

I hold that this Government was made on a 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. 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 15th 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 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:

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

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. HILL, 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 La Fayette,

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:

Lafayette,	7
Dayton,	7
Willamette,	4
Amity,	4
South Fork,	5
McMinnville,	10
North Fork,	3
East Chehalis,	4
West Chehalis,	6

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

TARTERS.—We chew tobacco, the Hindoos lime, and the Patagonians guano, or sea fowl's dung. Our children delight in candy, the Africans in rock salt, while the Esquimaux leaps for a bit of a tallow candle. To us, turtles are a savory dish; the Frenchman revels on frogs and snails; other savages, on snakes.

A great many northern soldiers have been captured by ladies at the South, and won't be exchanged.

A gentleman gave as a toast at dinner, "The ladies—Divide our sorrows, double our joys, and treble our expenses," when a lady gave, "The gentlemen—Divide our time, double our cares, and treble our troubles."

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip, but more slips after the cup has been drained by the lips.

Congress and Things.

There was a time in the history of the American republic, when two great parties, both national, were contending for the mastery in the government. At that time it was well known to every good and true man, that the success of either would not in any way endanger the life of the Republic, much less the cause of liberty. Every issue that then divided the two great parties was upon the construction to be placed upon the Constitution, or upon a question of policy to be pursued where there was no doubt of the Constitutional right to do. At that time every member of the three great departments of the government admitted that they were, and should be controlled by the commands of the supreme law of the land, and each sought to know what those commands were. One party lead by such men as Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Douglas and Johnson, and the other by Hamilton, Clay and Webster. Then did our country prosper, for the ruler held himself as amenable to law, as he would have the humblest citizen be.

In those happy days of America's prosperity, parties were organized the better to enforce a particular construction of the Constitution, or a particular line of policy the Constitutionality of which was not doubted. But our officers had not become so corrupt, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the people had not had their minds debauched to such an extent that they could not clearly see the sad effect of permitting a violation of the law by an officer in any way whatever, under any pretext, without visiting upon him their prompt condemnation.

While the people demanded a strict construction and strict obedience to the commands of the Constitution, it would be impossible for the governors to seriously injure the government, except the designs of the framers, were seriously erroneous; for the election is ever near at hand.

Once, however, let the people permit the doctrine, that there is a higher law than the Constitution, that it is the privilege and duty of the Congress to obey this higher law, and the bulwark that freedom has erected against tyranny is torn away and our freedom is greatly periled, if not absolutely lost.

For the last few years the rads have hesitated at nothing that to the minds of the leaders seemed likely to keep themselves in power. And it is apparent to every well informed and unprejudiced person, that while such a party is in power there is, and can be, no safety in the Republic.

In all times of great commotion there is greater danger of a loss of liberty, as power is cumulative, and there is more power exercised at such times than at others. Now, while, even if a strict constructionist held the reins of power there would be some danger to liberty in time of commotion, yet it must be clear as an axiom that the man who favors a strict construction and a strict obedience of the Constitution will be much less liable to depart from the rules laid down therein, and especially where the partisans of the officer sustain him, not because he is their pet and favorite, but because he enforces and obeys their rule for the government of officer and citizen.

With the Democratic party, there is no manworship. He who is most devoted to the cause of constitutional law and who can best subdue his own selfish designs, if qualified for position is selected as the standard bearer; but no matter how popular he may be, if he should depart from his duty as an officer, that moment he loses his hold upon his party. But it is not so with the rads. Abraham Lincoln was the subject of the blind devotion of the party, and though President Johnson, in the matter of the status of the Southern States, occupies precisely the grounds of Mr. Lincoln, the party now blindly follow the Rumps as they did Mr. Lincoln.

On account of the confidence these Rumps feel that they will be sustained by their party, they indulge in the wildest schemes for preserving themselves in

power, regardless of Constitution, for they know their party is not wont to exact obedience to its commands. We are therefore not surprised at the attempts on the part of these political mountebanks to free themselves by an "impeachment," from an impediment to their "re-contracting" themselves in to perpetual power.

What an immovable distance beneath the standard of the Senate that honored and was honored by Clay, Webster, Douglas, Benton and Cass, is the poor, miserable, low-cunning, tricky, principleless, wire-working, honor lacking, illegitimate Rump Congress of the Wade-Stevens-flax-break stripe of to-day. Truly comparisons among men, (in this case,) are odious.

Grand Army of the Republic.

We have heretofore, on several occasions, called the attention of our readers to this dangerous politico-military secret organization that is spreading throughout the entire American Republic, inside and a part of the radical party. This organization is beyond doubt better known to the editors of the black-an-tan organs of Oregon than to us, although we have taken some care to discover something of the nature of this infernal machine and have made some discoveries that we think are reliable.

The Oregonian, not daring to meet an argument, except on government surities, in speaking of our comments on the danger of this order of political Danites or destroying angels, attempts to withdraw public attention from our showing upon that subject, by making some playful remarks upon a little jubilee gotten up by the members of the Legislature and Supreme Court and others, at the Capital, and to form an excuse for which we issued a call for the organization of the militia, upon which the "Orphan Boy" and some two hundred others came together and had a jollification.

But our comments on the Grand Army, showing that it is an order of evil men, met and banded together in secret conclaves for the purpose of doing the evil work of the black-an-tan party is fully sustained by the recent dispatches from the east. Witness the following, Mr. Oregonian, and then admit your error, or your republican instinct to misrepresent the truth:

Numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret organization with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown. One hundred thousand are ready to come to Washington and put him back till order is restored. They are in a great state of excitement, and unanimously resolved to take sides with Congress and defend it in all its measures if affairs be brought to such a extremity.

And this is the great club with which the little black-an-tan giant killer propose to forever extinguish the cause of Democracy and freedom. *Te Deum laudamus!* We still live!! And have enough of life left to bid defiance to all such hell-deserving evil conspirators against the rights of man. Glorie in excelsis! We are well assured that there is enough of purity, nobility and manhood in the great American heart to utterly wipe from the face of the earth, all the concentrated evil, that like a band of black-legs, thieves and out thro as may collide together with ulterior designs against liberty, and under cover of night, blank and secret signs of recognition may meet and attempt the overthrow of the republic *if their masters so order.*

We sincerely believe that scores of our republican friends have acted with the republican party through pure motives, and when once made to know the evil designs of those to whom they are giving aid and comfort, will be as ready to flock to the banner of liberty any law as are the equally true and patriotic Democracy.

Fellow countrymen, we have posterity to care for and should be alike ready and anxious to transmit a pure republic unimpaired as our fathers transmitted it to us. Let us then with one heart and one hand, and with united voice and vote wipe from existence any party, that to preserve themselves in power, resort to a secret power to drive if they cannot persuade. Where is the Republic, when the choice of the people is interfered with by force? And is there a sane man alive who cannot now see that this Grand army as the Danite or Destroying corps of the "new nation" party? Will the people sustain them? If so the republic is soon to be among those that have been but are not. If not, then the easiest way is to vote them down, and thus avoid the use of the bayonet.

Impeachment of the President

In an absolute Democracy, the will of the majority is the will of the State. And in a representative republic, the will of the majority is still presumed to be the will of the State. Yet in every question at issue there is a majority and a minority, an officer and a private citizen. And as the officer who is the representative man of the majority may, by virtue of his authority, care sufficiently well for himself, and because he receives his office from them and if deserted by them must fall, he is sure to try to care for them; and hence it may be said that if a constitution is not formed to protect the minority, it is at least formed, TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE OFFICER who holds the reins of power.

It must then be apparent, that in a matter where a large minority, if not a majority of the people think they will be seriously injured by any particular course on part of an officer, it becomes of the most vital importance that the prescribed limit of the officer's power, should be strictly observed; and any other course would be revolutionary, depriving that minority, or majority as the case may be, of their legal rights or remedies.

It is but exercising ordinary charity to believe that any considerable portion of the people, who profess to believe a doctrine, actually do believe what they profess; and it is also clear that in a radical difference of opinion between parties both cannot be right; and therefore either party may be wrong.

If then the Democracy is right in assuming that all the States that have once composed a part of the American Union, are now States in the Union, and are entitled to representation, it is a grave and serious error and wrong practiced upon them by the party in power, keeping those States disorganized and under military rule; for it is an admitted fact, on part of all, that were the States of the South represented on the floor of Congress, our party would now be in power there, and would have the control of the government, for the Democracy are in the majority of the class of governed.

It must be then, apparent to any intelligent mind, that any unconstitutional or unfair act on part of those accidentally in power, that will keep the majority from administering the government in accordance with the plan of its organization, is a high handed wrong, that ought to meet the just condemnation of every honest man; and the enormity of the offence is immeasurably increased, when rights held near and dear to the ruled are to be forever snatched from them by such high handed acts.

If these propositions be true, and we think every honest man will admit them, then it must follow that no great and vital action on part of the governors or law making power, ought to be taken, until those entitled to form a part of the Court and jury are present, or are called and utterly refuse to come.

The question of the representation of the Southern States is held in high estimation by the entire Democratic party, and this same party approve of the course of Andrew Johnson, in his policy effecting the South, and have sustained and do sustain him in that course, for which course the House, sitting as a grand inquest, have impeached him of high crimes.

Now, the real designs of the rads in their crusade against the President is to rid themselves of an obstacle in the way of their nigger-republicanizing the South, by which they hope to hold the reins of power "Yet a little while," and with the South in their power, they trust they will be able to revolutionize the North.

As Andrew Johnson is accused of doing what any Democrat would do, if in the Presidential chair, and what the majority of the people desire that the Executive should do, and what they deem a necessity that he should do to save the republic from centralization, and a change of the form of government, a crusade against

Mr. Johnson for protecting the rights of the governed party is a crusade against the governed party, and the party not in power are satisfied that this is but a part of a scheme to deprive them of a voice in the administration of the affairs of the government, the termination of which, in their favor, will enable them to accomplish their evil designs.

From a short time after Mr. Johnson became President, he, like a tribune of the people, has hurled back the evil cohorts of America's enemies, that have been making giant onslaughts upon the public welfare and safety; and we do not believe any one who is fully awakened to the importance of the times now upon us, can fail to see that we owe the preservation of what of constitutional liberty there left us, to the herculean efforts of Andrew Johnson; and that if the rads succeed in his removal our country will soon be numbered among the republics that have been but are not, except good men and are true, by force of arms must the rads from their high places.

We do not deny the right of the Congress of the United States to impeach the President, nor would we take exceptions to such a course, were all who are legally entitled, seats in that body, and were a disposition to obey the law, in the matter shown by the fanatics. But when the Supreme Court is about to declare Johnson right and Congress wrong, they attempt to prevent the Supreme Court from passing upon the matter.

Now, we would not act rashly, nor against law, yet we do trust, for the sake of freedom and posterity, that a decision of the Supreme Court can be had upon the matter of Reconstruction and upon the right of the President to remove a Cabinet Minister, and if that decision be, as we doubt not it will be, we desire Mr. Johnson to enforce the decision and preserve the Union and liberty, if it costs the most terrible outlay of blood and treasure.

We do not desire an appeal to force; but rather than have a centralized Despotism established over the land; such as is now established over the South, we would see our land drenched in fraternal blood. For of what avail is it for us to toil to accumulate property for our posterity, and educate them if these things but make them the more deeply feel their humiliation, and disgrace.

Let the lover of liberty and the cause of humanity find an echoing answer in the hearts of every true patriot, and let each and all, vote and if need be fight to preserve our Constitution and liberty against all enemies whether foreign or domestic.

Grant on the Brain.

General Lockjaw is a General of some notoriety, and military ability, and among those who mistake absence of thought and a silent tongue for great philosophic ability, he may pass for a man of sagacity.

That a man who knows nothing of the science of government should be placed at the head of the government is a proposition that would meet the approbation of none but a radical republican who as he has no rule and guide to his political view and acts, but his own perverted and crazed ideas of the "higher law" or "right reason" may very naturally conclude that the less one knows of any legal rules and obligations, the better the public servant he will be. And, believing in the right of a man to obey the dictates of the "higher law" of course he must find a man upon whom he can pin his "faith," a man whom he can worship as the representative man of his own immortal soul. Now this class of men, the higher lawists, are in all their acts, influenced to a very great extent by their loves hates and desires; and once let them receive into their bosom and in whom they put their trust, they are willing to believe that he believes any and every thing they would be pleased to have him believe. Hence to meet the approbation of the rads, one need but express sufficient to win their credulous confidence and then like General Lockjaw keep themselves free from any little inconvenience that might occur from the expression of an opinion which any member of the party might have the courage to "honestly differ upon".

Full credit should be given to the great reticent for understanding this peculiarity of the rads from whom he hopes