

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.

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), Benton (7), Clatsop (7), Clatskanie (1), Clatsop (1), Coos (1), Curry (1), Columbia (1), Douglas (7), Grant (9), Jackson (9), Josephine (2), Lane (6), Lincoln (16), Marion (11), Multnomah (14), Polk (7), Tillamook (1), Umatilla (7), Union (5), Washington (5), Wasco (7), 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 officers 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), Astoria (4), South Fork (5), McMinnville (10), North Fork (8), East Chehalis (4), West Chehalis (6).

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

PITNAM'S MAGAZINE.—This wholesome friend has appeared again; any presents even more of vigor, and literate taste than did the old series. While we welcome it to the field of letters, the literary companion of our school boy days, we regret that in politics it is Radical; yet we must say in its favor, that its discussions are courteous, gentlemanly and frank, and we think inferior to no magazine of its kind and party in the United States. H. H. Bancroft & Co. of San Francisco, are its publishers for the Pacific.

It is for sale at Simpson's.

We have a very beautiful poetic effusion from the 'La Fayette School girl's Hope,' crowded out this week.

Was the Rebellion a Success?

The late rebellion brought about, among other strange things, a union of views between the radical fire eaters of the South and the radical Rump Congress party of the North. It will be remembered, that at the time of the attempted revolution, the South claimed the legal right to withdraw from the Union. The Rads now admit this doctrine by declaring that they did take their States out, that these States are now out of the Union—dead, and that over the unorganized territory obtained by us through the war, Congress—the law making power of the conqueror, may write its will upon the conquered. This view is strictly in accordance with, and the legitimate sequence of the doctrine of secession, for if the states seceded, once legally out, they could legally ally themselves with other powers, or form a consolidated, or any other kind of government; they having elected to form the "Confederate States of America, when we crushed it out of existence, or if the States seceded, and we were fighting the States, we crushed them out of existence, that of course left that country unorganized territory.

What we fought, that we whipped. If the seceded States, these we crushed out of existence. If the confederate States, it has no longer existence; for upon the close of a war between one nation and another, if no treaty be made, recognizing the existence of the inferior power, it must accept the entire dominion, of the superior power. Plainly speaking,—any nation that cannot resist until its existence is in some way recognized by treaty stipulation at the close of the war, is a subjugated power.

Nor can it be denied that the Constitution of the United States gave to the general government the entire war and peace making power of the Country, which of course carries with it, the right of the general government to make war and peace upon any terms it will and can. And it may make peace either by treaty stipulation with its enemy, or may entirely subjugate them; in which latter case it may take and hold jurisdiction over any people and country that the power subjugated might lawfully do. The Constitution does not, in this respect in any manner limit the powers of the general government.

It therefore clearly follows, that if the States legally seceded, then we fought the States, annihilated them, they are no more, the Country over which they had jurisdiction is unorganized territory and the United States is, by the law of nations, bound for the debts of the Southern powers subdued.

But we did not whip a power we were not fighting. And if it be unconstitutional for a State to secede, and make war upon the general government, and if the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any law which is contrary thereto is null and void, then the so called seceded States were nullities in law, and the powers fighting us were in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null and void—simply an organized mob, which it is true we crushed out of existence, and while we are entitled to have and exercise all the rights of government over the districts they had the legal right to control, yet as they had no legal right, their incency and continuation being (as all mobs are,) against law, we acquired no new rights from their conquest for they possessed none.

It then follows, that the government we were fighting was an organized mob, hostile alike to the States in which it was organized, and to the United States, and that upon its suppression, the old States were left free to fill up their offices and send up their representatives to the Senate and House.

It follows, therefore, that he who holds that the South is unorganized territory must admit the legality of secession, for as an agent cannot bind his principle beyond his letter of authority—an officer going beyond official privileges and duties legally binds no one, his acts being personal and not official, we did no fight

the States, and therefore did not subjugate them. Or, he must hold that while the foregoing reasoning is correct, that a vacancy in an office kills the office. To this we may say, the offices—and not the officers constitute the government. The officer but holds the powers, performs the duties and exercise the functions of the office and that those powers, functions and duties are in no wise affected by a change of incumbents. Therefore, while the law remains that appoints those powers, functions and duties, and a means is left by which to supply the place made vacant by death resignation or otherwise, there is no difficulty in the way. We have but to fill the place by another incumbent, who when installed into the office, holds the same powers, exercises the same functions and performs the same duties that his predecessor held, exercised and performed.

If the law then remained unchanged by any act of the mob during their reign, per force (and an illegal body cannot amend or repeal an enactment of a legal body,) when the war was over, those offices, made vacant by their incumbents forming the mob government, had but to be filled up in accordance with the law that had been for a time interrupted in its operation.

Now in all those States, the operation of whose machinery has been interrupted first by an armed and organized mob of their own people, and afterward by the "Military Reconstruction" measures on part of the secessionists of North—the Congress party, were they permitted, as Mr. Johnson would have permitted them to meet at the and fill up their vacancies in their offices by an election, the officers thus elected would hold the same powers, perform the same duties and exercise the same functions that were held, exercised and performed by the many incumbents that have held the same positions prior to the suspension of the operation of the law by the State being overpowered by the mob or attempted new government; except so far as their laws have been changed by the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

To assume that a vacancy of the office of a State, kills the State, is so flagrantly false that we need but call attention to the fact that every State in the Union, by that hypothesis, would die about the time of each general election; for the offices of all then become vacant, and very frequently at many other times the different offices become vacant, but we know how to fill them and we have not to mourn the loss of the office. Upon such a hypothesis Oregon is twice dead, for we have had two since our young States' existance.

We may therefore safely term, without the least fear of a violation of strict truth, the position of the Congress party as being founded and dependent upon the right of secession.

A Short Sermon.

"How art thou fallen from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!"

The breath of the condemnation of the people has passed over the Radical party, and it will be recorded of them, that on the morrow after the election, like Senacherib's host, "and when they arose early in the morning, behold they were all dead corpses!"

The Radicals have placed their iron heel on the neck of the Goddess of Liberty though the people have been lulled into thoughtlessness by the apparent security of a cessation of the conflict of arms, yet the mad acts of those who have been entranced with power, in their desperate grasping after greater authority, have awakened America to a full consciousness of her situation, and she will arise in her majesty, like Jupiter when he shook his hoary locks and gave the fearful nod, and hurl with mighty hand, like Lucifer was hurled from the battlements of Heaven, the TRAITORS TO GOD AND LIBERTY.

The heart of every true patriot and lover of Liberty leaps with joy for the gray streaks of light that tinge the morning clouds, betoken the approach of

the glorious day. Reaction has come. The dearest interests of the nation have been trifled with, and the voice of condemnation is heard from Connecticut to California. The mad and rugged cloud of public indignation has gathered in the heavens and is fringed by the electric fires of memory of past usurpation and personal infamy, and will soon be pouring down upon the roofless, shattered rads, piercing rain and torrents of hail, intermingled with thunders of wrath that will astound the earth and shake the sky. Then will they tremble in the presence of the sublimity of the passions of an outraged and for a time submissive people.

It is well. For the Rads would have wrecked the cause of freedom and the nation's liberty. Old Democratic institutions, as they were understood and practiced by Jefferson and Jackson and Monroe and Douglas and Johnson the nation's only hope of salvation, must be made the ruin and guide to the nation's political faith. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States must be accepted as the legal interpreter of the law, and this America has determined to enforce. She has placed her seal upon her determination, and the mandate goes forth, that those who have been put in high places have betrayed the confidence reposed in them—have utterly disregarded the wishes of those whose servants they are, and "by the eternal Union shall be preserved" the Rads to the contrary notwithstanding. They shall come down. "How art thou fallen from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!"

The Rump Conspirators and the Presidency

The radical leaders are well assured that their success or failure depends upon their ability to nigerize the South before the next Presidential election, or keep them disorganized by force of arms, until thereafter. They know that in all human probabilities, the states now represented in the council of the government, will, by an overwhelming voice declare against them and for the Democracy, and therefore they exclaim from the depths of their selfish souls.

"Oh help us niggers or we sink!" And they trust, that by the help of their Freedmen's Bureau machinery, and bayonets, they will be enabled to control the ten 'now you see it and now you don't', or prevent them from voting. If they can vote the South, then they hope to be able to overcome the majority against them in the remaining States. But if they ascertain that to be impossible, they will then endeavor to prevent the South from voting, and if successful in that hold to the doctrine that those States are in the Union and that the candidate for the Presidency, to be successful, must have received a majority of the whole 36 States, which they think will bring the selection of the President before the House of Representatives, where of course they are in the majority.

But there is one obstacle in the way of this villainous scheme, and that is the Supreme Court of the United States. It has several questions before it involving the Constitutionality of the illegitimate "reconstruction" acts of Congress. And these conspirators, well knowing what that decision must be, if made in accordance with law, are trying to force the Supreme Court to dismiss all cases touching the Constitutionality of their enactments, as upon the enforcement of these enactments depends their political existence. Let them once fail, and like Wolsey they may truthfully say:

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!" This is the state of man: To day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honors thick upon him: The third day comes a frost, a killing frost; And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root, And then he falls, as I do. I have ventur'd. Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders. This many summers in a sea of glory; And far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride At length broke under me; and now has left me. Weary, and old with service, to the mercy Of a fickle stream, that must for ever hide me.

Vain pomp, and glory of this world, I hate ye: I feel my heart new open'd: O, how wretched Is that poor man, that hangs on princes' favours! There is betwixt that smile we would aspire to, That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin, More pangs and fears than wars or women have, And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, Never to rise again."

Mr. J. W. Simopton one of the editors and proprietors of the San Francisco Bulletin, writes to his paper under date of Jan. 3, from which we extract the following:

Test Case to be Seen Decided.

But a test case is sure to come up at an early day for definite determination by the Court. It will be remembered that net long since Gen. Ord arrested a Mississippi editor—McArdie by name—for violent language regarding Congress, the reconstruction laws, the General himself, etc. The rebel editor, being in the hands of the military, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was refused by the United States District Judge of Mississippi; whereupon the complainant appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington. The Court now consists of eight members, Congress having passed a law that no vacancies shall be filled until the number of judges shall be reduced below seven. If the present eight, it is safe to assume that four, viz: Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field, will refuse to sustain the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. It is believed, in quarters likely to be well informed, that a fifth will certainly join them, and thus give an effective decision by the Court against Congress. I repeat that, while this is to a great extent surmise, the evidence upon which it is based as would be accorded to the published fact. It is not to be presumed that the members of the Court have published, even to their immediate friends, their contemplated decision in advance of argument, but they would be more than human if they could prevent those who are near them from obtaining such a view of their general bent of opinion on a political issue of much importance, as to render an accurate forecast of their decision quite easy.

What will the President Do?

Now, assuming that the Court decides (as leading Democratic authorities are confidently anticipating it will within the next 90 days,) what will be the President's course? On this score we are permitted no shadow of doubt. He is quite sure to direct the troops forthwith to obtain absolutely from interfering with civil affairs in the Southern States, and thus leave the whites to regain their ascendancy by virtue of their superior education, intelligence and activity. It is not pleasant to contemplate the serious danger of a war of races, which may ensue as a consequence of the effort to deprive freedom of the ballot, since they have once enjoyed it. It follows, however, that if the Supreme Court decides invalid all the measures by virtue of which the new Southern Constitutions are being framed, said Constitutions will have no validity, because they will be the emanations of illegal and unauthorized bodies, in hostility to the laws of the States, as they existed prior to the war; for, it is presumed that if the Court declares secession to be a nullity, and the States entitled to whatever rights the Constitution gave them prior to the war, the old State laws resume their force so far as applicable under the Constitutional abolition of slavery. In such a case the President is sure to ignore the new State Constitutions altogether, refusing even to send them to Congress, and we shall have chaos again. Then we may have a new struggle between Congress and the Executive—the former seeking to get the new Constitution before them with a view to admitting the States under them without the previous intervention of an "Enabling Act." In opposition to this it will be urged that the case of these Southern States is not parallel to that of a territory which has formed a State Constitution without an "Enabling Act" of Congress, because those new Southern Constitutions will have been framed in hostility to preexisting State government. In such a case as this, we may doubt whether two-thirds of Congress would consent to override the President's veto, in presence of the Supreme Court decisions.

Is it not the part of true wisdom to look such facts as these, squarely in the face and prepare to meet them frankly? If the Democracy in the approaching canvass obtain the help thus anticipated, our Republican friends will indeed have a delicate task to engineer their party graft through the breakers ahead. It behooves them to light a ship and to make all snug for the coming gale, if they would not be powerlessly wrecked and see the power of the Government pass into the hands of men, who, whatever their professors, are not safely to be trusted with the work of perfecting and securing what the late bloody civil war has achieved for broad Republican principles and a common humanity.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—This truly excellent magazine of choice literature is received and placed on our list of exchanges.—There are many things in it of value, and a series of articles from the pen of R. T. Colburn, concerning the late rebellion are worth more than the subscription price. Published by Le Grand Benedict, New York. Price \$2 00 per year.

A SEARCHING ANALYSIS—of the action of paper money upon the trade of the United States by J. A. F., of San Francisco, Cal., has been placed on our table. It is an ably written document, and contains much valuable information.