THE WEEKLY COURIER.

J. W. JOHNSON, - - EDITOr

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1868.

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 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.

Democratic State Convention.

By virtue of the action of the State Democratic Central Committee, convened at Portland on the 16th day of January, 1868, the Democratic State Convention will be held at the city of Portland aforesaid.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress, electing six delegates to represent Oregon in the coming National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration the nomination of three candidates for electors of President and Vice President, to be supported at next November election.

By order of said Committee representation in said Convention was based on the vote cast for Democratic candidate for Governor at the last general election, giving each County one delegate therein for every seventy-five votes so cast, and one delegate for every fraction of said number of forty or over, but allowing each County at least one delegate therein, which rule of apportionment will give to the several counties the following number of delegates, to wit,

Baker	4
Benton	7
Clackamas	7
Clatsop	1
Coos	1
Curry	1
Columbia	1
Douglas	7
Grant	9
Jackson	9
Josephine	2
Lane	6
Linn	16
Marion	11
Multnomah	14
Polk	7
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	7
Union	5
Washington	5
Wasco	5
Yamhill	7

The time for holding the County Convention to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention, was left by the Committee to the several County Committees, whose duty it will be to provide therefor.

The Committee would respectfully urge prompt action on the part of the Democracy of the several counties.

L. F. GROVER, Chairman.
GEO. R. HELM, Secretary.

COUNTYC ONVENTION.

By virtue of the action of the Central Committee of Yamhill county, the Convention for the purpose of selecting seven Delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Portland, March 19th 1868, is called to meet at LaFayette,

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and the Precincts are requested to hold their meetings March 10th., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the said County Convention. A County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various County officers to be filled at the next election, is called to meet at La Fayette,

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and the precints are requested to hold their meetings, Saturday, March 31st, 1868, for the purpose of sending delegates to said convention.

The ratio of aportionment is fixed at one delegate for every ten votes cast for County Judge in 1866, and one for every fraction of five votes, which will vive.

Lafayette,	7
Dayton,	7
Willamette,	4
Amity,	4
South Fork,	5
McMinnville,	10
North Fork,	8
East Chehalem,	4
West Chehalem,	6

H. H. Snow. Chairman.
W. T. Newby. Secty.

The coming election is of the most vital importance, surpassing any that has ever occurred in the history of the State or the United States, or that perhaps will ever occur in the history of the Republic; for upon it culminates the existance of the Republic. He who is not fully awakened to the importance of the forthcoming election is either not of sound mind or locks information.

Assuming, then, that all admit that much, very much, if not the existence of the Republic depends upon the contest upon us, for it follows that in a party banded together for the spoils of office regardless of consequences, to scramble for nominations; but no true Democrat and Patriot wiill take into the hope of success, a thought of the emoluments of office. With us, the only matters that should prompt our action in the selection of candidates should be honesty, capability and availability. We should not take into consideration the imaginary claims of any one for services rendered, for no one has done *more* than his duty, nor does the Democratic party owe any person any office or preferment. We are laboring for principle and not for men; and we should select those men in whom we have confidence that they will assist in promoting those measures, and who will receive the largest and most hearty support.

It is a well known fact which we need not attempt to conceal, or ignore, that there are a large number of persons who have been acting with the defunct Union party, who are no longer the cooperators with the party formed from its most fetid element in its ruthless raid on constitutional liberty and who are anxious to find some party with whom they can act, and for whos candidates they can cheerfully vote. If we be wise we will not entirely overlook the wishes of these people, and if they be wise they will heartily join with us in making selections that will meet the approbation of the people and their election at the polls; for while we have not yet voted the same ticket, yet since the demise of the Union party, they are laboring for the success of the same principles that we are contending for, and unless we, like the rads are laboring for the spoils of office, he who comes at the eleventh hour will be as cheerfully fraternized as those who have been with us from the beginning, and be as justly entitled to his wages—the blessings of a just administration of the government and its transmission pure and unadulterated to our children. And if they are not influenced and controlled by the false pride of "party," more than love of country, they will at one accept our extended hand.

Nor ought the conservative element of the late Union party object to the "old wheel horses" of Democracy should they selected. If selected it will not be because of services rendered, but simply from our faith in them as public servants.

This is truly the eleventh hour; and unless we have a helping hand from these of the late Union party who love a constitutional government,—a republic in which law is the only sovereign, ruling over principalities and powers by the magic of its commands because its majesty is enthroned in the hearts of a law trusting, law abiding people, our country will be numbered among those that have been, but are not.

While ever remembering to fill the various candidacies with persons well qualified to fill the various offices for which they are placed in the field, we should let DESIRE TO SUCCEED THAT WE MAY SAVE THE REPUBLIC be our sole object, and select our ticket with that end in view. Thus going before the people with our best men, in whom they cannot fail to have confidence, if they do not vote our ticket it will be because they do not understand, or do not endorse our principles.

That the people may be made to comprehend our principles, let Democratic newspapers be placed in the hands of every honest republican, and at the proper time let a vigorous canvass be made. Let us meet the enemy and give him battle upon every proper occasion, and expose the fallacy of their position by sadly putting them to route, and great will be our reward.—not in the spoils of office which we regard not, but in a just administration of the Constitution and laws, economy in public disbursements, and the purity of the government which we will transmit to our children, which let us be proud to know will be of as great advantage to the posterity of our misguided enemies as to our own.

During the last week we met several old line republicans who assured us that they could no longer vote the radical ticket, and that they had no place to go, except they came to us. This is as it should be. Every true lover of constitutional liberty who will examine into the questions of the day will vote the Democratic ticket. Radicalism is secession and the rads are secessionists. You who would not be secessionists; vote the only Union ticket there is—the Democratic. And why? The rads hold the Southern States to be Territory: if so, they could have become so only in two ways: successfull revolution or legal secession. We know they did not succeed in their attempted revolution. Then if out they must have legally seceded.

We know that if a State may legally secede the rads are right, for if they legally seceded, being in law out, they legally formed a new government—the Confederate States of America, and we having whipped that government, of course could take her territory, and control it as our government may control any territory, subject of course to the mortgage made upon the land by the then existing government, which according to the laws of nations we are bound to pay if we admit the legality of the secession, and the consequent formation of a government over redbeldom. The gist of the question now before the people and at issue between the parties is whether a State may legally secede. The radicals being secessionists and the Democratic party opposed to secession.

Honest Republicans, are you secessionists? If not you are not at home with the rads for their theory can only be sustained upon the right of secession.

RADICALISM IS ECESSION

Do Military Men Lie?

There is no virtue more important for a Military man to possess than strict truthfulness. And so much is this virtue prized in military circles that it is deemed as disgraceful to be a liar as a coward. And without strict truthfulness, what is there of a Military man. If a commander cannot depend upon the word of his subordinate, to the extent of the value of his life, particular in an unfortunate condition, in that all his information may be false, and his every movement erroneous and disasterous, not from any fault of his own, but from those upon whom every commander must depend—the veracity of his subordinates.

It will be remembered that Gen. Grant admitted to the Cabinet, and Gen. Sherman, that he had promised President Johnson, his commander, that he would hold on to the War Bureau or give him timely notice that he might appoint another to take the portfolio.

Will the rads run a liar for President?

Effect of drinking.

AFRAID HE MIGHT BE DEAD.—[*Scene at the counting-room of a morning newspaper. Enter a man of Teutonic tendencies, considerably the worse for last night's spree.*]

TEUTON (*to the man at the desk*).—"If you blease, sir, I vants de baper mit dis morning. One vot hash de names of de peeples vot kills cholero all de viles."

He was handed a paper, and, after looking it over in a confused way, said,—

"Vill you pe so goot ash to read de names vot don't have de cholera any more too soon just now, and see if Carl Geinsenkoopenhoffen has got em?

The clerk very obligingly read the list, the Teuton listening with trembling attention, wiping the perspiration from his brow, meanwhile, in great excitement. When the list was completed, the name of Carl Geinsen—well, no matter about the whole name: it was not there. The Teuton's face brightened up, and he exclaimed,—

"You don't fiind 'em?

CLERK.—"No such name there, sir."

TEUTON (*siezing him warmly by the hand*).—This ish nice,—this ish some funs; that isn my names. I pin trunk ash never vas, ah, py tam, I vas 'fraid I vas gone ted mit cholera an' didn't know it. Mine Cot! I vas scar't."

Fred Douglas for President.

It will be remembered that some time since we presented our readers with a few remarks of the *Times* concerning the position of the Church *Union*, a paper that aspires to be, if it is not the leading religious paper of the United States. Hesitating between Mr. Chase and his Military competitor, s the *Union* proposes to compromise on Fred Douglas, and says:

Nothing would sooner settle this disturbed country than a test like this. It would elevate and make honorable a race that must otherwise remain as it is—embarrassed by the prejudices of the bad and the fastidious, the aristocrats and the selfish, and all who hate the principles of the foundation of this government. Elevate Frederick Douglass to the Presidency, and you do more to silenc the busy and otherwise hopefull enemies of freedom in this Union, than fifty sessions of Congress and all the talk of thirty years past. An act is what we want. That settles something. Talk does nothing

After much reasoning to prove its propriety, he adds:

"It is expedient, because he can be elected more easily than any other Radical candidate

We can't trust the white man in this emergency. Sheridan is very well, but he was an old line whig; and Andrew Johnson ought to be a warning to all future time to us. A white man like Sheridan would carry some military, but little moral power. Frederick Douglass is a temperance man; he is an advocate of the advanced views of univesal suffrage; he believes a woman is as a colored man to judge who ought to rule; he is not a wild, reckless, hairless hair brained fanatic, but cool without being heatrless, and wise with out being willing to sell the truth.

Certainly. If the negro is to be made an element in the administration of government, why not at once "crush out the foolish Democratic prejudice of race," by as far as possible, by making it honorable to be a nigger. If the nigger be so far superior to the white race, that though educated to ignorance, vice and folly and dependence, he is capable of exercising with safety to the country, the highest privilege and duty of an American—the elective franchise, why not take the educated negro and try him in the highest office let him fill all his appointments with black and greasy kinky heads, so that the whole United States may taste and feel and smell and see the beauties of the lessons now being learned to the South, in an hundred fold greater degree, per force.

Go on Mr. *Union*. You have sounded the right chord to make you one of the first of the "white trash" to get a crumb, should the rads ever have another Administration during your life, if not, perhaps your little mongrels will be remembered.

GREELY ON FORNEY AND GRANT.—The New York *Tribune* thus condenses and comments upon Forney's five column article in his two papers. The philosopher says:

Col. J. W. Forney publishes in his two papers, both daily, a summary of the reasons why General Grant ought to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He kindly refrains from reviewing the military career of the distinguished soldier; but as he devoted to the catalogue of his civic virtue five solid columns of the very biggest type ever used on the Press, we cannot complain that he has done less than justice to his subject.

As human life in New York is too short for anybody to read five columns of the Press, we have reduced Col. Forney's points to these: 1. General Grant succeeded Mr. Stanton as Secretary of war; this being an act of "rare sagacity and courage." 2. Gen. Rawlins believes in Grant. 3. E. B. Washburn believes in Grant. 4. Senator Thayer of Nebraska, believes in Grant. 5. "Several gentlemen named in connection with the Presidency" have promised to vote for him. 6. What his principles are is nobody's business. All these points are, of course, put with Spartan terseness of style and delicious beauty of phrase for which the venerable Secretary of the Senate has long been famous; but we must confess that they fail to stimulate in us the generous ethusiasm which warms the Colonel's breast. Gen. Grant may be a good Republican, but we are not satisfied with his backers.

On one occasion, during the attack a Fort Donelson, a Southern Hardshell exhorter was holding forth in exalted strains, declaring repeatedly that the Lord fought on the side of the South, and Jehovah was encamped round about the Confederate Army, saying that it was impossible for the invading Yankees to conquer them. Just at the close of one of these sentences, a man dashed up to the church-door on horseback, and yelled out: "The Yankees have captured Fort Donelson, and are coming up the river!"

"Then, my brethering," observed the startled preacher, "save yourself, for the Lord has got licked!"

A VOTER—A Virginia negro, according to an exchange, on hearing that Congress was going to give land to the darkies, said; "Land, ed debil! I's free now, and don't want no land, I'se gwine to git wurms and go fishin'." Give him a vote.

Telegraphic.

COMPILED FROM THE HERALD.

House committee reported against giving seat J. Y. Young on account of dislegality.

The McArdle case has been set for March.

The assistant Secretary and most of the subordinate officers of the Convention of Florida are negroes.

Grant says he notified the President that he was going to leave the War office.

Train has been discharged from arrest and has sued the English Government for one hundred thousand pounds.

Washington Jan. 31.—The Ohio resolutions rescinding the ratification of Constitutional Amendment was passed to the House and referred to the Judicial committee with instructions to enquire whether a State may withdraw its consent.

A Bishop has been chosen to take the place of Tho's L. Scott.

The House passed, without amendment for the present payment of the claims arising from the rebellion.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In the House, Pomeroy, from the Committee on Banks and Currency, reported a bill for the taxation of shares of national banks in the States where they are located, in such a manner as the Legislature shall direct. After considerable debate, Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the bill passed.

The President seems determined not to recognize Stanton. He called on General Grant for certain information in reply to the resolutions of Congress, which legitimately should have been furnished by the War Department.

Frankfort, Jan. 30.—A negro committed a rape on a young Irish girl, fifteen years of age, yesterday. He then threw her down a railroad embankment breaking her shoulder. The negro was arrested and and lodged in jail. Last night a mob forced the jail and hung the negro to a tree near where the rape was committed.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In the House of Representatives, Schofield rising to a question of privilege, called attention to a statement in the evening papers that one of the Supreme Judges in a mixed private gathering of gentlemen had spoken freely of the reconstruction laws, and declared in the most positive terms that all those laws were unconstitutional and the Court would be sure to pronounce them so. One of his friends suggested that it was indiscreet speaking so positive. The Judge repeated his views in a more emphatic manner. Schofield offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the truth of these declarations of the daily newspapers and report whether the facts constituting such a misdemeanor requires the House to present articles of impeachment against such justice. Several members wanted the name of the Judge inserted in the resolution. Blair said in one paper the name of Stephen J. Field appeared. Johnson said if this be a blow at Judge Field he wanted the name inserted. Schofield suggested that the gentleman from California move to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Judge Field. Johnson declined to avail himself of the opportunity. Higby declared that he had been familiar with Judge Fields during the rebellion and no man was truer to the Union. The resolution finally passed under the operation of the previous question.

New York Feb. 3.—The *World's* special says there is a probability of more Cabinet changes soon. A new Secretary of War will certainly be nominated. A number say that the President intends nominating Gen. Banks.

It is reported that Gen. Meage has issued an order for the arrest of Gov. Jenkins of Georgia, now in Washington. It is said that he telegraphed to Stanton to have the arrest made, but the friends of the Governor took him out of the way.

A *Tribune* special says it is expected that the President will soon reorganize the Military Department. Material changes are expected in the northwestern States and territories.

In consequence of the refusal of England to allow the slightest scrutiny of conduct in the *Alabama* claims, our Government has determined to assert positively that our claimes must be paid.

The President entirely concurs in the views of Bank's report and intends to take speedy action in the case of American citizens now detained in British prisons.

A *Times'* special says it is ascertained that the President actually issued an order to Gen. Grant, forbidding him to obey orders received from the Secretary of War. Grant declined to obey, whereupon a spicy correspondence ensued, which lasted two weeks. It covers not only the matter named but the charges by the President that Grant shows duplicity in his action in leaving the War Department. This correspondence is official and will probably be published.

The House passed a resolution calling on the *War Department* for all copies of correspondence with the President in relation to the termination of his powers as Secretary of *War*.

It is stated that the charges against Judge Field grew out of a private conversation with a Senator, in which Field said he was opposed to impartial negro suffrage at present, also he thought a more conservative tendency of the Government beneficial.

We were shown a letter yesterday evening, just received by Mr. Gaston, of the Railroad Company, from Senator Williams, in which the efforts of the Senator is pledged to have the Land Grant Act of Congress amended so as to extend the time to the Railroad Company, in complian ce with their wishes. Letters to the same effect have also been received from members of Congress in other States—personal friend of Mr. G.

—*Oregonian*.