

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.—Docula.

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 we give to the several counties the following number of delegates, to wit:

Table listing delegates by county: Baker (4), Beaton (7), Clackamas (7), Clatsop (1), Coose (1), Curry (11), 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), 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.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

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.

MARCH 14th, 1868

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 offices to be filled at the next election, is called to meet at La Fayette.

APRIL 4th. 1868;

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

The ratio of apportionment 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 give:

Table listing delegates by precinct: 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, Secy.

COLD NAP.—During the cold spell, in fact upon one of the coldest nights, when the thermometer was trying to dip below zero, an individual from the Santiam, whose vicissitudes gave frequent items for our columns a while back, tried to reach Salem, probably on foot. His only company was a black bottle, which became very heavy to carry, so he gradually emptied its contents into a convenient cavity, and went on his way happy enough for a lord. The way was rough, and his passage became unsteady. Night came on and found him in the hills; as traveling was uphill work, he laid down, and as rolling to town was not easy, he went to sleep and slept until morning. Strange to say he was alive, and continued his journey, and his experience furnishes a problem for the Good Templars to decide, whether a man had better drink whisky enough to keep from freezing and lay out all night, or keep sober and take his chances.—Record.

By-Laws and Resolutions of the Yamhill County Democratic Club.

Sec. 1st This Club shall be known as the Yamhill County Democratic Club, and shall continue its organization until after the next Presidential Campaign and election and

All persons, irrespective of former or present party names who believe in the integrity and entirety of the Union of all the States that have ever composed a part thereof,—Who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme law of the land and that any law or resolution of any State which is contrary thereto is null and void, and who believe that any ordinance, resolution, law or act of any State, people or body of men which would sever a State from the Union—deprive it of its rights or exempt it from its duties is in direct violation of the bond that the Union together—the Constitution and is therefore null and void; and that therefore all the States that have ever composed a part of the America Union, are now States in the Union and are entitled to their equal suffrage in the Senate and to their pro-rata of representation; that the late conflict of arms within the United States domain was an effort on the part of an organized mob to create new and hostile governments over a portion of our common country—hostile alike to our States and the United States. and a successful effort on part of the general government to crush out these new and hostile governments about to be established, which left the States at the close of the war, with their old Constitutions laws and municipal regulations unreppealed and unamended except so far as the same had been changed by legal amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and that after the rebellion was crushed out, when upon the recommendation of Andrew Johnson, those people met at the polls and filled up the various offices by an election, those States were in legal operation as States of the American Union. And that we brand as fraught with secession, revolution, and diabolically evil all acts of the Radical Congress and their aidors and abettors in depriving those States of their proper status in the Union and in reducing those people to the horrors of a Military Despotism, and we indict the Radical party, in these acts and in the forcing negro suffrage upon those people, as being actuated solely by the selfish motive of preserving their party in power, regardless of consequences to Constitution and liberty.

And we call upon all true Union men who love Union and Constitutional Liberty more than partizan aggrandisement who love country more than party, to join with us and assist us in restoring true harmony, peace, prosperity and Union to our now distracted and suffering Country.

We believe that taxation ought to be in proportion to wealth, and while we would strictly discharge, according to contract, all just debts and liabilities of the government, we believe that the present non-taxable, gold interest bearing bonds should be paid off in greenbacks, or new taxable sureties issued for money with which the government ought to pay off the NON TAXABLE bonds to the great end, THAT THE POOR MAN SHOULD NOT BE TAXED BECAUSE HE IS POOR, AND THE RICH MAN EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION BECAUSE HE IS RICH.

We charge the Radical party with hostile design to the republic in having and maintaining within their organization a secret Military organization—"The Grand Army of the Republic"—an organization that would endanger any government, and more especially a republic such as ours, and that the designs of this party may be fully understood and kept before the people we herewith present the 4th resolution of the great convention of that society held at Philadelphia apr. 27th 1867—concerning which words fail in their power of expressing our condemnation and abhorrence:

"Resolved. That now, as in 1861, we are prepared for an uprising of the American people; we are ready to quit workshops, factory, desk and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arm and fight for our country and freedom and the rights of all loyal children: that, mindful of the past, we will never suffer rebels to rule patriots, our glorious leaders to be reviled, and our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President backed by a guilty band of conspirators and a powerful but misguided party."

And we call upon all true lovers of liberty and law to assist us in putting down forever, a party who will so wantonly insult reason, good government, peace, law, Constitution and Liberty.

That all persons who endorse these views are solicited to sign this roll, and assist us in promoting these Views.

OFFICERS

SEC. 2 The officers of this Club shall consist of a President and one Vice President for each Precinct, a Secretary and a Marshall.

The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Club when present, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall preside.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Club and the list of the members of the Club.

The Marshall shall see that the room is kept in proper order.

SEC. 3 The meetings of this Club shall be on the first Saturday of each month at 12 o'clock m.

What shall we do to be Saved?

When it is within the power of a people to advance their material prosperity it is but a presumption of their sanity to assume that they will do so, if informed thereof. That a Railroad through this county, from Portland through the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon to California, and connecting with Navigation and the Pacific Railroad would better promote our views and interests than any other public improvement that could be made, we have not a shadow of doubt nor do we think there is a sane man within this country who differs from us in this.

If this be true, and we are satisfied it is, we need not attempt to convince the people of the paramount importance of a Railroad. But what we may do, without feeling that we are proving a proposition, of the truth of which all are satisfied, and fully realize, is to present some thoughts as to the best means to be used in promoting the speedy construction of the OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.

That the Railroad when built; (and its construction is a foregone conclusion) will be of much greater advantage to some than to others we are well aware, but the same may be said of any blessing of which mortal man is the recipient, and therefore because John Smith may have his property increased in value five, ten, fifteen, or fifty per cent. more than others, is no reason why we should not contribute of our means to promote the early success of an enterprise that will benefit us to the extent of fifty or one hundred per cent. of our wealth.

While we are averse to a county creating an indebtedness under ordinary circumstances, and while we would not justify the County Court, without first consulting the wishes of the tax-payers and voters under extraordinary, yet if a very large proportion of the tax-payers and voters of the county will signify their desire (in the shape of a petition to the County Court) to have the county pay the interest on fifty thousand dollars of the Oregon Central Railroad Company's bonds, for twenty years, we think it would be well to do so. And we suggest to the Company to send a canvasser around and procure the signature, to a petition to that effect, of every voter, and tax-payer who is willing for the county to proceed in this way, and we think all who have an interest in the country, and in its prosperity will cheerfully sign it.

This of course will embrace almost the entire voting population, and with the almost, if not the entire, unanimous approbation of the people, the County Court would be justified in thus insuring to the Co. the interest on \$50,000, of their bonds, with which endorsement those bonds would be equivalent in the money market to a full payment of fifty thousand dollars in gold. If we can, then, give the R. R. Co., aid and comfort to so large an amount by the payment of the interest annually on fifty thousand dollars at seven per cent —3,500—a tax of less than one half mill on the dollar, let us do so.

By an economical administration of the county affairs this amount can be paid for this year, without materially increasing the tax. And when the track is laid and the bars are busily conveying the produce of the Valley to the Metropolis, to find a market abroad, and the many advantages that a Railroad would bring—the prosperity real, of the county will be double in value and a very large influx of population may reasonably be expected who will occupy and improve our waste lands: from these and many other reasons we may safely estimate that our property within two years from the time the road is in operation here, our will have doubled its present aggregate value, our tax will then be but one and three fourth mills, on the dollar, and proportionally less as our property increases in the county.

Who is there who would not willingly submit to a taxation of three and one half mills as the highest tax to procure so great a blessing as the Railroad would be to our county?

May we not say to the State, that while Portland has been so liberal, and Washington county is moving in the matter

Yamhill—one of the first in the receipt of the benefits, shall not be behind any portion of the State, in contributing in proportion to their means, to the prosperity and speedy construction of the Oregon Central Railroad.

The "Grand Army of the Republic." Radical Machinery for the Overthrow of the Republic.

Freemen, look well to your Liberties.

The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic has ordered a convention of that secret order residing in California, to be held in San Francisco, February 20th—This organization has over a million members enrolled.—Record.

How many men have they in California? How many have they in Oregon? and who is the "Department Commander" for this Military District? Has the "Grand Army" determined who is to be "Duke of webfoot" and if so, who is the favored imp of Beelzebub? Have you a commission from King Grant, or does your high authority come from Viceroy Sheridan? When you have fully inaugurated your "New Nation" and converted our once happy republic into a "Grand Nation," will "Baron Palmer" be the Lord of Yamhill, or will the present Viscount Col. retain command?

Will the present Chaplain of this regiment be the "Ecclesiastic Dictator," or will the King and Viceroy become orthodox when "placed upon an imperial throne" surrounded by imperial legions? Do you think we have not been so fortunate as to find out who you are and how you are conducting your affairs? Do you think you will be permitted to bind the lovers of a Constitutional Republic?

Nor should we treat this organization as a light and trivial matter. A republic is presumed to be a government in which the voice of the people is the voice of the government. It is well known that Military and Despotism are synonymous terms. That a Military organization, although to some extent a necessity, is nevertheless a source of danger to any government, but especially to a republic. And, where the members of that organization are subject to the orders of one man, and in their acts and votes "obey orders," such an organization is dangerous in proportion to its extent. The great Washington was so strongly impressed with the dangers of an organized military, that he urged the perpetuation of a spirit of union, as the surest means of keeping down such dangers to liberty. While the father of the country deemed the union of the States a vital importance, he esteemed it as secondary to, and a means of preventing such a gigantic foe to constitutional liberty—liberty regulated by law—the only liberty that is a sure inheritance for our children.

There are over one million of armed, organized men,—The grand army of the Republic," who like the Caesar's Legions of the Republic of Rome, are ready to follow their Caesar—Grant, across the Rubicon, and to the destruction of the Citadels of liberty, with the same blind devotion of enthusiasm, and the same thoughtlessness of the consequences that must necessarily fall upon their children, like the burden of sin upon our father Adam.

We again call your attention to the 4th Resolution of the convention of this "Grand Army" that met at Philadelphia, Sept. 27 1867.

Resolved. That now, as in 1861, we are prepared for an uprising of the American people; we are ready to quit workshops, factory, desk and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arm and fight for our country and freedom and the rights of all loyal children: that, mindful of the past, we will never suffer rebels to rule patriots, our glorious leaders to be reviled, and our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President, backed by a guilty band of conspirators and powerful but misguided party.

This military organization, within and a part of a political organization, whose machinery and movement is covered by the secrecy of night, can have nothing of good in it, and it occurs to us that true lovers of liberty, no matter with what party they have been acting, must utterly condemn and repudiate the party that would thus insidiously steal in and poison the fountains of freedom, that they might the more easily effect a consolidated Despotism through the machinery of a secretly organized Army.

Already have they reduced ten States to the control of a military Despot, and

it must not be forgotten that they are attempting the same thing with Maryland, Kentucky and New Jersey. Nor should it be overlooked, that the last and the present week's telegraphic news informs us that they propose to disfranchise all who do not vote for their programme, and that they are taking steps to forestall the Supreme Court—prevent the Supreme Court from deciding their enactments, by which they hope to clothe themselves with regal authority, to be unconstitutional.

In the name of endangered liberty, and a Constitutional Republic, we appeal to you—fellow citizens of the Republican party, to weigh these matters well, and if you find sufficient evidence to convince you of the evil designs of these Despotists, that you at once and forever renounce them. We would not have an individual person vote with us, who upon due examination has formed a deliberate judgement that we are wrong and that the radicals are right, and who has that opinion still. We would convince our erring brothers of the dangers and evil of the course they are pursuing, but failing in this, we would but have to suffer with them, and our children with their children when the day of salvation is past.

Telegraphic.

COMPILED FROM THE HERALD. Johnson for the Presidency.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—There was a Democratic mass meeting at the St. Charles theater to-night. The building was densely filled. A resolution was adopted endorsing President Johnson as the preference of the Southern Democracy. Ex-Governor Weller, of California was one of the speakers.

Washington Feb. 15.—The Pendleton men, who have a strong organization here, are fearful that Johnson has the inside track for the nomination.

Nashville, Feb. 15.—The Conservative State Convention met in this city and adopted measures looking to a thorough organization throughout the State. They heartily endorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson, declaring that the Government was established to give protection to the political rights and interests of the white race, and should be so administered. They propose to vote with the Democratic party and all others opposed to the existing Congressional despotism, and declare Andrew Johnson the choice of the Democratic Conservative people of Tennessee for the next President.

Congressional.

The committee of Ways and Means will report a bill increasing the currency at least \$50,000,000.

Senator Sherman, offered a resolution instructing the Military committee not to report any more Brevet nominations. This is intended to relieve the committee from the difficulty of reporting in Gen. Sherman's case.

Abolishing Presidency.

Somer presented a memorial from German citizens, asking an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the office of President on the ground that it is a tyranny, and transferring the President's duties to a Commission to be appointed by Congress.

Resolutions for appointing a Secretary of War ad interim, Attorney General and a Commission to establish a tariff for freights and for passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, were introduced.

The Supreme Court will decide against Reconstruction.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Chief Justice Chase to-day gave the unanimous opinion of the Court, deciding the dismissal of the McArde case. The opinion is clear and conclusive as to jurisdiction of the Court in the case. The argument will therefore be proceeded with on the first Monday in March.

Congress to be Dictators and abolish the Supreme Court.

Trumful introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. It declares that all courts, in the administration of justice, shall be bound by the decisions of the political department of the Government, and that in political questions it rests with Congress to declare what Government is established in any State. It further declares that no government Republican in form, exist in the ten rebel States, and that no civil government in either of said States shall be recognized as valid nor legal by a State government, neither by the executive or judicial power of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State shall be represented in Congress. It further affirms that the reconstruction acts are political, and that no judicial tribunal is competent to question their policy. The Supreme Court is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States, until said States are represented in Congress, or until Congress shall recognize the State government as Republican in form. All such cases pending in said court shall be dismissed and all acts authorizing appeal, or writ of error, or habeas corpus, or any other proceeding, being before said Supreme Court for adjudication and any case, civil or criminal, or any other proceeding arising out of the execution of said reconstruction acts or authorizing an appeal from the Circuit Court in habeas corpus proceedings to the Supreme Court, or which authorizes the Supreme Court to issue writs of habeas corpus now being before it for review or any judgment of a lower court in habeas corpus cases, are hereby repealed.