut. Henderson recently arrested a citizen of Jackson county, upon the charge of having aided a deserter to escape. The person arrested, had, in his possession the arms and equipments of the deserter; these the officer had an undoubted right to recover. How he may attempt to justify the arbitrary seizure and transportation of the citizen, we cannot understand. This course has however, frequently been pursued by army officers in this department, and unless the law justifies it, should be no longer tolerated.—Ensign.

You are getting tired of it, are you? Why did you not object to military arrests a few years ago when they were fearfully frequent? But no matter. We forgive you. What does it signify whether you were right in the past, provided you are now, and will be in the future?

Telegraphic.

COMPILED FROM THE HERALD. New York, Oct. 24.—The Herald says the Richmond Convention will stand forty-two Conservatives to sixty-three Radicals so far as heard from.

Nashville, Oct. 24.—Parson Brownlow has been elected U. S. Senator. His majority on the first ballot to-day, was twenty-four.—There is great rejoicing among the Radicals of Tennessee.

New York, Oct. 21.—It is understood that the Washington Intelligence, the President's organ, will publish tomorrow a letter from the Postmaster General on the political situation of the country. He maintains that if Congress had not interfered with the policy of the Administration, the vexed question of reconstruction would long since have been settled to the satisfaction of the whole country, and to-day there would have been a representation by loyal men in every Southern State. This letter places Rendell squarely in sympathy with Johnson.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—The Enquirer, of this city will bring out the name of George H. Pendleton to-morrow as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is thought that he will be far more available than George B. McClellan, whose claims for the nomination are being quietly pushed by his friends. The War Democrats, however, it is understood generally, demand a holder for the position; so as to counteract the military influence of Grant and Sheridan; one of whom, it is supposed, will be the Presidential nominee of the Republican party.

By State Telegraph.

Jacksonville, Oct. 28.—A military express has just arrived from Fort Klamath, which brings the information that Gen. Crook was defeated on the 15th inst., about twenty miles from Goose Lake Valley, by a band of Pits and Pit river warriors, numbering about 100. Gen. Crook's command consisted of 40 men of Co. H, U. S. Cavalry, and although finding the Indians strongly entrenched in the rocks, he fought them for two days, until compelled to retire with the loss of Lt. Manigan and six men killed and twenty wounded. It was thought that about 30 Indians were killed, but it was difficult to ascertain the actual damage done to the enemy. Gen. Crook sent a Sergeant to Ft. Klamath with dispatches, and is now supposed to be about the upper end of Goose Lake Valley, waiting for assistance.

A PROPOSITION.—"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll flag 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."

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 ocular power, 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 medicine 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 such 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.

List of Dr. G. W. BROWN'S Celebrated medicines. Blood and Liver Syrup, Lung Balm, Eye Lotion, Lissimont, Ague Cure, Pain Expectorant, Venereal Bitters, Pile Ointment, Specific Balm for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and Gravel, and all the various diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

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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M. McEVILLY desires to announce

that he has opened a Harness and Saddle shop at this place, and will keep on hand and for sale everything in his line. Repairing and other work executed on short notice. M. McEVILLY. La Fayette, Oct. 15, 1867. 3-4