

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS  
**J. S. SMITH.**  
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County.  
JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County.  
JAS. H. SLATER, of Union County.

**District Nominations.**  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—W. G. T. VAULT  
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
For Judge—L. F. MOSHER.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—R. L. STRAHAN.  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—C. G. CURL.  
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
For Judge—W. F. TRIMBLE.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. REED.  
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
For Prosecuting Attorney—W. BLASWELL.

**Yamhill County Democratic Ticket**  
For State Senator, CHARLES H. BURCH;  
For Representatives, H. F. WHITE,  
J. L. FURGUSON  
For County Clerk, Prof. John W. Johnson;  
For Sheriff, M. B. HENDRIX;  
For Treasurer, J. M. BELCHER;  
For Assessor, W. J. WIGGS;  
School Superintendent, M. R. CARY;  
For Commissioners, John PERKINS,  
Geo. H. SPRINGER.  
For Surveor, Isaac DOXOVEN;  
For Coroner, Dr. G. W. GOWCHER;

**Union party vs. Radical party.**

The great questions that now present themselves for the verdict of the people are the relations the States whose people were lately in rebellion, sustain to the general government, and the questions arising upon that disputed relation; and the question of the proper adjustment of financial affairs.

The rebellion has been put down. In what condition then did it leave the States when that rebellion was crushed? The crushing out of the rebellion necessitated a great national debt. What then is the best way to dispose of this indebtedness. These are the questions we are called to pass upon, and they are paramount to all others that are fully, fairly and squarely presented to the American people.

The orators of both parties may declaim as they please about past party records, and all that, but still, these questions are upon us and it becomes the part of wise men to act as will best promote the future well being of our Country, and the record of the past is of only this consequence, that it may indicate to us what these persons will do in future.

Neither can it be deemed that these questions were not before the people until after the close of the war. At the incipency of the rebellion the Union party composed of Democrats and Republicans, was formed to put down the rebellion. And by the resolutions of the Union Convention and the speeches of the leaders of the party, so far as the Union party was concerned, at least, there was but one issue, and that was the preservation of the general government against certain rebellious people.

When therefore the people who were in rebellion laid down their arms and signified their willingness to submit to the superior power of the government and the paramount authority of the Constitution that party that had been formed to effect this had completed its mission, and

question for which they had been contending determined in their favor. New questions then arose entirely foreign to that which had engrossed the public mind and as these questions were entirely dissimilar to those and that party and this differ from each other on the questions presented, with what plausibility can it be claimed that the party formed to preserve in itself power through the negro vote by a reconstruction of the South upon the theory that those States have either seceded or are legally dead, is the same party that put down a rebellion within the government, and that the members of the Union party ought to sustain the present radical party.

The Union party died when the war was over and a radical party took its place, with issues entirely foreign and diametrically opposed to the position of the Union party. It was the doctrine of the Union party that the war was not waged for subjugation nor conquest but to defend and maintain the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution over the people of the whole United States. It was the doctrine of the Union party that even while the war was raging, that seats were vacant and inviting the people of the South to send up Senators and representatives to occupy, and this doctrine was proclaimed in a letter from Mr Lincoln to M. D. de l'Huys, and further that there was no rebellion of States, but simply an insurrectionary party, which when put down would leave the States in the same condition they were before the war.

And on page 347 Message and Documents 1862—3, part I, abridgement, we find: "There is no subjugation proposed, nor is any necessary. The federal government has only limited functions to perform, and every community in which it exercises them is, by the very terms of the Constitution, left to exercise self government in all matters of municipal concern. Need we make further quotations to prove that the union party held that those States were in the union, and subject to the same laws usages and regulations as they were before the insurrection stopped the machinery of the law, except so far as the same was changed by legal amendment of the Constitution. The position was so frequently affirmed that all who will may doubly assure themselves of the truth of this.

But it is the doctrine of the Radical party that subjugation has occurred, and that those political corporations have withdrawn from the Union and have been crushed out of existence, and that the country where there were once States is now unorganized territory, and may be made into States by Congress, upon such terms as it may please Congress to dictate.

Then may we not truthfully assume that the present radical party had its incipency upon the close of the rebellion. That the question, of the status of the States since the war,—the great question of the present, found no party that dare maintain that "that country is territory," until after the close of the rebellion. And this radical party can only claim to its credit, the record it has made in congress and elsewhere since the inauguration of Andrew Johnson as President, and what of virtue it may derive from the reputations of its leading members.

**Bonds.**  
There are now two distinct questions, which overshadow all minor issues. And the two parties are fairly committed to opposite policies—one includes the enfranchisement of the negro—the other the method of paying the bonds. While Republicans shrink the census of an outspoken declaration. Democrats emphatically announce their principles. The Democratic Convention of the West and North West have endorsed the views expressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, on the bond question. And as those views are often misrepresented by our opponents, either ignorantly or maliciously, we shall give an extract from his Lima speech:

"The five twenty bonds are all payable at the option of the government after five years; they are payable by the law under

which they were issued, and according to their face in green-backs. They are not payable in gold. The interest is according to the provisions of law, and the anguish of the coupon payable in gold. Not so with the principal. The ten forty bonds authorized by the act of March 3d, 1863, are by the terms of the law made payable in gold. This is the only class of bonds of that character. \*\*\*\*\* The government may then according to the terms of the law and of its contracts pay the five twenties in greenbacks at any time after their issue and there is no repudiation in doing so."

We have quoted sufficient to show Pendleton's views on payment of bonds. And we request our opponents not to misrepresent Mr. Pendleton, or the Democracy who have endorsed his financial views.

Gov. Seymour during the war opposed the payment of State bonds in greenbacks. Yet a republican legislature did pass an act to that effect over his veto.

Here is an instance of radical financing. In New York and other States they paid State bonds, contracted on a metallic currency basis, in green-backs.

These acts were denounced by Democrats then as whole-sale swindling. But the bonds we propose to pay in greenbacks, were bought with greenbacks and can be purchased with greenbacks to day.

In 1861, when government needed money patriotic citizens came forward and loaned gold taking government notes receivable for custom duties, payable in two years after date with six per cent interest.

Before the maturity of the notes the legal tender act was passed and the holders of these gold contracted notes, received legal tenders worth forty cents on the dollar. In that act congress paid its contracts made before the passage of the legal-tender law in a depreciated currency worth less than half the coin they received. An instance is cited by S. F. Cary, Congressman from Ohio. "A patriotic neighbor of mine, had by his honest industry accumulated \$8000 in gold which he thus loaned to the government. At the maturity of his government paper, if he had received payment in gold he could have purchased \$20,000 of these five twenty bonds for his \$8000. But he was required to receive green-backs his whole payment amounting to \$3200 in coin. This is a specimen of the financial morality which was justified by those who characterize us as repudiators for proposition to pay bonds purchased with legal tenders in the same coin."

Democrats favor the substitution of greenbacks for five twenty bonds, for many good reasons. First it will annually save nearly one hundred million of interest. This has interested the farming West in its favor. And tax payers everywhere will rally to its support when they understand the equity and merits of greenbacks for five twenties.

Second, we will accomplish two objects if we carry out the Democratic financial policy, destroy the bank monopoly and thus prevent inflation, when we substitute greenbacks for bonds.

National bank is another name for legalized robbery, whereby wealthy bond holders, receiving a greater interest than gold commands in New York, get an additional interest only limited by State law for the same investments.

And strange and unreasonable, as the statement may seem. Men who bought bonds for forty cents on the dollar, receive a compound or double interest on the face of the bond. Yet the soldier who fought in the field, though wounded and disabled while the money changers were speculating on his misfortunes receives a green-back for his pension.

The vote in New Hampshire last year stood; Republican, 36,809; Democratic, 32,656; republican majority 3,152. This was a democratic gain on the vote of 1860 of 1464.

When the war commenced there were two works to be performed, the work of the soldier, and the work of the Statesman. That of the soldier is now over and what remains to be done is for the Statesman. The question now to be prevented is how to best preserve the country. The South have given up the contest, they have abolished slavery, they have repudiated the debt which they incurred in waging the Southern war and they again ask to come under the old flag as American citizens.

The object of the war was to preserve, not to destroy the Union. The radical party, contrary to the theory of the Union party insist that we waged a war for conquest and subjugation and not for restoration. That we have not only put down a rebellion but that we have conquered a province, a people—not American citizens but alien enemies of this glorious American government.

**What Does He Drink?**  
The Albany Journal, commenting upon the charge of drunkenness now being so indignantly urged against General Grant by the democrat press, has the following: "This is no slander. It was echoed all over the country by rebels and their spin pathizers after the battle of Corinth. Then a committee waited upon the president and asked the removal of Grant upon the ground that his habit of intoxication unfitted him for command. 'Are you sure he drinks?' asked Mr. Lincoln. 'No doubt of it,' was the response. 'Do you know what kind of liquor?' We are not informed on that point. 'I am sorry,' said Mr. Lincoln, with mock gravity, 'because, gentlemen, if I knew what kind of liquor Grant drinks, there are several other generals in the army to whom I would send a keg apiece.'

This is old, but may serve to show the temperance tendencies of the God-and-morality party as they put themselves forward as the great party of temperance and reform. When have we had high officers so much disgraced by drunkenness, debauches and other vices as under the administration of the black and tans. Senators are drunk in their seats, some of the departments, (that of the Treasury under Chase for example) are converted into bawdy houses. And Dave and many other of the same instincts, and with their good men and true kept-back, they claim to be the bear-ideal of perfection. From such morality good Lord deliver us. They should not their party get drunk when their President jokes about their getting drunk?

**Editor Courier:**  
In this neck of Yamhill, the spirit of Liberty survives, and the lovers of White Supremacy and Constitution are exultant in the hope of supplanting the negrophobists and redeeming Yamhill from the rule of gay Lotharios and hay seed parsons. All honest men have an ineffable contempt for all political parsons and vile wolves in sheeps-clothing, who deign to meddle in the filthy pool of politics. The democracy ever-trown on every attempt to introduce religion into politics, or into schools; but the Mongrels, on the contrary must have several of these seedy clerical individuals—these hypocrites and pharisees—as standard-bearers for the ensuing June election. One of these pharisees, two years since, declined to run for a political office, assigning as his reasons that he had "conscientious scruples" against participating in politics. Now this identical person has no scruples forbidding running for a similar office. But the Voters have many scruples which will accrete them in consigning this erudite(?) and would-be honorable gentleman, to the shades of private life. The blood royal is almost extinct. This (would be) senator has a secessh record. At the inception of the late repulsion he declared that if the south were disestablished he was in favor of letting them go in peace. Dare he deny this? Concerning Sanchez Panza I have little to say hereafter I would suggest that whilst he is incubating concerning the mystic Jones Family, he prepare himself to explain to astonished humanity the signs tokens and grates of the Lafayette Clandestine Lodge which convenes says Madam Ranzor, in a hay-mow in his vicinage and why its Sachem has hay seed on his back. Should the voters fail to appreciate his classic eloquence there will be an end of all earthly perfection. The Democracy of this precinct will support the ticket nominated on the 4th inst as a unit so would have preferred some other persons, but failing to get them, they will support the persons selected of course. I myself am a defected candidate, but I will not therefore bolt. My defeat convinces me of one thing only that I am slightly unpopular. Adieu for the present  
VERITAS.

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The following parties have recently drawn prizes from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Jewelry Association, and have kindly allowed use of their names:

Frederick V. Browne, E. q., Treasury, Department, Washington, D. C. Piano value \$450; Miss Anna L. Frost, Waverly Terrace, N. Y. City, Ladies' Gold Enamelled and Diamond Set Watch, value \$300; William B. Emmons, New Orleans, La. Sewing Machine, value \$75; George L. Davidson, Mobile, Ala., Silver Tea Set, value \$200; Miss Lucy Orcutt, Albany, N. Y., Sewing Machine, value \$65; Mrs. Mary J. Downing, Louisville, Ky., Gold Watch, value \$200; James B. Fowler, Harrisburg, Pa., Silver Hunting Case Watch, value \$75; Rev. William P. Set, Milbra, N. Y., Wheeler-Wilson Sewing Machine, value \$125; J. J. Bedford, San Francisco, Cal., Gold Line Silver Tea Set, value \$300; Edward L. Rice, St. Louis, Mo., Melodeon, value \$250; Miss Helen E. Sinclair, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Cluster Ring, value \$225; Horatio G. Frost, Chicago, Ill., Large Oil Painting, value \$300; Mrs. Charlotte E. Hewins, Dunlap, Kansas, Chickering Grand Piano, value \$200 and Music Box value \$50.

Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send U. S. currency when convenient.

**Partial List Of Articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH,** without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:  
10 Chickering Grand Pianos, worth \$500 to \$750  
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, . . . \$30 to \$50  
15 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, 175 to 225  
50 First class sewing machines, 75 to \$60  
75 Fine oil paintings, . . . \$2 to \$10  
150 Fine steel Engravings, framed, 20 to 35  
50 Music boxes, . . . \$2 to \$5  
150 Revolving patent Castors, silver, 20 to 40  
50 Silver fruit and cake baskets, 25 to 35  
400 Sets of tea and table spoons, 25 to 40  
150 Gold hunting case watches, 50 to 150  
100 dia. rings, cluster & single stones, 75 to 250  
175 Gold watches, . . . \$5 to \$150  
300 Ladies' watches, . . . \$5 to \$100  
500 Silver watches, . . . \$2 to \$5  
Diamond pins, broches and our grops, ladies' sets of gold and coral, jet and gold, foranite, mosaic, lava and cameo. Sets of studs, vest and neck chains, plain and chased gold rings, gold thimbles, lockets, new style belt buckles, gold pens and pencils, fancy work boxes, gold pens with gold and silver extension holders, and a large assortment of fine silver ware and jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

\* Five sealed envelopes will be sent for \$1; Five for 2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10; One hundred for \$15.

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