

THE WEEKLY COURIER

J. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868

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
B. Jennings	Clatsop
A. Van Dusen	Columbia
C. Knox	Douglas
A. Rose	Grant
J. E. Hendrix	Jackson
L. J. C. Duncan	Linn
G. R. Helm	Lane
J. J. Walton, Jr.	Marion
J. Conser	Multnomah
L. F. Grover	Union
E. S. McComas	Washington
Wm. Blanchard	Wasco
N. H. Gates	Yamhill
H. F. White	Umatilla
R. B. Morford	Polk
B. Hayden	Josephine
W. Chapman	Curry
John Dyer	Tillamook
D. D. Gibson	Clatsop
James Atkins	Chase

L. F. GROVER, Chairman of Democratic Central Committee.

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.

The United States.

Having on the first page discussed what a State is, it may be well to inquire why the United States was formed and what it is.

From 1776, until 1789, the States were each independent powers, bound to each other by treaty, or "Articles of Confederation," under which a Congress of States was held at the Capitol, as it was called, but this Confederation was found not to possess sufficient elements of nationality to meet the desire or quiet the apprehensions of the Statesmen of the time. But while most men of that day desired a general government, not even the Federalists desired to surrender the sovereignty of the States, (the right to make determine and enforce law regulating domestic concerns.)

As the Constitution of the United States was made "to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty," certainly the general government possesses no more power than she was formed to have, except such as have been since added by consent of the States.

The States once possessing all governmental authority, have it yet, except such as they have parted with; or more properly speaking, the people of the several States, severally, having conferred upon their States certain powers, and upon the United States certain powers, each defined by its respective Constitution, neither the United States, nor the States, may exercise any powers not delegated to them.

But as the people of each State were jealous of too great power centered in the general government, and justly feared the cumulative effect of so great a power as was granted, to quiet their apprehensions that at some future time, a "silence might leave grounds for a mis-construction" the following clause was inserted as an amendment.

Art. 10.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

If then, the general government has only those powers delegated to her by the Constitution, it may be well to see what those powers are, that we may know what powers she has not.

Sect. 8. The congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts,

and excises, to pay the debts and provide for

the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subjects of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: And,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Nor were any of the powers given the general government without good reason: to form a more perfect Union, because under the Confederation any State might refuse to accept any measure for the benefit or safety of the whole people: to establish a Supreme Court, and Courts of inferior jurisdiction, because being commercially one people, conflicts of jurisdiction; and questions of commercial intercourse between citizens of the different States, requiring a common arbiter; as questions of Constitutional construction and the determination of Congressional enactments: to provide for the common defense, because the whole people can better defend against an enemy than each make war for itself.

MAINTAINING HARMONY AMONG THE STATES.

The regulation of commerce among the several States, must be done by the general government or by treaties between the states, and at a glance we can see the good reasons for granting this power to the United States, that this fruitful field of discord might be removed. The fixing the standard of weights and measures, that uniformity may exist throughout the

land, as we are commercial y one people; to establish rules of naturalization, because the United States is certainly the appropriate party to determine who should be made citizens; and the rules of naturalization should be uniform, and as by the Constitution, the rights of United States' citizenship only confers on the party naturalized, the rights of protection by the general government, and does not make them citizens of the States. And uniform rules of bankruptcy being manifestly proper for a people who are commercially one, this subject has been delegated to the general government. To prescribe the manner in which the public records of one State shall be received in another, because being commercially one, were not this subject under the control of an acknowledged superior or arbiter, difficulty would soon generate; to carry the mails, because if each State carried its own, conflicts would arise, in passing mails into and through other States.

To sum the whole matter up: THE STATES HAVE DOMESTIC SOVEREIGNTY, AND THE UNITED STATES, NATIONAL

OR EXTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

From the time of the Declaration of Independence, down to the adoption of the Constitution, the States possessed all the powers with which the people were pleased to endow them, and this sovereignty is only limited by what has been delegated to the general government or prohibited to them by the Constitution. Over their domestic concerns—the internal policy, the States are as perfectly sovereign as before the adoption of the Constitution, because this power was not delegated away, and all power not delegated to the general government is reserved to the States or the people.

That the States regulated the question of suffrage prior to '89 no one will for one moment question. It is as clear that it was not the design of the Constitution to take it away. In speaking of the election of members of the House of Representatives, it states that those who vote for them "shall have the qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature;" thus, expressly recognizing and adopting the rules prescribed by the States, however varied they may be.

If Congress may regulate the question of suffrage, from whence does she derive it? Certainly not from the Constitution. If from her "inherent powers," why can she not draw from the same source the right to annul or abolish a State at will, make it over again, excluding from the voting privilege all except their partisans, and thus render a State but a tool of the majority of Congress, and the legitimate plunder of political mountebanks.—[We ask pardon. This is assuming a thing to be absurd and founding an argument on absurdum,] when the thing assumed to be absurd is one of the damnable things this Congress is proposing and trying to do, in not only in the Southern States, but others,—Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky.]

There never was a time in the history of any Republic, when all its citizens had the right of suffrage; nor is it necessary for their protection; nor do our youths under twenty-one, nor wives and daughters complain that they are wronged by reason of the deprivation. But whether right or wrong to entrust every human being with the elective franchise, it is a matter of which Congress may not, without usurpation take cognizance.

Nor is there more right in Congress to enforce universal suffrage on one State than another; in North Carolina than in Oregon. While the radicals claim that the political State of North Carolina is out of the Union, even upon that hypothesis there is no authority vested in her to regulate the question of suffrage. We might quote the decision of the Judicial Department of the government to show that the relations of the State of North Carolina to the general government is unchanged; its language is that the rebellion did not "EFFECT EVEN FOR A MOMENT THE SEPARATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE UNION. But what care they for decisions of the Supreme Court, or the Constitution, or reason, or duty, or justice when partisan triumph conflicts with them?

It will be clearly seen to any unprejudiced mind who will study the Constitution of the United States, that just as little power was granted to the general government, as was consistent with the object of its formation, and that therefore a strict construction of its commands should be given; but under the liberal construction it will be impossible to find a shadow of authority for the high handed, unconstitutional outrages being perpetrated upon the country.

Where is there a provision authorizing congress to expunge a State, to recognize it as out of the Union, or reconstruct it? Where is their authority derived from, to establish military Despotisms over States of the Union?

Where is their authority derived from, to regulate the domestic concerns of a State, for example, the regulation of the question of suffrage? Most certainly not in the Constitution of the United States, by the most liberal construction; and if not from the powers therein delegated, except they are the inherent generators and fountain head of power, on account of their good looks, their acts in that direction are revolutionary and void.

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sick right unto death and that none but the most desperate remedies will prolong life yet a little season they bring in this "samspon" of negro suffrage regardless of their right to use it, or its effect upon the nation, their only hope being that it will prolong their term of office, like the desperado who is sentenced to be hung elings to life and will commit any crime to save it, will these fellows perpetrate any villainy to preserve themselves in power.

For a time our people forgot that obedience to constitutional commands and the requirements of law are the essential safeguard of a Republic, and turned themselves loose to their own vain imagings and selfish desires, but thank God, reason is returning to her throne and before another year shall have run its cycle the whole firmament will glow in law, peace and happiness as of old as with the effulgence of perfect day.

The great questions of the present are of paramount importance. Whether the Government of the United States shall force negro suffrage upon the States? Whether all the States that have ever composed part of the Union are now in the Union and entitled to representation? Whether under the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, Congress may abolish the States of Maryland, Kentucky, or any State it may suit the whim or interest of the majority of Congress? Whether we shall have and maintain Military Despotisms over a large portion of our Country? Whether this republic shall become a centralized Despotism? Whether the poor man shall be taxed because he is poor and the rich man exempted because he is rich

Washington, Dec. 23.—News from the West Indies is regarded in diplomatic circles as indicating a readiness throughout all the islands for an immediate annexation to the United States.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The Times special says the Washington papers intimate that a movement is on foot among Southern radicals to get up another Presidential convention, on the ground that the Southern States will not be represented in Congress on May 20th. The movement is said to be in the interest of Judge Chase.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Judge Field is being canvassed as the Democratic candidate for President, on account of his war record, and his anti-test oath decision. Hancock, however, has still the inside track.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—Negro depredations continue in the interior. A large military force will be needed to prevent a rising. The military quietly disbanded a large assemblage of armed negroes at Jackson, near Feliciana.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The Convention has adopted an ordinance giving political and civil rights to all persons, without regard to color, who have been in the State one year.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Grant has issued orders today, by direction of the President, removing Gen. Ord, who is directed to turn over his command to Gen. Gilmore and proceed to San Francisco to take command of the District of Columbia. Gen. McDowell is ordered to assume Ord's recent command as soon as relieved. Gen. Pope has been relieved and ordered to report to headquarters of the army. Gen. Mead has been appointed Pope's successor. Gen. Swaine has been removed from the Freedman's Bureau and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Montgomery, Jan. 2.—Of 23 nominations made by the Republican Convention, all but eleven declined to be candidates.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—Special orders January 2d, says: "His Excellency, B. F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana, having resigned, Johnson Baker is hereby appointed to fill vacancy." Same order assigns Gen. R. C. Buchanan to the command of the district of Louisiana, and to act as the assistant commander of the freedmen's bureau.

The new Governor was a member of the Philadelphia Convention.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Gen. Thos. W. Sherman has been put in command of the Eastern Division, to succeed Gen. Meade.

Gen. Canby has called the Convention in North Carolina to meet at Raleigh Jan. 14th. Minister Burlingame has been appointed by the Chinese government as envoy to the Western Powers.

The New Year's reception at the White House was most brilliant for several years. Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Report on the case of Stanton is completed. There is believed to be no doubt that Stanton will be reinstated and probably Grant will retire, even if ordered to remain by the President.

Washington, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Convention of Virginia intends to remove the State officers of Virginia and to appoint others. It is stated that the President intends soon to issue a proclamation to the Southern States, advising them to send delegates to the approaching National Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Rev. C. Alderson will preach at Lafayette

S.T-1860-X

A great French Pyrenician 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 fiery mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death.

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

" * * * Then with send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA 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. CATHOIR, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDERSON, 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-st., San Francisco.
Agents for California and Nevada.

PLEAS.
LYON'S MONSTER INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to everything of the Insect species—Fleas, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Ants, 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 chemists that it is

FREE FROM POISON.

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 flask. Beware of counterfeits.
The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DENNIS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure 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 cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing: **SCALDS, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, STIFF AND WRAK JOINTS, BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, 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, Wind-Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c.
It should be kept in every house, camp and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy.
All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DENNIS BARNES & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every