

THE COURIER

W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

Ought the President to be denounced in the house of his enemies? Much more ought to be denounced in the house of his friends...

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 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.

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MAN NOT OF ONE FAMILY.

The human family is one genera—man, as fowls are of one genera—birds, and the human family is divided into several species; nor in the entire organic world is there anything as a single species, and the almost universally accepted doctrine of a single species in man, is in violation of the universal law of nature.

Of the family of dogs there is a wide difference between the New Foundland and the poodle, the greyhound and the bull, and though all are of the same genera—yet he would not be a wise man who would attempt to convert the one into the uses of the other.

It does not follow because the negro is not of the same species as the Caucasian, that therefore, they are midway between us and the animals, no more than because the New Foundland is not a poodle, therefore, he must be half bird or oyster.

When, therefore, Jefferson declared "all men are created equal," he but meant his own species—Anglo-Saxon, of the genera man, were created equal, but expressed no opinion of the status of the Negro, the Esquimo, the American Indian, the Malay, or the Mongolian.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

species includes the ancient and modern nations of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Jews, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Georgians, Circassians, Armenians, Arabs, Syrians, Affghans, Greeks, Romans, and all nations of modern Europe, and their descendants in America. Nor can this species be confounded with any other.

This species is divided into three great divisions or families: First, Germanic, composed of Germans, Norwegians, Saxons, Danes and English. Second, Celtic, comprising the inhabitants of Western Europe, (except the English), and the Britons, Irish, Scotch and Welch. Third, Slavonic, comprising the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Cossacks, and the inhabitants of Northern Africa and a part of Western Asia.

This is the only species of mankind that has established governments and made a history. Biot out of existence the manifestation of genius and talent of the Caucasian and the world would be a blank, cold barbarism; we might almost say, without a single gleam of sunshine beaming upon it. The ancient

Greeks and Romans and Assyrians, were just such men as the Caucasian of to-day, except the accumulated wisdom of ages, that none but the Caucasian is capable of retaining, preserving and improving upon. A white savage race has never had an existence.

THE MONGOLIAN

species is next—in mental and moral, to the Anglo-Saxon. It had its origin in the central plains of Africa and comprises the Chinese, Japanese, the inhabitants of Cochinchina, Hindoostan, Ceylon, Siam, Thibet, Tonquin, &c., &c., and is of yellowish color, with straight black hair, dark almond-shaped eyes, broad and flat faces, prominent cheeks, with heads like a pyramid. Their body and brain is smaller and of inferior quality to the Caucasian. And while the Chinese profess to trace their history far beyond our account of creation, this itself is sufficient, when taken with their present inferiority to show its fallacy; and even this family of the Mongolian species was at a remote period considerably tinged with Caucasian blood.

Confucius was, doubtless, a white man.—The Mongols that swept over Europe soon after the Christian era were led by white men. Attila and Tamerlane were white men. Genghis Khan was half Mongol and half Caucasian. The Caucasian invaders of the Mongol country inter-married with the Mongols, and this cross being extensive, hence the present advancement of the Mongols, by nature next to the white man. But it has made no improvements in modern times and will not, except it receive a new infusion of white blood.

THE MALAY

species comprises the inhabitants of the Polynesian and Asiatic islands, is of tawny brown color, broad flat nose, thick lips, broad face and prominent jaws, with low and retreating forehead, large backhead and deep through the base. They are treacherous and ferocious and apparently have neither feelings of conscience nor honor. An elegant set of beings to confer suffrage upon.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

Our Republican friends, one would think would not mistake the Indian for a colored white man, or a being of the same species, but of simply different color; though if the Indian will pay his taxes under the "Civil Rights Bill," he may vote as also by the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and some Republicans as we are informed, have proceeed a number to do so in Clark county, W. T., hoping by this means to carry that county against the Democracy.

Bring this race in contact with civilization and "civil rights" and it kills him; nor can we violate what God has ordained without visiting a consequent evil for the violation.

THE ESQUIMAUX

are a small race, with high cheek bones, flat faces, round cheeks, small eyes, straight black hair, their bodies dark gray and their faces blue. They dress in furs, and subsist on raw animal food.

While the minds of all thinking men can perceive the great distinction between these and the Caucasian, yet some are found who would legally equalize what God has made different and by his fiat proclaimed should be kept so—yet they do not care for engraving these races upon us so much as the most inferior of all—

THE NEGRO.

There is no such thing as a colored man, as this term is generally understood—a being like ourselves, except in color. The difference of color is among the smaller, of the great and vital differences between the Negro and Caucasian species of man.

But we have already extended our article to sufficient length and shall review the peculiarities of this race at some future time.

The Mrs. Lincoln Scandal.

We clip the following from the Herald: The San Francisco Bulletin compiles from the leading Radical paper of the East, comments upon this subject which it introduces with the editorial remark: "While a few journals express the opinion that some provision should be made for the family of the lamented ex President, the bad taste and bad temper of Mrs. Lincoln are universally acknowledged and regretted." It gives also the following letter in addition to those heretofore published:

CHICAGO, September 14th.

W. H. Brady—MY DEAR SIR—Please call and see Hon. Abram Wakeman. He was largely indebted to me for obtaining the lucrative office which he has held for several years, and from which he has amassed a large fortune. He will assist me in my painful and humiliating situation scarcely removed from want. He would scarcely hesitate to return, in a small manner, the many favors my husband and myself have showered upon him. Mr. Wakeman many times excited my sympathies in his earnest appeal for office, as well for himself as for others. Therefore he will only be too happy to relieve me by purchasing one or more of the articles you will place before him.

Very truly Mrs. A. LINCOLN. This is certainly suggestive. Wakeman,

a county politician in moderate circumstances, was transferred from a country village in Western New York, to an office in the city "from which he has amassed a very large fortune," all through the influence of Mrs. Lincoln with the Administration.

The article in the Commercial Advertiser, was written by Thurlow Weed, from which the following is an extract:

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And this last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her was. The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks publicity namely that she received presents valued at \$24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least of offices and contracts, unless the more equitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is known that the wife of any other President, however estimable never was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, rings, diamonds, etc. Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early and before any necessity was foreseen. If our information be reliable, eleven of Mrs. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the morn, which were shrouded in the twelfth one, had started for that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of ill will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that we possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did, to Mrs. Lincoln, and in spite of her constant efforts to disturb our relations.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the pecuniary expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage, failed, during his life and since his death to inspire either with respect or confidence. They should not therefore, be subjected to the reproach or rest under imputation of ingratitude had Mrs. Lincoln while in power, borne herself becomingly, the suggestion of a Lincoln Fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to. The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln if it had not intuitively closed and chilled.

In her conversations Mrs. Lincoln is represented as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no warrant or excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he incapable of injustice, wrong or even unkindness to woman. But we happen to know—the late C. B. Smith then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. L. sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment a bill of some \$900. This demand though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number of guests, and giving him a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and by his own bill knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid \$300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded \$900. But whether \$300 or \$900, the claim was alike illegal and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarreled with Secretaries Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account.

The following is a copy of a dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial:

New York, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Lincoln still remains here, and insists on the sale of her personal effects at auction. Prominent members of the Union League visited her last night, and offered to raise a large sum of money for her support, provided she will recant, and take her clothes back to her house. This offer she refused in the most ungracious manner, and said she was bent upon pushing certain prominent politicians, among whom are Weed, Greeley, Raymond, Seward and Johnson.

In view of the attempt of prominent members of the Loyal League to compromise the matter with Mrs. Lincoln by the payment of "hush money," the following comments of the New York Citizen are peculiarly pertinent:

The letters are all but a confession that the political favors and places obtained and given away by Mrs. Lincoln's influence with her husband were regarded by that lady in the light of personal perquisites, to be disposed of either for presents or flattery, as the whim might seize her. She can now only go one step further. Let her take up each present state from whom received and further, label it with a memorandum of the probable profits in place, or on some shoddy contract, or permit to buy cotton, which the presenter must have netted. In this manner we think it might be found that the actual value returned by Mrs. Lincoln's influence to a gentleman who presented her with a carriage and a pair of horses—certainly not costing over

\$2,000 all told—must have been in the vicinity of at least \$400,000; and very likely a similar exhibit might show that every shawl, and dress, and article of jewelry in her collection, must have been paid for (finally by the country) at the same extravagant rate.

Telegraphic.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Over 500 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad is completed and the track laid to within seventeen miles of Cheyenne.

New York, Nov. 1.—General Pope has ordered the Alabama Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Nov. 15th.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Minister Dix writes to the State Department that it is the impression of European statesmen that a general war in Europe is inevitable. The Roman question is only a pretext on the part of Napoleon to precipitate it.

A number of gentlemen are organizing a movement in favor of Chase for the Presidency.

New Orleans Nov. 1.—Gen. Mower has removed Sheriff Hays for impeding reconstruction and appointed Cutbert Bullitt, Wilmington, Del. Nov. 1.—In the Court of General Sessions, two Judges gave an opinion that the Civil Rights Bill of Congress so far as it attempted to regulate the admission of testimony which was regulated by the law of the State, is inoperative and void. The opinion was given in regard to the admission of colored testimony in a case then pending. One Judge dissented.

The Times special says the impeachment party is gathering so strength either in the Senate or House. A proposition to continue the session during Johnson's term of office is favorably received.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Express special says Seward has sent a special messenger to Rome to offer the Pope an asylum in this country, and hopes are entertained that the mission will be successful.

In absence of the necessary appropriation to pay for Alaska, pre-emption in that territory will violate the treaty. The new military authorities will probably be instructed to remove such settlers until the purchase is finally concluded.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The President's organ editorially calls on Grant to define his position, and state if he is considered as a conservative. The article is understood to be prompted by the President, who is taking a lively interest in the next Presidency.

Eastern Elections.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A private telegram says New York State went forty thousand (40,000) Democratic; New Jersey, Democratic Legislature; Massachusetts twenty-six (26,000) Republican; Kansas, female and negro suffrage beaten ten thousand (10,000); Illinois and Minnesota greatly reduced Radical majorities; Maryland elects the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic majority in New Jersey is about 1,200.

Leavenworth, Nov. 7.—Full returns are received from only a few counties, but show heavy Democratic gains.

Political Intelligence.

The following table, which we copy from a report made to the New York Constitutional Convention by the "Personal Representatives Society," shows the Republican majorities in the various States of the Union that voted in 1866, and also the number of votes in each State that would have changed the result:

Table with columns: State, Rep., Dem., May. Total votes: 3,706,308

Table with columns: State, Rep., Dem., May. Total votes: 208,787

This table shows that a change of less than six per cent. in the aggregate vote would have given the Democrats the majority of the votes in the Union, whilst in several of the States a change of less than one per cent. would have altered the result.—Philadelphia Ledger.

This table is making the circuit of the press, striking terror into the hearts of the Radicals as it goes. Pass it around.—Herald.

Columbus, in Nebraska, about 96 miles west of Omaha, is as near as may be in the center of the U. States, counting from all points of the compass. Columbus aspires to be the future capitol of the nation. When the seat of Government is removed from Washington, it will go toward Columbus, and it may even reach that village, because, and only because of its central location.

COAL AND RAILROAD.—The Washington Standard of the 19th inst, was almost exclusively filled with railroad and coal news.

Too much cannot be said or written on these topics. They are gestated, at no distant day, to revolutionize this coast. Those who are not ready for this, had better stand firm under—the cars are coming.—Gazette.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 6th inst, by Rev. C. Alderson, Mr. JOHN S. ROBINSON to Miss SARAH HANDLEY, both of Yamhill county, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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