

FOR PRESIDENT.
Horatio Seymour.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Francis P. Blair,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County.
JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County.
AS. H. SLER, of Union County.

"Let us have PEACE"

The Radical party on Negro Suffrage.
—WHAT THE "PHILOSOPHER" SAYS.

Under the caption of "let us have peace" the N. Y. Tribune of June 10th says:

"True Democracy insists on the Equal Rights of Men. That spurious, sham Democracy which opposes Grant and Colfax asserts that 'This is a white Man's Government,' wherein none but Whites have any natural right to vote or be voted for."

It is true, that the Democracy do not desire to see any but white men vote, or be voted for, although we do not believe that the Democracy hold that any human being has any natural right to vote. The people who form a government have the right to entrust suffrage to whom they may think it will be best for the general welfare, that it should be entrusted; but the birth alive, of a human being, does not vest in that being the right to be an active participant in making laws. The general welfare of the whole people, being the object to be attained, each person who is permitted by that people, to be a voter, holds a voice, not for his own personal use and aggrandisement, but for the good of the whole people, and he is presumed to so exercise it, and laws are passed to punish, by disfranchisement and other penalties, any one who uses his vote for a strictly selfish purpose—sells his vote.

Then is it not clear that the Democratic party, that moulded and administered the government for three fourths of its existence, has heretofore held, as it now holds that suffrage is a trust given to that class of persons in whose hands it will insure the best administration of public policy.

If suffrage be a natural right belonging to every one of the human species, the women and children of the several States have been robbed thereof since before the foundation of the general government; but if our theory be correct, then the Democracy would extend suffrage to every white male citizen above the age of twenty one years.

There is no rule by which to measure the mental and moral capacities of a human being. We cannot, therefore, fix a standard of mental and moral worth and capacity, by which to try each voter. We must, therefore, resort to a general rule that will embrace some particular class of human beings that will best insure the public safety and welfare.

This trust should be extended to the largest class of persons consistent with that safety and welfare.

We say male, because we believe that wives, mothers and daughters would be, to a great extent, under the influence of their husbands, fathers, brothers and those upon whom they depend; and because, by nature the most virtuous and intelligent ladies prefer to study domestic rather than political economy. We require the voter to be twenty one years of age, because at about that age it is thought that the larger portion of our youths acquire sufficient information to have matured opinions of their own, and sufficient independence to exercise them in their voting. While many youths of younger age have a greater store of information and a more matured mind than many of greater years, yet in law we can have but general rules, and they are therefore excluded.

While there may be some persons of the colored race who have sufficient of individuality and independence of character, and with sufficient of moral and mental worth and with sufficient information, that it would

be unsafe to entrust them with the right of suffrage, yet the great mass of the colored population of the United States, are ignorant, uneducated, save to obey the dictum of others, and deprived, as well as by nature mentally and morally the inferior of the white race.

Were there a class of white men, who had been slaves for generations, and had been kept ignorant of every species of learning that would capacitate them from exercising the duties of citizenship, and were it possible to designate them without disfranchising a larger number who were as well qualified as the mediocre of our masses, it would be better for the general welfare, for whose benefit this high privilege is exercised, that the right to vote should not be extended to them; and certainly, when we have a class of persons, easy to define, and prescribe, who, as a mass, possess none of the qualifications necessary for the exercise of so high a privilege, a simple duty to our children, and those not enfranchised, a duty we owe to the whole people, as trustees of the expressed trust that has been confided to us—the voting population, requires that we should not lower the standard of the voter so as to embrace the inferior races.

But the radical party proposes to force this obnoxious measure of negro or manhood suffrage and dominion upon and over the people of the South. The Tribune further says:

"The official call for a Soldier's anti-Republican, anti-Grant Convention, asserts that

"The purpose of this Convention is to advise and co-operate with the Democratic party in presenting to the nation, a candidate for President who will command the support of all who desire to extinguish the revenges of the war, abolish the military despotism now ruling the South, give back to the Southern States the right of self government, and of an equal and fraternal Union, and restore to the nation an economical and constitutional Government."

—This, then, is the "Conservative" arraignment of the Republican party. Now let us see what that party has said for itself on these points, in one of the resolves unanimously adopted by its late National Convention at Chicago:

"Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the Rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent, with the safety of the loyal people."

—Here, then, is our answer to the general Copperhead arraignment which charges the Republican party with designedly obstructing the return of the late Rebel States to local self-government. Is it not pertinent? Is it not conclusive?

Thus it appears that the main and leading object of the radical party, in enfranchising the negroes of the South, as in fact in all their legislation in "reconstructing" those people, is to procure the "corporation with us," the loyal people"—i. e., to preserve the radical party in power.

If those people will vote the black-and-tan ticket they may vote, otherwise they may not. As fast as, by military or other arbitrary rule, a people can be brought under arbitrary control of the radical party, they are "truly lol," and can be trusted to "manage their own municipal concerns in a black-republican way," but until that time shall seem to have arrived they shall be treated as "strangers in a strange land." To vote against the radical ticket is an unforgivable offense, and each person, liable to the suspicion of having such intent must first "bring forth fruit, meet for repentance," and kiss a nigger before he can receive the high privilege of voting from Congress.

The Tribune says:

"It is quite true that, if the Southern States shall now be fully restored, they may vote against Grant and Colfax; just as we may catch lots of larks—or, at least, of night-hawks—if the sky shall fall. But there is no other block of ten States so certain to give a large aggregate majority for Grant and Colfax as are the ten now awaiting Reconstruction; and, if we cannot carry a majority of their Electors, we cannot carry a majority in any other quarter of the Union. If we cannot trust the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Cotton States west and south of these, voting under their new Free Constitutions, we might as well concede at once that we can carry no States but Massachusetts and Vermont."

Why is Mr. Greeley so certain that the radicals will carry the "block of ten States"? It is because he thinks they have those people so completely under military and negro rule, that they are but voting machines to be used to swell the radical vote for Grant and Colfax. And that this machinery may be more perfect, and a sufficient quantity of terror held over them

The Tribune adds:

"Let the country learn through an order from Gen. Grant that, in any and every State under loyal self-government, the exceptional powers born of Military necessity have terminated. In short, 'Let us have peace!'"

It is a source of great satisfaction, however, to every true patriot to learn that were the American people left free from arbitrary rule, Grant could only carry Massachusetts and Vermont.

One other great republican political philosopher—the great Thad Stevens said: "That if the President, (he has control of the army and Freedman's Bureau) were not impeached the radical candidates would carry but two States—Massachusetts and Vermont."

"Tis the sunset of life gives him mystical lore As coming events cast their shadows before."

The Chinese.

SHALL THEY BE PERMITTED TO FIND HOMES WITH US.

CHINESE CELEBRATION.—On Tuesday last the whole China population of the county congregated in Jacksonville, to the number, we should judge, of about 400. The occasion of their meeting was to pay honors or perform some religious ceremony over the graves of their dead.—Jacksonville Sentinel

China, with her 400,000,000 of people, densely packed into a small portion of country, has very many more people than can well subsist in so small a compass.

Until recently, it has been the policy of that country, to keep her people at home, or at least exact from them that they keep their faith and allegiance to the Celestial Kingdom, and be returned, after death to be buried in the name of Josh. But the Celestial Kingdom has changed its policy, and now encourages her people to find employment and homes abroad.

This densely populated country could send into the United States, more people than we now have within the domain of the American republic, and not miss the people she had sent out.

The tide of her immigration is setting hitherwards. Every steamer from California, brings us a large and increasing number of these people. Vessels are arriving to our North and South, loaded with this living, moving freight.

We need only population and capital and energy to develop Oregon into one of the brightest stars of the galaxy of American States. But do we want, do we want this population? Do we want Oregon to be under the dominion—in her commercial and industrial, if not in her political resources to the moon eyed, rat-eating chinaman?

To determine whether we desire a particular kind of population, it were well for us to first fix the maximum of greatness to which we aspire, and especially encourage that which will promote, and discourage that which will retard the *ultima* *ubique*.

If then we would adopt the radical republican doctrine of the strict equality of man, if we would lower the standard of civilization if we would incorporate within our political, social and commercial bosoms the lower elements of humanity; if crime and debauchery; if free-love, and the herding together of the human race like cattle; if we desire to uncivilize the State and Nation in which we live, and cause it to be debased at the earliest possible moment; if we would cause the whites to suffer; if we would see the Caucasian women and children suffer for want of the necessities of life; if we would beggar the laboring white man to promote the better being of the lower orders of humanity, then in the name of your ideal of perfection, encourage the emigration of all chinadom.

But if you would see your young and promising State, with her mighty resources, developed into a great and mighty people, if you would see her, in the front ranks of the States of the earth; if you would see this fair heritage a fit place for the habitation of a great and good and wise and pure and industrious and enterprising posterity, you must check the influx of the celestial at once.

The Legislature is soon to meet, and unless something is done to keep them out, before another two years shall have run its cycle, Josh will have spread his aegis over us, and Oregon with her mountains filled with the precious metals, and her valleys intended for a paradise, will be converted into a purgatory—a cesspool of moral corruption and rottenness; a den of filth and poverty, a fit place for Satan and his imps to rejoice, with sardonic grin, over the sad fall of the fair hopes of man.

It is to be lamented, aye, the great and mighty dead of America's proud history are weeping over the debauched sentiments of that portion of our citizens who, now mis-

rule the nation, for the strong effort they have made and are making to lower the standard of American civilization and citizenship; and it behoves the wise and good who have enough of sanity left to see the folly, fanaticism, danger, ruin to which we are being rushed by the radical leaders, and those who have breathed their crazy-gass, to to check the destructive movement and save what may be left of the government, for the benefit of posterity.

Thank God! Oregon has a majority of white men in her Legislature, and we trust that they will endeavor to make this a WHITE MAN'S State. To do this they must, in the strongest manner possible discourage the presence and importation or emigration of John Chinsee or any other inferior race.

If the chinamen are allowed to flood our country, white men will find homes elsewhere.

HORATIO SEYMOUR—will be our next President.

AMNESTY.

By virtue of the so called 14th Amendment and the congressional reconstruction plank in the black-and-tan platform the negroites hope to disfranchise the whites, except those who will vote the radical ticket. But before this amendment had been ratified by a sufficient number of States, even as claimed by the rads, the President by virtue of the authority in him vested by the Constitution, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, has issued a proclamation of general amnesty and pardon. All those who were concerned in the rebellion, except such as may be under indictment for treason or other felony, are restored to all their former rights, except as to their property in slaves, and in such other property, as may have been legally divested heretofore under the laws of the United States.

By the decisions of all the courts of the civilized world an alleged or actual criminal, after receiving pardon, from the lawful pardoning power, stands precisely in the condition as, though no crime had been committed.

Congress, then had no more right to ordain that the citizens of South Carolina are disfranchised than she has to disfranchise the voters of Oregon; although, we doubt not that the rads will endeavor to carry their disfranchising plank into execution. Congress never had any control over the question of suffrage in any State, and in no instance do the people vote for a United States officer. Neither has Congress the right to disfranchise any person anywhere, nor inflict any penalty for any crime.

The rads are howling because Johnson has pardoned all the traitors; but in this they are much mistaken, for Johnson has not pardoned Spoons B. Butler, nor mulatto Thad, nor Sumner, nor Flaxbreak, nor the other traitor Congressmen who are trying to revolutionize the country.

Union men—where they Stand.

A noble and generous man has great and good impulses, nor does he ever descend to the mean and contemptible act of striking a vanquished foe. And, where that foe has, in the strongest manner possible—the risk of his life—demonstrated the sincerity with which he engaged in the contest, the noble mind receives the warm hand of a brave man with feelings of kindness and confidence. But the low, groveling, cowardly souls, whose every impulse is self, who are utterly incapable of elevating themselves to the higher, nobler duties of pure patriotism, beings who forever keep their own selfish aims in view, decide on all public measures by their presumed influence on their self aggrandizement; these men—shoddy contractors, home guards, sanitary commission agents and little two-penny flipping snappers are continually endeavoring to keep up the war feeling of north against south with more than demons hatred.

Are we worse than savages? When they smoke the calumet they bury also the hatchet. As an evidence of the immeasurable difference between the noble, generous, true union man and a modern black-republican, compare the pure sentiments below expressed, with the selfish appeals to passion, and the inconsistent cry of "Union," by the black-and-tans and you can see a glimpse of the difference between a Christian gentleman and a scrub of a black-and-tan.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, MO. JULY 9th 1868
Hon. J. W. JOHNSON,

Dear Sir: What you state, in introducing my last letter, is correct. I wish to say, however, that I entered the Army during the Rebellion as a private in the 31st. Illinois regiment. I could have served in the regular line of promotion, but the "boys in blue" as well as their parents, nearly all of whom I was well acquainted with, as I had been not only a pioneer Presbyterian Minister in Illinois (but, also, President of a College where many of the boys had attended school—wished me to serve them as Chaplain of the Regiment. I was offered the position of a Captain and some of the men said they should vote for me for Colonel. We elected all of our officers by ballot. I told the boys I would serve the Regiment as Chaplain, if I were elected by them to the position, but not otherwise. I received every vote that was cast in the whole regiment.

I was in the siege of Vicksburg, and marched into the city on the 4th. of July. I witnessed during the war all the fighting I ever desire to see. When Gen. Grant ordered that insane charge to be made on the enemy's works on the 22d day of May, our Regiment, out of 285 men that attempted to storm Fort Pemberton, lost 106 killed or wounded. There lay dead on the field 16 men, the Colonel of the Regiment among the number, many others dying in a short time.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, Confederates and union soldiers met and mingled as friends. So now they treat each other as friends, while some politicians, for selfish or base motives are trying to fan passion resentment into a flame to burn over and destroy the nation. Mr. Johnson contends for the principles announced by the noble patriot Douglass, as you quote his words in your paper. No matter whether we are in the minority or the majority, I am with you, uncompromisingly opposed to negro suffrage. Our wives and daughters are better qualified to vote than the blacks. I am opposed to their being allowed the elective franchise. For then base women, bold and defiant will conspire with corrupt men to rule this country, I fear, while the wise and virtuous ladies would remain at home, as now, discharging their domestic duties.

We must do something to relieve this financial pressure upon us, or we are ruined as a nation. I am in favor of paying our national debt honestly and truly, but one currency, I say, for the plow holder and bond holder. Money that was good enough for the soldiers is good enough for all other men. If we must tax our farmers so heavily in Oregon, and in Missouri, in order to support and care for the government let us tax the bondholders in New York and in Boston, in like manner. Our Flag must protect foreign born and native born citizens, alike, wherever it waves on land or floats on water. I am in favor of admitting all the States into our Union—they never were out of it—and allowing them their full share in making laws for this democratic nation.

Yours &c.
W. S. Post.

WHAT NEXT!—The rads are beginning to feel the smoke, and will soon have to leave their holes. They are preparing to change the "base of their operations." We see that the great toad of the G. A. R. puddle has introduced a resolution into congress appointing a commissioner to select a new site for the national Capitol, giving as his reason for so doing, that Washington City had become so much of a den for copperheads that the rumpies were not treated with sufficient respect.—The G. A. R. were too closely watched to be able to manage the revolutionary scheme of converting the Republic into a Despotism, with Grant for Emperor and Johnalogan as Generalissimo.

Mr Johnalogan, would not the centre of Africa be as good a point as any? Egypt is about to become "Coppery" and you'd soon have to move again. The desert of Sahara, would be an appropriate place, for the legislation of such a Congress as we now have, if, indeed, there is an appropriate place in the world.

SMALL POX.—This dangerous disease is now infesting San Francisco, and is liable to visit this valley at any time.

The London Scalpel, the highest medical authority in the world gives the following as an infallible cure for small-pox and scarlet fever: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox glove (*digitalis*), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mixed with two table spoonfuls of water. Take a spoonful every hour. For child, smaller doses, according to age. If countries will compel their physicians to use this, there will be no need of pest houses.

Read the advertisement of Senate Congress & Co., on the 1st page. They are desirous of selling out.