

the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough of the demoralizing and unjust, and implacable oppression on the virtuous and well-to-do, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law in any way countenanced by Government. It is the most successful device in times of peace or war, of extortion or revolution to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metal from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, privations and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to \$2,783,425, \$79,000,000 of the 30th of June last it was \$2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,225,764. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$90,010, and the expenditure \$316,729,129, leaving an available surplus of \$143,994,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$417,164,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in the treasury a surplus of \$23,895,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,000,000, and the expenditures will be \$372,000,000, showing an excess of \$9,000,000 in favor of the Government. The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system; and our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life free from taxation, as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the mass of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system by a reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax would be followed by resultantly advantageous to citizens and Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove all obstructions to industry, lessen temptation to evade the law, diminish the violation and fraud perpetrated upon its provision, make its operations less inequitable, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and public economy of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt faithfully observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principle of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity and good will.

ANDREW JOHNSON  
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

The Radicals admit that the cost of voting the negroes in the South will not be less than \$75,000,000 for the present year. Let the workingmen of the North think of that. Every dollar of it is wrung from their toil. \$75,000,000 a year to keep ten States impoverished and subject to negro rule. How do you like it fellow working men.

USELESS WITHOUT THE NEGRO.—The N. Y. Independent says: "Every national question, save the question of the negro, might be just as safely trusted to the democratic party as to the republican. If, therefore, the republican party throw overboard the negro, we shall straightway move to throw overboard the republican party."

ABOUT TO FLOP.—Local politicians say that the little soft shell Republican paper here is about to bolt to the Copperhead party. Its purpose appears to be to obtain a week's subscription in advance, and then flop! Its recent course indicates as much.—Unionist.

HOW TO WAKE UP A MANHOOD.—A certain bricklayer of this city has a manhood working for him in capacity of a hod carrier, who was in the habit of going to sleep on the brick pile. Yesterday, while working on the second story of a house, he yelled "more mott" several times, if not oftener, and not hearing from the manhood, looked down and saw him asleep with the hod for a pillow. Yelling at him unsuccessfully, until hoarse, he adopted the novel experiment of throwing a brick on his head. The ruse succeeded. The darkey waked up, saying, "d—n dese yar micketers! Day won't luff a feller sleep."—Pittsburg Republic.

KILKERNY KAT PHITE.—Big Inigo, the imported war chief of the defunct tribe of Blackmoors—late husband of the celebrated Estelle Potter is having a scratch and cry sulk with Sam Clark. Little ones, "Your little handies panzas wasn't made To scratch your little eyesies pizier out."

### THE WEEKLY COURIER.

J. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

#### MEETING OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee of Oregon are requested to meet at Portland on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of fixing the time and mode of holding the State Democratic Convention to make nominations for the approaching June election, and taking action upon such other matters as pertain to the duties of said Committee.

The following are the names of members composing said Committee:

John Burnett	Benton County
R. Jennings	Clackamas "
A. Van Dusen	Clatsop "
G. Knox	Columbia "
A. Rose	Douglas "
J. F. Hendrix	Greene "
L. J. C. Duncan	Jackson "
G. R. Helm	Linn "
J. J. Walton, Jr.	Lane "
J. Conroy	Marion "
L. E. Grover	Multnomah "
E. S. McConna	Union "
Wm. Blanchard	Washington "
N. H. Gates	Wasco "
H. F. White	Yamhill "
R. B. Mofford	Umatilla "
R. Hayden	Polk "
W. Chapman	Jefferson "
John Dwyer	Clatsop "
D. D. Allen	Tillamook "
James Atkinson	Columbia "

Committee of Democratic Central Committee.

#### The Oregonian Thinks the Mob is a Point of View.

Are the States in the Union.

The Oregonian of Dec 29, is a striking example of the President and Congress.

"His special pleading against Congress on this subject is both precise and disingenuous. He denies the right of that body to propose the conditions whatever for the re-admission of the rebel States; he denounces such a policy as an unwarrantable interference with the State rights, and holds that to propose terms or dictate conditions of restoration is entirely unconstitutional. His doctrine is that States must not be dictated to in this manner. Yet in 1865 he himself did just what he so violently condemns Congress for doing. We do not go to his stamping speech or his reception addresses for proof of this; it is written in his State papers and officially attested by his Secretary. On the 27th of October, 1865, the Provisional Governor of Georgia telegraphed to Mr. Johnson: 'We are pressed on the war debt. What should the Convention do?' Mr. Seward replied: 'The President cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed their relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations contracted to promote the rebellion.'

From the above it will be seen that either the Oregonian lacks the common honesty to correctly state the position of an opponent, or mind to comprehend a logical deduction.

A State is an artificial person—a corporation—a creature of the law—a machinery through which the people preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare. Its powers are presented by the Constitution, —the charter of its existence, and the powers, by it conferred upon the different offices, are exercised by different incumbents, who are authorized to go thus far and no farther; and where an officer transgresses beyond his legal authority, his act is officially a nullity, though it may be a personal offense. To illustrate: If John Doe—a Justice of the Peace in Oregon—should sentence Peter Smith to be hanged, and under an execution from him the Constable Richard Roe should hang him until he was dead. Mr. Doe and Mr. Roe would be guilty of murder, and could not shelter themselves behind their official position; because the law does not give them official authority to do that act. Therefore the illegal acts of one who was Governor of Georgia are, as much private acts as if he had never held official position.

The same people who made and ratified the Constitutions of the States of the South, also made and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and they were pleased to declare

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manifestly therefore, if a State law conflict with the Constitution of the United States it is null and void from its passage; for the people who made both, so declared. The Southern States were once States of the Union and are yet States in the Union unless they have gotten out. They could only have gotten out by successful revolution except the law permitted secession. The Constitution of the United States being the supreme law of the land, if the Secession Ordinance conflicts with it, it is null and void.

Assuming that the Secession Ordinance conflict with the Constitution of the United States and are therefore null and void ab initio, the governments organized under and by virtue of these Secession Ordinances were nullities—organized mobs, upon the suppression of which the States could again be put in running order by an election being held to fill up the offices.

Now, that the distinction may be made clear, let us term the government attempted

to be set up under the so-called Secession Ordinance of Georgia—Columbia: When the mob government of Columbia, hostile alike to Georgia and the United States, is expelled Georgia may fill her offices; and when they are filled, she is again a State in active operation, as much as she was before the mob overpowered her—blocked the machinery of her law.

Now, to recognize the mob government of Columbia or Georgia No. 2, is to recognize secession; and Johnson, as President, being sworn to see that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are faithfully executed, and not being a secessionist, could not recognize the government of Columbia or Georgia No. 2, as Georgia, and if the convention that assembled in that district of country recognized the legality of the indebtedness of Columbia or Georgia No. 2, it of course would be itself hostile to the legal State of Georgia, and therefore could not be recognized as Georgia. And Johnson was right in refusing to recognize any act as legal that would be the recognition of secession, and he is now, by permitting the unconstitutional laws of the Rump Congress to be enforced, which recognize the legality of secession, violating his official oath.

Yet we do not say he ought to refuse to do for that would bring a civil war at once, and the goals will be defeated at the next election, the law and peace be restored with us; and the immense destruction of the real property that must follow such a war, would of course plead with any humane man for time, where time would surely accomplish the desired object, or at least leave the country in no worse condition to save itself and liberty by harsher means than the ballot.

It will be seen, that from the standpoint of a secessionist (and the Oregonian is a secessionist)—all informed Radicals are secessionists) Johnson has no right to make new States and deny Congress the same privilege, and this is what pinches the Rad. Believing that the States actually severed, formed new governments, and the United States acquiring those new governments, the entire country territory, they desire to reconstruct it in the Union, and upon a "loyal" (Republican) basis. But having so vehemently proclaimed "Union!" and so bitterly denounced any who were really devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and who could see through the thin gauze with which they covered their horns, horns and tail, they now lack, as they then lacked the manhood to avow their true position, and while claiming that the States are out of the Union claim to be the Union party. They tell us that the eminent domain—the land belongs to the United States, and the people owe her allegiance. This is undoubtedly true, whether their doctrine of the conquest of a foreign power be accepted, or the Democratic doctrine that the States never seceded, but are now States in the Union, is fully as before the attempt on the part of an unlawful mob to break up that part of our government, and destroy our States where the mob assumed control.

#### Prohibition.

GRAND CHIEF BEAL—IS HE SUSTAINED BY THE ORDER?

There can be no questioning the propriety of temperance in all things, or the cumulative effect of the use of stimulants as a beverage. We need not therefore address our selves to the judgement of persons as to the propriety of using spirits as a beverage. Neither would it be of use to argue that the use of tobacco is injurious to the system. To be stated is to be proven; though the degree of injury inflicted by either of these indulgences, and especially by the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, might perhaps, profitably be kept before the public mind.

While we favor temperance in all things and especially those things that are most injurious to use, yet we do believe that no more law should be made than would preserve the public peace and general welfare; that each person should be permitted to eat, drink, say and think just what he may please, provided he do not injure his neighbor by so doing; that at best we can but punish parties for violating a rule previously laid down, pointing out what may not be done except under penalty.

We speak of this, not because we fear that any person or persons will force prohibition upon the State, for we do not believe that there are radicals enough to do so; nor that we favor the cause of whiskey, for we do not; the Chief of the order of Good Templars in his lecture at the Church in this place, the other evening, having taken strong grounds in favor of prohibition by law, out of respect for the position he occupies in the society and

least many might be lead astray as to the true object of the Good Templars order we may say: There are a large number of persons who do not believe, secret organization for political or law making purposes to be correct, and we are among the number, and we would allow no society or set of men to dictate to us in any matter of our duty to our country and the kind of laws she should have, except we were in a representative capacity and in which case if the will of our constituents conflicted with our ideas of duty so that we could not obey them, we should resign.

We do not know of any thing in the order of political nature, or that in any manner prohibits any member from favoring or opposing any law or policy, and we have talked to a number of prominent members of the order who all agree that there is nothing in the constitution and structure of the I. O. G. T. that would permit it to take any action with reference to Law making matters. We called upon G. W. C. T. Beal, the morning after the lecture, and he assured us that he Beal favored prohibition but that the Good Templars as an organization could not set in matters of that kind. That individual members would or would not, as they pleased, favor that or any other kind of law, but that the field of labor of the Templar organization was moral suasion.

We misunderstood his lecture here as did others. We trust he has not been and will not be misunderstood elsewhere.

#### IN ADVANCE OF NEWS

FRANK DOUGLASS' OFFICE

Board on January 1, 1868



JULIUS CAESAR HANNIBAL

HERO and SAVIOR

of the CONGRESS Party,—to his "fellow citizens" ob de Radical and Col'd 'sustains—two pu'sons in one, Greetin' and to constipootion Damhercats d'cooperation ordie.

When in de co'se ob de ebentuality, it become de necessary ob de belahed. Radicum ob de unib'esse, dat de Radicum must kerfumpkate or 'lect to nominate die nig (Yah! Yah!! Yah!!!)

"Darkeys sigh as we pass by, And rolled dar eye at me and Dinah!"

by de order ob de 'Grand Army ob de 'public, Gen. Useless Somepumpkins Grant and de more greatch grand Hon'able Eo.

JULIUS CAESAR HANNIBAL—your humble servant, more honorable kase | ar de representation ob de SABIOR ob de Party, ob which Useless am de candidate. Now if de candidate ob de white trash would kerfumpkate, without de sabin' grace ob de col'd 'sustains, as de Sabor am greatch dan de sated, and I am de instrumentation ob de "manhood" ob de Souph, am de great man ob de unib'esse. Yah! Yah!!

And I see de glorious 'merican Eagle flyin' into de sun, presentin' his bill to de Norph pole, stretchin' one wing ober de 'lantic and 't'other ober de 'cific, fanin de tropicann climax wid his tail, and bearin' in de pawlux de great 'merican banner ob de Freedman Bureau wid de glowin' debice. (in large letters) "USELESS S. GRANT."

JULIUS C. HANIBAL,

de SAVIOR ob de 'Union, de deap ob de Damhercats, and de 'publ'candidates ob de 'Union

Let eb'ery lobe ob de cause stand firm. TAD STEBBENS, J. CAESAR HANNIBAL, Sec. State. V. P. P. S. I send my potogram for R. de H. J. C. H.

Stir Poland starch with a common candle and it will be much biter.

## S.T-1860-X.

A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease." Now, it is a fact, positive and well known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the stomach as

#### PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deluge and weaken, and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and heavy mixtures, which only step by step plant the seeds of disease and death.

#### Important Certificates.

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ABA CURRIE, Philadelphia, Pa."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATERS, Rochester, N. Y."

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNMUTILATED over every cork.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York, Sole Proprietors.

REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Agents for California and Nevada.

#### PLEAS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is safe and certain death to everything of the following species—Fleas, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Bugs,

IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent disinterested coroners that it is

FREE FROM POISGN.

No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use.

Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each package. Beware of counterfeits.

The genuine has the signature of E. LYON and the private stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation. Beware of cheap imitations. Any druggist will produce the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Sold by all druggists and dealers on the Pacific Coast.

#### MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any other ever discovered.

No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing.

RHEUMATISM. SORE THROAT. BRUISES. EAR ACHES. SWELLINGS.

Or any other complaints requiring an external application.

FOR HORSES

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c.

It should be kept in every household and stable. Accidents will occur. Prevention is efficacy.

All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate gravings, bearing the signature of G. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. over it.

An effort has been made to counteract with a cheap stone plate label. Look for the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists and Stores in town and mining camp on Pacific Coast.