

THE WEEKLY COURIER.

J. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

Ought the President to be denounced in the house of his enemies? Much more ought he to be denounced in the house of his friends for refusing in the absence of any necessity to occupy or retain the exercise of powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world. Judge so. I trust this fault of declining imperial power too harshly tendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people.

It will be a sad hour for the republic when the refusal of unnecessary powers and patronage by the President shall be held as a crime. When it shall be so considered, the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an Imperial throne, surrounding the Executive with Imperial legions.—Seward

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 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.

Democracy and the Presidency. What Say the Figures?

It will be remembered that counting the electoral vote of those States now represented, there are 247 votes; and that to be successful in the Presidential contest, we will require 124 votes.

The following is a list of the States that have at the recent elections gone Democratic with the number of electoral votes to which they are entitled:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Number of Electoral Votes. Includes New York (36), Pennsylvania (23), Ohio (21), Kentucky (11), Maryland (7), New Jersey (7), Connecticut (6), California (5), Delaware (3), Oregon (3), and Total (122).

We have placed Oregon among those that have already gone Democratic, as even the ordinarily informed Republican, who is conscientious, does not claim their ability to carry Oregon. This places us within two votes of a majority. "Revolutions never go back." Were we to gain in the Presidential campaign in proportion to the gain in the election just past, we would carry—even the hot-bed of fanaticism, Massachusetts, by 39,300 majority. Making, as we have, gains in every State, with not even a telegram but that reports a "Democratic triumph" or "decreased Republican majority;" and having carried Kansas over the Republican platform by 10,000 majority, it would be a miracle did we not gain over two additional votes.

The fates have decreed that the Democracy will carry a majority, large and overwhelming of the white voters of the United States. This the Rads know full well, and hence their anxiety to enforce negro suffrage upon the South, and reconstruct them upon a radical basis, by which all who would vote against their party, no matter how meritorious their claims, will be denied the right of suffrage, and all who can be used as cat-paws to accomplish their evil designs, and promote their views and interests, will have this trust thrust upon them, regardless of their natural inferiority, and mental degradation from an education in a school of vice, ignorance and crime—slavery. With the experience of the past few months before us we know the negro is but a VOTING INSTRUMENT in the hands of those who clothe and feed him, or assume to be and are HIS MASTERS—THE MILITARY COMMANDANTS, with the Freedman's Bureau agents as their tools and assistants.

If the Southern States are reconstructed upon the Congressional plan—manifestly contrary to the will of the people, with its machinery under the control of the military Rads, through their tools the negroes, we will have the unpleasant anomaly of two Presidents elected, the one elected by the legal voters—the whites, the other by the Rads and negroes; and every indication seems to point in this direction.

If this be the condition of affairs, and it seems highly probable, what are we to do? Shall we submit to an illegal, corrupt, and fearfully injurious revolution, every principle of constitution, law, decency and manhood disregarded and trampled under foot? Shall we have a President, whose claims to the office rest upon the legal secession of the South and its forced reconstruction upon a negro basis, by Congress, and the long train of evils consequent upon having ten States under the control of negroes, who if once admitted the right of control, can so frame their laws to prevent a white man from voting? The right of a State to regulate its own question of suffrage, being admitted, give them once the control, and they may exclude the white vote if they wish.

Legally, the Democracy will elect the President, beyond a reasonable doubt; illegally, by revolution, overriding of constitution, truth, decency and with the negro vote, the Rads may claim they have elected the President.

Hon. P. C. Sullivan, and the Republican Party.

Radicals meet at the Court House to hear Gov. Woods—Sullivan called and makes Democratic speech—Democracy jubilant—Rads dejected—Dalton called after Sullivan—is opposed to Sullivan but can't speak—Dr. Watts apologizes and says the benediction.

Democracy rejoices more over success of principles than of triumph of partisan organization. We desire the triumph of the organization as that ensures the triumph of our principles; nor would we preserve the organization but to promote and insure the triumph of principles. When both parties are right there is no danger of evil, except one or both is about to become wrong. It is also a happy when prominent members of a party who are in error, desist from their proceedings and by their voices proclaim for the right.

Not least among the prominent members of the radical party is the gentleman whose name heads this article; and as he has many friends living in this and other counties of Oregon who have great confidence in his judgment and integrity, we present you with a synopsis of his remarks bearing upon the political issues of the day, made at the Court House in La Fayette, on Wednesday evening last, and if we do not report him correctly, our columns are open for his own version:

1st. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the States were Sovereign.

2nd. That by the Constitution, which was adopted by the people of the several States, severally, certain powers were delegated by the people to the General Government, as also by the people to the States. That the people are the source from which all power is derived, as well to the States, as to the General Government, each holding that delegated power under and by virtue of its Constitution, ratified and given vitality by the expressed consent of the governed. That neither are absolutely, supremely sovereign. That each within the pervue of its delegated power may enact laws. That if the United States, go beyond the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, its acts are null and revolutionary; and if the State go beyond its delegated power, its acts are equally null and revolutionary. That the people have declared the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law of the land.

3d. That the States cannot secede and have not seceded, but are now in the Union AND ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION; and that seats are now and always have been open and vacant for their Representatives, whenever they send up Representatives and Senators who can take the oath, and that the proceedings of Congress whereby those members have been kept out is wholly wrong.

That the last Republican Platform should be taken as the sole test of whether a man be a Republican. That the policy of Congress, in reducing States to Territories, and dictating as to the question of suffrage and other domestic concerns, is the antipodes of that platform, and therefore Thad. Stevens, and the Radical Congress, are not Republican or Union, and in that should not be supported. That the laws of South Carolina were the same after the rebellion was put down, as before the war

commenced, except so far as the same was changed by the amendment of the Constitution of the United States. That when the people after the war, filled up their offices, they were States as Oregon and California.

That the United States had and has the right to send an army down South or anywhere else to protect its loyal citizens, and that those leaders of the South who had asked pardon of the President and failed to receive it, by that prayer sadded the presumption of guilt upon themselves and ought not to vote.

4th. That God made the races different, and that while he holds no fault with the Creator, for so performing his work, he cannot ignore the fact that God made the one different from the other, and reason teaches that they should be kept so. That this is a government made by the whites and should be administered by whites, and none but whites allowed to vote. That when negro suffrage which is but another name for universal, or manhood suffrage is enforced upon the people, he will have lost his confidence in man's ability for self government.

That with manhood suffrage, the speaker assured the audience, that it would not be two years until the Morgels would flood our country, and if the influx was in proportion to that of the last 18 months, four years would not elapse until every office on the Pacific, would be filled by a rat-eating Chinaman.

That if the Southern States, by an expressed voice, of the only legal voters—the white males above the age of twenty-one, want negro suffrage, he is willing for them to have it, for it is their right to regulate their affairs for themselves, but not otherwise; but hopes no people will desire to enforce it. That the negro can never repay the Government for giving him his freedom.

The Republican portion of the speech—"we mean the appeal to the war feeling of '62" was eloquent enough, but as it contained the discussion of no living issue, we shall not further allude to it at this time; but may say generally, that upon the great questions of the day, Mr. S. came so near expressing our views that we regard his effort in the main as a very good Democratic speech. The Democracy was much pleased and applauded much of the gentleman's speech to the chagrin of those who had called him and been so greatly sold.

Mr. Dalton was then called but was not in possession of facts and figures, but owing to the remarks of Mr. Sullivan which he could not sustain he would not now talk, but at some future time would attempt to prove to the citizens of La Fayette and vicinity Mr. S. wrong and Congress right.

Dr. Watts feels like apologizing, and brings Gov. Woods apology for not speaking; he too will speak at some future time. The evening before Mr. S. left here for his home we had some talk with him with reference to his views, and we are sure we have given them correctly in the above synopsis.

Nor is Mr. S. alone in his opposition to the Congress policy of reconstruction and negro suffrage. We think we are justified in saying, that the Hon. R. P. Boise, Hon. J. C. Powell, Col. John Kelsey and all pure hearted and clear minded men are opposed to the radical measures of the Rump Congress, and we are more than pleased to find the public pulse commencing to beat aright.

The election returns of the East show that the masses of the people are returning to reason and it is not surprising that Oregon's heart and mind should seek and find the old constitutional road to national greatness and happiness.

We are surprised that a man of so clear and correct views as Mr. S. should utterly mistake what the Democracy is; and though holding to the doctrine above enumerated, should launch his thunderbolts against an imaginary man of straw—a secessionist, whom he is pleased to term "modern Democracy," and to create in his vivid imagination a party in favor of repudiating the national debt and spend his ammunition shooting at the shadow.

Bro. S. if these are the "bugger-boos" that are scaring you away from the Democratic party, renew your courage, for there is no political organization that favors either of these things, and least of all the Democracy. True, we do believe, that all persons ought to be taxed in proportion to their property, and as taxes will be lessened and the government will not have the gold to pay the bonds when they become due,

there are but two courses left; one to pay the bonds in greenbacks and the other to issue new bonds in lieu of the present bonds, and these we would have taxed. Is there anything unfair in this? The interest on the present bonds must by the law be paid in coin, but not the principal.

BRUTE FORCE.—The telegraphic dispatches this week, give us a fair opportunity to judge of the manner in which our colored brethren are disposed to exercise the right of suffrage. Their motto is brute force. It seems where they are in considerable majority for one party, they having the power will not suffer the minority to vote at all, while the most numerous herd vote all day and all night. Such outrages as these can never be defended and endorsed by civilized and enlightened people. The negro voting experiment is a ridiculous failure, and should be postponed indefinitely.—Ensign

Telegraphic.

Washington Nov. 13.—The conservatives are serenading the President to night. The President made a lengthy political speech in reply.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The Johnson demonstration was an enthusiastic affair.—About five thousand persons participated, with several bands and a large display of torches and transparencies. Col. O'Byrne, a federal officer of the District of Columbia, read a brief address. The President read a reply almost equally brief. The only distinguished guests present were the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General Stanberry. The latter was called for after the President's speech, but did not respond. The President, after returning thanks for the compliment said he was gratified and surprised at the result of election. He always had confidence in the people. Although some times misled by lying prophets in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours of the Republic, when the constitution was in the utmost peril, he was still hopeful, in the belief that the people would come to the rescue. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They cannot repeal obnoxious laws nor remove military despots, but they have a nevertheless a sure remedy.—with abiding confidence in their patriotism and integrity, he was hopeful in the end that the rod of despotism would be broken, and the heel of armed power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution sustained.

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 14.—The election is progressing quietly, the whites generally declining to vote. A convention will undoubtedly be called.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 14.—The Democratic Convention nominated J. G. Sinclair for Governor.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14.—Judge Davis, administrator of Lincoln's estate, has made a final settlement. After paying all debts there remains \$110,000, one third of which goes to Mrs. Lincoln.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Republicans of Minnesota have conceded the defeat of the suffrage amendment by a close vote. The remote counties gave immensely large majorities against the amendment.

The latest phase of the Presidential movement mentions John W. Forney's name for Vice President. Forney has assured his friends that he and Grant will sweep Pennsylvania by fifty thousand. The last stone of the Capitol extension was laid to day.

A Times special says an effort is proposed by the Western Republicans to elect a new clerk in the Senate in place of Forney.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Waller is slowly recovering. The Attorney General has published an opinion in the newspapers presumed to be an official, regarding an additional session of the Fortieth Congress. He quotes provisions of the Constitution in relation to the meeting of Congress, and thinks all sessions held prior to the first Monday in December, are irregular, except those convened by the President. The new Congress cannot convene before that day, unless convened by the President, unless Congress by law appoints a different day, which has not yet been done. The Constitution nowhere provides for any except regular sessions, unless convened by the President.

New York, Nov. 16.—A Tribune's special says that Senator Sherman intends to introduce a bill, converting the maturing debt into a large consolidated loan of not less than thirty years, of six per cent., with one per cent. tax. Schofield has informed the President that the negroes of his district are generally armed and had the whites at a great disadvantage.—It is probable some measure will be taken to prevent a dangerous use by the negroes of this superiority in arms and organization.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—The Council by a vote of 22 to 8 passed resolutions opposing a further contraction of the currency and in favor of paying in greenbacks all bonds not made, payable in gold.

We copy from a private letter received from a gentleman in Umatilla, the following items of news which may be interesting to our readers:

"Times are very dull and nothing new at present. There was a large amount of stock passed over the Barlow route this season, consisting of sheep, 15,495; cattle, 3,922; saddle horses, 622; pack horses, 203; loose horses, 285; wagons, 200; yokes of oxen, 24; spans of horses, 216.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF T. S. BORDWELL, by a friend who just arrived from Michigan, and who has some valuable information for him. He will address Post Office Box No. 74, Salem, Oregon. 2w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRIGHT'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Portland, Oregon, is the only establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do all the different styles of work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. The new cabinet cards, &c. &c. Small pictures enlarged, re-touched in India ink—painted in water colors or oil by Mrs. S. J. Rumsey. Pictures that are fading can be re-produced in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

PICTURES—Those that want pictures must call soon as I intend changing my location. W. H. CATERLIN.

FARMS TO SELL AND RENT.

Enquire of J. W. Johnson, Courier Office.

Lafayette Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. Meets in Lafayette on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Brethren of the order, in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M. H. W. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Lafayette Lodge No. 24, I. O. G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

R. P. BIRD, W. C. T. J. W. BAKER, W. R. S.

Chehalum Lodge No. 58, I. O. G. T. Meets every Saturday evening at the Nelson Meeting House. S. M. CUPP, W. C. T. W. M. STARKY, W. S. no 15 ly

ELDER S. C. ADAMS conducts religious services at the Church in Lafayette, on the first Sabbath of each month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

ELDER W. M. TOWNSEND will preach in Lafayette on the second Sabbath of each month, at 11 o'clock.

Rev. L. Van Slyke will preach at Lafayette on the third Sabbath of each month, at 11 o'clock.

Rev. C. Alderson will preach in Lafayette on the third sabbath of each month, at 4 o'clock.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The undersigned have turned over the notes and accounts due us to A. F. Forbes for collection. Please take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. WHITE & WESTERFIELD.

WHATSOEVER may be said of the merits of the different sewing machines now before the public, there is certainly none that deserves more special mention than the Empire Sewing Machine. This machine is not only unsurpassed in simplicity, durability and beautiful stitch, and adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and noiseless when in operation, but is of superior workmanship, combining usefulness with elegance. It is, in fact, a sewing machine that every family would like to have. 424t

SPERMATORRHEA.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility; being a short treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of SIX CENTS in postage stamps for return postage. Address W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. DOHERTY advertises his column on 4th page of COURIER, to which those requiring Medical Relief are directed.

In a country where the natural desire of the people is to reach the highest point in art, it is very difficult for success to be obtained without the most arduous labor. Public opinion is extremely exacting and not always just; but often unjust and cruel criticism has produced the most beneficial results; the greatest improvements have been made under continued discouragements, and in many successful efforts defeat seemed certain to all except those concerned. In no one branch of art has there been more trials and failures, and in no single instrument is there so many different parts to perfect in order to make the whole a success, as the Piano Forte; this is always attended with great expense, requiring large capital and patient perseverance.—GROVETTES & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y., commenced manufacturing Pianos thirty-six years ago, and are one of the oldest houses in the country. They differed from the rest of the makers in this respect—they aimed to make the best instrument, and to sell it for the smallest profit. These Pianos today cannot be excelled. Their singing quality is pure, full, and easily retained through the most lengthy passages. For power they are unparalleled, and are celebrated for their great brilliancy, exquisite touch, and elegance of style and finish. n42 4t

Notice of Final Settlement.

In County Court, Yamhill County, Oregon. Estate of Nancy M. Allen, Deceased.

NOW on this 5th day of November, 1867. Comes J. W. Allen, administrator of the estate of Nancy M. Allen, deceased, and files his account for the final settlement of the said deceased estate.

It is ordered Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at the Court House in said county, be set apart for the final hearing and settlement of said estate, and that four weeks notice thereof be published in the Lafayette COURIER, to all persons interested therein. J. W. COWLES, n42 4t County Judge.