

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.—DOUGLASS.

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 avows allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, is not necessarily loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

The States, when they entered the Union, retained all their original power and sovereignty, except such as were expressly surrendered to the General Government, or they were expressly prohibited from exercising. Subject to these exceptions, they are independent commonwealths, and the exclusive judges of what is just and proper for their own safety, welfare and happiness.

—LINCOLN.

What is Peace? Does it exist in the United States?

IF NOT HOW CAN IT BE SECURED?—THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

Our government is a republic, having for its substratum upon which it rests the will and pleasure of the people, and when the people of any particular State are displeased with the form of government under which they live, in that district at least, there is no republic but a government of force takes its place. And even where war has existed between two independent nations, a peace must be made that will meet the approbation of the two people, or to some extent at least the war must constantly continue. There may be apparently a formal peace, but where one nation holds the other in a dissatisfied position by force or fear of arms there is a constant feeling of war;—a desire to throw off what seems to be a yoke, which must sooner or later break forth anew. The superior power must constantly maintain its superiority by armed force, or the fear of it: But even in this case the desperation of despair will produce a gain a conflict. Statesmen of ordinary foresight in all countries are aware of this and upon the making of treaties with other nations endeavor to so form them as will meet the approbation of the nation treated with. If this be true of treaties between nations, how much more important for a government to so demean itself as to meet the approbation of the various sections of its domain. Is not Ireland a striking example of the folly of England in trying to enforce a system obnoxious to its people? Has not more blood and treasure been expended in holding Ireland in subjection, than she has ever done good to the parent country and is not the Emerald Isle an element of weakness instead of strength to Great Britain; and do not all thinking persons feel well assured that the time is coming when Britain will have to submit to the desires of Ireland for a much more liberal government or loose her? And is it not probable that so embittered have become the Irish lovers of liberty that they will accept no compromise that does not acknowledge her independence?

If this principle of which we are speaking be true of monarchies with how much more truth does it apply to republics, where the education, long continued uniform practice, has been municipal independence, and even the air is heavily tinged, aye, filled with freedom.

Again, people are averse to practicing hypocrisy,—professing to be a republic, while groaning under the galling chains of despotism. And we do not like to have even a good thing forced upon us.

The human will is known to be obstinate in any cause, and more especially so when reason convinces the party he is in the right and being wronged. If then a practice be instituted that will crush out the will, instead of attacking and convincing the judgement, the parties subdued become tools,—slaves, unfit to be a part of a republic,—a free people.

It is well known that the policy of President Johnson met the approbation of the Southern people, and whether right or wrong, it would from that cause have produced peace and harmony throughout the entire land. It is true however that

with the South voting the Democratic ticket as they, in all human probability would have done, the Democracy would have at once went into power. This was and is known to every intelligent well informed republican, and we are well satisfied that for this reason and this reason alone did the Congress interfere with the lasting peace and establish force over that people hoping by their wild measures to enfranchise the most ignorant and vicious and disfranchise the best and most intelligent and believing that through their evil agencies they could control the law and ignorant and thus maintain themselves in power.—Thus a love of partisan triumph and the spoils of office overbalanced the love of national welfare and prosperity, they have undertaken the wild scheme, and knowing that their failure is their eternal political death, they are clinging to their folly as with the grip of the love of life.

But thanks to the firm Jackson nerve of our President and the purity and intelligence of our people, the light of hope is dawning and the effulgence of a day of law, and order, and peace, and happiness, and prosperity as of old is soon to be upon us as of old. Then we can hear again uttered all over the land "I am a citizen of America."

Bro. Carter of the Gazette under the head of "Prohibition" says of us:

The LA FAYETTE COURIER of the 4th inst has a leader on "Prohibition," brought out by a lecture of G. W. C. T. Beal, at that place. The press editor, unlike his "abstemious" predecessor, does not make war upon the Order of Good Templars, nor upon temperance, on general principles, but in prohibition, he affects to see a "bigger in the fence." The editor says:

"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 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, and that what may not be done except under penalty."

Exactly so, Bro. Johnson. That is just what we want. We do not propose to say that no man shall drink ardent spirits; the penalty is for selling the vile stuff that causes disease, poverty, crime and death. You admit these effects. Then why license and protect the cause? Please give us a "logical" solution of this plain question.

We had not intended to say further of the question being urged by Bro. Carter and Beal, because we do not think it a "live issue" of sufficient importance at this time to require examination; but as Bro. Carter of the Gazette is generally courteous in his discussion has pressed the matter upon us, we will say in answer it is true that the use of spirits is cumulative in its effects upon the user; so too is any other bad habit. True, the use of intoxicating drinks promotes idleness which is the devils work-shop, promotes the rapid growth of all manner of vices; debauches the minds of the brightest geniuses and talents, and nerves the arm of the assassin and murderer. But it may be said of any evil habit, even so small a habit as novel reading, that no man can tell the vast amount of misery that may be produced in the cycle of time, nor the vast injury that is inflicted upon the human family by the use of powder.

While we would commiserate with the friends who had lost the intellect of a child by the parents mental debauches produced by the one, or be willing to confine and punish the villain who had used the deadly revolver in taking the life of a fellow, without justifiable cause, whether produced by moral deficiency from his own, or parents bad habits, yet we could not consent to deprive every or any free person from the use of any commercial commodity, but would simply hold them responsible for the wrong committed by its use.

Bro. Carter, would it not be more in accordance with the spirit of American institutions for you to favor making drunkennes a misdemeanor, and punish accordingly!

If a murder is committed who ought to be punished,—the man who did the deed, or the man who sold the knife! Both, of course, if collusion be proven;

Yet no man can truthfully say that the buyer or seller knows any more what glass of alcohol will be the cause of a crime than the cutler what knife will be the instrument used in its commission.

There are many persons who would be benefited by becoming zealous attendants upon and members of church, and there are very many practices that have a blighting, withering affect upon society and the public morals; but we do not believe it would improve society as much as it would injure humanity to try to correct the moral and religious feelings by too much legislation. We however but speak for ourselves.

Fred. Douglas for President.

The Church Union is a religious weekly published in New York and Brooklyn. It is a decidedly slashing and sensational journal and says a great many good things. But when it seriously nominates Frederick Douglas for President, as it does in a column article in a recent issue, it does a thing which its editor knows to be purely sensational. In the first place, although Mr. Douglas is a good man a fine orator and an intelligent observer of public events, we have hundreds of white men better fitted for the Presidency; and while we claim for every black man civil and political privileges equal to our own, we are not exactly ready to prefer a man of another race to our own for president. We have not reached that high moral altitude. And we verily believe that, if the editor of the Church Union thought his proposition would be adopted, he would withdraw it. Of course there is no law against religions or other editors making asses of themselves, and it is fortunate for the profession there is none, but a new journal that aspires to lead the religious sentiment of the country must combine discretion and good sense with it.—Debuque Times.

Talk to him Mr. Times; don't let up on him; if we call you asses for bringing your self to that "high moral altitude" of equalizing the races you get into a passion and call us harsh names. If we tell you how many valuable lives have been lost and what vast amount of property destroyed, what vast debt has been placed over us and our children, and for the purpose of degrading fifteen million of whites that you may exult four million of white heads "manhoods" hoping to preserve yourselves in power, and tell you that all this valuable outlay should have been and should be for a nobler, higher purpose, and try to show you that the white race should govern our country you revile us, and come the high moral dodge of "all men are the creatures of God and should therefore be allowed to vote." Can't you tell him Mr. Times, that God made monkeys and donkeys as well? Can't you by the same token tell him to put up the "father of rabbits" as his candidate? And can't you take the hint your self? You know you have used might and main force negro voting and negro officers on some of the States, can't you stand the pressure of having Frederic, the mongrel chief forced upon you? Or are you better than your brothers of the South? (The whites we mean.) If you think yourself so, we don't. How stands the jury?

"Who's been there since he's been gone." Some one, doubtlessly the pro tem scribbler for the Record, during the sickness or temporary absence of the editor, has invented a stale, flat lie (as we believe it to be) about Gen. O. Humason making an Indian drunk and then voting him. The author of this story is doubtlessly a poor, silly, weakly, half idiotic, little lilliputian rascal, with a soul no larger than a babe's rattle box. Those who know Gen. H. can fully appreciate the venomous villainous sneak, who thus attempt to be black-republican him.

The reconstruction bill will probably pass day under the previous question. The Rational Intelligencer has a lengthy editorial supposed to reflect the President's views on reconstruction. It says if Grant attempts to assume the functions awarded him by the new bill, after it has been repassed over the President's veto, he must be cast into jail to await trial for treason to the country. Stiring events are momentarily looked for. Grant has yielded his portfolio to Stanton. The President has taken no action.

at Washington, Jan. 14.—Stanton did not attend the cabinet meeting to-day. Grant attended by special invitation of the President. It is supposed that Stanton's case was under consideration. Republican Congressmen are signing a petition requesting Stanton, to remain in the war office. The impression now is that Johnson will not recognize Stanton, but will transmit all business through the headquarters of the army.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Ohio Senate yesterday passed the House resolution rescinding the resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Columbus, Jan. 14.—The Democrats in caucus have nominated Thurman for United States Senator: The nomination was made on the first ballot. He will be elected to-morrow. The vote stood Thurman, 51, Vallandigham, 24.

Thurman has been elected United States Senator. The Republican voted for Wade. Helena, Jan. 14, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Thermometer is 20 degrees above zero. It looks like snow.

Trenton, Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Legislature have been organized. A resolution was offered to rescind the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. It was referred to a committee.

Richmond, Jan. 14.—Articles abolishing slavery forever, and declaring that Virginia shall be and forever remain a part of the Union, were adopted.

Raleigh, Jan. 14.—The Convention met and organized to-day.

Charleston, Jan. 14.—The Convention met to-day. The permanent organization will take place to-morrow.

Havana, Jan. 14.—Vera-Cruz advises to the 9th state that Diaz is embarking a large number of troops to put down the rebellion in Yucatan.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House bill in the reorganization of the army passed, 19 to 6.

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—The Legislature voted for Senator to-day. No choice.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill on Monday, declaring that in ten of the States lately in rebellion there are no civil State Government now existing, and that these States shall not be recognized as valid or legal by Executive or Judicial authority. Section 2, requires the General of the army to detail officers of the army not below the rank of Colonel, to command the several military districts and enforce the Reconstruction act. Section 3, authorizes the General of the army to remove any civil officers acting under provisional government in those States, and prohibits the President to detail or remove the commanders of these districts. Section 4, forbids the President to use the army or navy to maintain said provisional government or oppose the provisions of any reconstruction act. Section 5, fixes the penalties for interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of any order of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In the Senate Edwards offered a resolution which was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law prescribing for the Senate rules for the procedure in case of impeachment and suspension from office under impeachment, pending trial.

Bingham offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and the Reconstruction Committee authorized to report now, and the House to-morrow will proceed to the consideration of his report, at the close of which debate, on Wednesday, it will proceed to vote on the same. Adopted, by yeas 64, nays 116.

Bingham then reported a supplemental reconstruction bill, previously telegraphed.

Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Sen. H. bill with an amendment requiring the concurrence of two thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional. Williams of Pennsylvania, moved to amend so as to require the decision to be unanimous. The question was discussed at great length, the amendment causing much excitement. Finally the previous question was ordered and the bill passed.

It is determined to push the bill requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to concur in any discussion involving any Constitutional question.

THE EASTERN NEWS.—of the week is of much interest, and clearly shows to what extent the rads would go to insure partisan success. Should congress pass the proposed reconstruction measure, by which they declare all offices in the South vacant and all States extinct, and require the Generals to appoint all officers, and if they pass the proposed measure of requiring two thirds of the entire supreme bench to declare one of their acts unconstitutional, they think they will have the matter in their own hands. If they may require a two third, or three fourth, or unanimous voice of the Supreme Bench to declare a law unconstitutional, they have as much right to say no law of Congress shall be declared unconstitutional, and then declare themselves the absolute rulers of the nation for all time. But the dispatches indicate that Johnson will arrest Grant if he attempt to enforce these revolutionary measures, and his message indicates as much. We should deprecate any conflict of arms, yet we should esteem ourself worse than a slave, if we would not risk our life to save to our children and their posterity the blessing of a free government.

Voters read the dispatches. How are you pleased at placing upon our children, children forever, a national debt greater than that of England, and the holder of these bonds being exempt from taxation?

From the Herald we learn that the Lewiston, a boat that is to run as an opposition to the P. T. Co. has been launched in the Co's basin at Oregon City.

How funny yalinelooks without spaces.

ALL OVER

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