STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,
Brings sleeping draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple opiate labor decreed
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of book can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away.
The world's great drama will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree.
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And center there are better than gold.

Taxing Government Bonds.

The Albany (New York) Argus says: "Last week the Connecticut Assembly passed a bill by a very large majority—not less than four to one—taxing the income on United States bonds to the amount of fifteen per cent. Party screws had not been applied to that question, and the expression of the House was a truthful one, fairly representing the views of four-fifths of the people of Connecticut.

But no sooner had the bill passed the House, says the Hartford Times, than partisan efforts were made to prevent the passage of the bill in the Senate, and to induce the House to reverse its just decision. The reasons of this partisan effort were that it is not loyal for a State to tax the income on U. S. bonds which the U. S. Government itself takes; and that a tax laid by a State upon all the property of its citizens, including taxes upon the income for these bonds, would hurt the Government credit—a poor credit, one would suppose, to be shaken by a measure of this kind.

The bill was just. It taxed the income on $50,000,000 of property at a time when our Treasury sorely needs those taxes, as the people are required to provide a million and a half of dollars the coming year for State expenses, against $70,000 as formerly. This tax would aid the Treasury materially. But it is not "loyal" for Connecticut to equalize its taxes among its own citizens, and party drill brought all the Republicans into the hopper, and they were ground into opposition to the bill.

First, the Senate defeated it, then the House by a strict party vote, not varying three votes from a partisan decision, concurred with the Senate. In this vote the Republican party acted against the wishes of the people. They have imposed at least 15 per cent. additional taxes upon all who are obliged to pay, by exempting a large and wealthy class who have the means, and who ought to pay their due proportion.

HERD THIS.—A late Eastern exchange says:

It is a striking and instructive fact that the three officials of the National Government who have done the most in this war to blacken our national character and so foul our cause, the three persons whose names will be most offensive in the nostrils of honest men for centuries to come, whenever the story of these times shall be stirred, are renegade Democrats.

Stanton, Butler, and Holt are all apostates of secession. These three men were busy instruments in lashing the Southern mind to fury against the Abolition proclivities of the North. They united in deriding the idea of coercion by the Federal Government, and in adulating alike of the principles and the leaders of the extreme Southern party. Converted to the support of the Union by the arguments of place and power, they have since vied with each other in the ferocious unscrupulousness with which they have compromised the good name of the Republic in their own schemes and to the service of their own passions.

GETTING ALARMED.—The Milwaukie Sentinel, an Abolition organ, in a late issue said:

It is becoming a serious question whether the writ of habeas corpus is ever again, in this country, to serve its ancient purpose of protecting citizens from arbitrary and illegal arrests; or if it is yet allowed to, whether the instances will not be exceptional, and the courts be generally deterred from issuing the writ, because of disability to enforce it.

Yet it declares that its party is the party of freedom. The habeas corpus has been well said to be the bulwark of the liberty of the citizens; but the party of "Freedom" is the only party which has ever denied it to the people.

FAST RACING.—The great race at Saratoga Springs, New York, for the Saratoga cup, dash of two and a half miles, was won on the 8th of August, by Kentucky. It was very close and exciting. The second race of mile heats, was won by Arcola in two straight heats. Time 1:45½, and 1:45. The races on the previous day were won by Maiden and Arcola. Large and fashionable crowds of both sexes attended the races, and much money changed hands at the announcements of the results. The first race, on the 9th, for three-year olds, one mile and a half dash, was won by the Revenue colt Baltimore. Time 2 minutes and 41½ seconds. The second race, for two-year olds, 1-mile dash, was won by Mr. Hunter's colt. Time, 1 minute and 51½ seconds. The third race, for all ages, one mile and a half, was won by Arcola. Time, two minutes and thirteen seconds.

They have a good many good people up at La Crosse, in Wisconsin. Of course, the gentle wives and loving mothers all teach their prattlers the shorter if not the longer catechism. Here's the way "Brick" Pomeroy says one of them put her urchin through the other day:

"A mother in this city has taught her little boy to answer several questions, such as 'Who made you?' 'Who edits the La Crosse Democrat?' 'Who is President of the United States?' &c., &c., on to the end of the catechism. Last night she was before company putting the little fellow through his mental exercise, when she asked:

'Who made you?'

'Brick Pomeroy!'

The laugh came in with a lively relish, in nowise lessened when in response to—

'Who edits the La Crosse Democrat?' he shouted out

'God!'

Brick thinks the little chap was mistaken.

During a late debate in the British Parliament a member stated that in England and Wales alone there were a million of paupers, and five hundred thousand more on the verge of pauperism. The heavy national debt and the high taxes necessary to meet the interest upon it were assigned as the cause.

The Abolitionists tell us that the National Debt is a National blessing. So it is, of the character described above. Do they think it a blessing to multiply paupers in the country, and build up a set of vastly rich to enslave them? This is the certain result to flow from the Debt.

A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what a certain letter of the alphabet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time and said: "I know dat well enough by sight, but am pressed if I can tell it by name." He was told he could take a back seat.

THE WAR ON CATHOLICS.

The New York Independent Insults the Irish, and Glorifies the Negro---The Abolition Crusade against Catholics and Irish.

The following from W. R. Hooper, in the New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, will show the intention of the Abolition party to persecute the Irish and Catholics, and to establish Negro superiority over them:

FREE SUFFRAGE A RELIGIOUS SAFEGUARD.

BY WILLIAM R. HOOPER.

The New York Observer has done, and is doing an excellent work in showing the danger to our institutions from the presence of so large a body of Catholics in this country. Bound together by the tie of a common faith that allows political and religious headship in a foreign potentate, all secrets developed through the confessional, without mental culture, they constitute a unit to be worked by one string in the hands of the priestly body. It has been the misfortune of the Irish Catholics to have been united, not only against Protestantism, but against all those ideas of freedom and equality that should be the birthright of every American citizen. They have, to a man, been in favor of slavery; they are now united, to a man, in their denial of suffrage to the blacks.

The danger is a growing one. The Catholic World informs us that in 1808 the Catholics were 100,000 in a population of six and a half millions, or one sixty-fifth of the whole: in 1860 they were 450,000 in thirteen millions, or one twenty-ninth of the whole: while in 1860 they were 4,400,000 in 31,000,000, or one-seventh of the total population. This population will continue to grow; for Canada is pouring her legions into this country faster than ever before, while the termination of the war throws the whole South and the magnificent West open to foreign immigration. The magnitude of the danger cannot be overestimated. But the Observer only tells us of the danger; it points out no mode of escape. It lifts up a voice of warning; it does not tell how to avoid the evil. We propose to show a complete means of obviating the danger.

There are in the United States a large body of men, their numbers increasing as we move southward, who are as ignorant and uneducated as the Irish Catholics. But they have no common religious faith, nor does the confessional put them and their secrets in the power of any man or any priesthood. There are four millions of them; almost the exact number that there are of Catholics; all black, all loyal, and nearly all Protestant. Like the Irish, they reason through their feelings; unlike the Irish, they show a great desire and aptitude for intellectual improvement. Without any free school system whatever, their children are counted in free schools by tens of thousands. While in Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, wherever Northern philanthropy is willing to teach, thousands of adult blacks labor by day, study by night. They are unlike the Catholic Irish, in being docile, gentle and affectionate. Their love of music, their willing obedience, their religious aspirations are valuable characteristics. In persistency of labor, for stern and rugged work, the Irish are superior; for the more beautiful qualities of humanity, the blacks. But the Christian especially notes the fact that the Irish are all Catholic, all hostile to the Bible, all haters of Protestantism, while the blacks have an intense desire to read the Word of God, are nearly all Protestant, and all followers of Him who came to let the oppressed go free.

These two classes are the supplement of each other. Each is rich in the qualities lacking in the other. To one the franchise is granted from his birth, or after a temporary residence. The other must rise from poverty to be worth $250 before he can vote in New York. In States west and south of New York he cannot vote at all. Now, if it is desirable to meet the positive Catholic element in politics or religion by one equally positive in another direction, we have but to clothe the black with the same political power we have already given the white. True, the black is uncultivated and ignorant; but so is the Irish. In all our political debates on this question, we remember of no argument against a black voter that is not equally adverse to an Irish one. And the black voter has these advantages: his instincts are on the side of freedom and of Protestantism, he is more susceptible of cultivation, and he is not the tool of priest or layman. The gift of franchise to the black insures the perpetuity of free education and religion in our land. Give the black man a vote, and every Southern State will be loyal, every Northern State true to freedom. Refuse him the franchise, and the rebellion will not be ended with the generation which gave it birth.

A well-known lawyer being sent for to act as counsel for some men accused of horse stealing in the jail at Waverly, Bremer county, was sent for also by an Irishman in another room in the same prison. "Well, Pat, what do you want with me?" "And what should I want with you but to get me out of this." "And what are you here for?" "Just for bugiary, I believe they call it." "And what is the testimony against you?" "And niver a bit at all. Only I tould the justice of the pace myself that I did it." "Well, if you have confessed it, I don't see but what you'll have to stay here." "An' is it that you say? Shure now, and in the counthry I came from nivir a bit would they kape anybody in jail on such a trifling evidence as that!"

FOR POISONS.—If the following statement be true it ought to be universally known. We give it as we find it;

Poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been purposely or unintentionally swallowed, may be rendered almost powerless by simply swallowing two gills of oil. An individual with very powerful constitution should take nearly twice that quantity. This oil will positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal and mineral poison, with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

The War Department, instead of attempting to refute the damaging facts stated by Father Walter, the priest who protested Mrs. Surratt's innocence, is using the telegraph to slander him and destroy his character. This is the cheapest and favorite mode of warfare adopted by the Washington people when placed in an unpleasant position, but it does not change the facts. The world believes that Secretary Stanton and his underlings were aware of the innocence of Mrs. Surratt.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The States of Connecticut and New Hampshire in "Rebellion,"

The Comptroller of the Currency has written the following sharp letter to a bank officer in Hartford, in reference to the recent action of the Connecticut Legislature on the taxation of Government Securities:

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 22, '65.

I cannot but express my surprise that the Legislature of the State of Connecticut should entertain a proposition to virtually confiscate a portion of the Government Securities held by inhabitants of that State.

The law exempting from taxation Government Securities is so specific and clear that it cannot be questioned. The bonds were disposed of, and purchased with the provision of law as a part of the contract, that they were to be exempt from taxation, and the country has received an equivalent for such exemption in the additional price received for the bonds.

Can any one believe that the obligations of the Government would have sold for anything like the price realized, or at any price at all commensurate with their value, if it had been supposed possible that they could be taxed by State laws, directly or indirectly? If your Legislature can impose a tax of fifteen per cent. on the income derived from Government Securities, it is just as competent for it to impose a tax of fifty or one hundred per centum.

It is a source of regret that any Northern State should for a single moment countenance an attempt to repudiate or nullify a constitutional act of Congress, and one, too, that was deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the nation. In one aspect of the case, however, it may be regarded as a most fortunate occurrence, as it will serve to show the people that it will not be safe for the Government to allow the Southern States to be so reconstructed as to permit their being represented in Congress as a unit, as they would be, by men who would be but too willing to unite with northern men of the character of those favoring the measure under consideration, to repudiate the national debt, if not by direct action, by an equally destructive want of action in providing the means of payment. I am glad to hear, and the whole country has reason to rejoice, but the Finance committee of your State Senate stands opposed to this insidious measure. The effect of the proposed tax would be to reduce the value of Government Securities in the hands of the people of your State fifteen per cent., provided there was an assurance that no further exaction would be imposed, but without such assurance would reduce the market value much more, as the next, or any subsequent Legislature, could increase the tax to the extent of destroying their productive value entirely. The State of New Hampshire has passed a law imposing a tax of 25 per cent. on the income derived from National Securities.

If this action was confined to the two States, the result would simply be to deprive the people of New Hampshire and Connecticut of the privilege of holding or owning Government Securities. It is very clear the States would not get the tax, as the owners would sell their securities to parties out of the States, or go out themselves with the securities.

"His Soul Goes Marching On."

The following items, clipped from late Eastern papers show that Miscegenation is flourishing. Truly, John Brown's soul goes marching on:

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, an Abolition paper says:

A negro residing in this city recently took a brunette lady out to ride. Upon returning he was late, they found the young lady's house firmly locked against her. No efforts on his part could arouse the inmates. As a *dernier resort*, he took her to the residence of a justice, awakened that official, and was married. He said he did this so as to accommodate his companion. She was locked out and had no place at which to stay, and he wanted to fix it so that she could stay with him.

The Fishkill (N. Y.) Journal (Rep.) makes the following statement:

Mrs. Darius Hall, who resides about a mile west of this village, on Wednesday last deserted her husband and children, and left, in company with a negro by the name of Wells. She took with her all the money in the house—about $60—and all her husband's and children's clothing. Mrs. Hall was rather a fine-looking woman, and has heretofore borne a good reputation, but has now brought grief and shame upon a kind, indulgent partner and four bright and promising children. The negro, who had been in the neighborhood but a few weeks, representing himself to be a preacher, and as such has officiated at the Zion Pilgrim (colored) Church, at Baxtertown.

In Michigan, recently, a young and cultivated Miss, just from the boarding-school, (the daughter of a rich Abolition father) fell dead in love with a likely colored man in her father's employ. Sambo reciprocated the tender attachment of the fair one; but fearing the opposition of the parent, coaxed his love to consent to an elopement and a marriage abroad. She consented, but was detected in the attempt to get away, and the father, in a towering passion, drove the darkey from the premises, and sent his frail child to an aunt in a neighboring State. Sambo boasts much of his conquest of the daughter's affections, and says he don't see how the old gentleman can object to his color, when he has heard him say a hundred times, "all men are equal, and one color is as good as another."

A Catholic priest, Father Lenihan, is accused in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard of having, on the Sunday after the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, anathematized the military authorities therefor. Father Lenihan denies that in a card, though very condemnatory of the bloody, lawless execution. But why complain of a Catholic priest for doing on the Sabbath what Beecher, Cheever, and the like, are doing every Sabbath?

A woman is in prison in England for burning her child's eye out with a red hot poker.

Stanton intends to send for her. He will reward her for the act, and place her in charge of rebel children, we have not a doubt.

CEMETERY FOR THE WRECKED DEAD.—The new burying-ground recently fenced at Crescent City, for the interment of strangers, has been completely filled by the Brother Jonathan disaster, forty-three bodies having been collected there from the wreck. Over one hundred bodies have been found, many of them badly mutilated.

"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments," said a young gentleman; "you make me start." "Well," said she, "I have been wanting you to start for the last half-hour."

A minister had a chance to marry either of two sisters. One was very pretty but irreligious; the other was pious, but a scold. He took the former, concluding that "the spirit of God could live where he couldn't.

Never confide secrets to your relations—blood will tell.

Puritanism Shown Up.

The New York Christian Witness thus truthfully and justly exposes the intolerance and barbarity of Puritanism:

The Puritans who left England and settled at Plymouth, and founded New England, professed to have fled from persecution, and sought a place to worship God according to the dictates and rights of conscience, and to christianize the Indian. They were not settled before they robbed the Indians, enslaved their women and children, sold them into foreign bondage, and visited the most inhuman and self-degrading cruelties upon all classes with whom they came in contact. They plundered the towns of the natives. They employed and paid assassins. Bribes were paid for the assassination of chiefs. They burnt hundreds of the natives alive. They roasted at the stake women and children, and burnt them in heaps. Their ablest and favorite divines declared that the burning of four hundred Indians at once, mostly women and children, seemed a sweet savor to God, while they admitted that it was awful to see their blood running down and quenching the violence of the burning wood, and smell the stench. Mather himself boasted that they "had that day sent four hundred souls to hell.

They turned upon the Quakers. They imposed heavy fines for hearing them speak. They passed laws against all other sects. They flogged inhumanly women and children. They put them in prison and whipped them daily. They cut off their ears. They bored their tongues with red hot irons. They hung men, women and children as witches, and continued it for fifty years. The colonies of New England were threatened with absolute extermination by their fanaticism. They exiled Baptists and Catholics. They drove women and helpless children, under severest penalties, to seek protection among the savages, where they were all murdered because they differed with them on metaphysical divinity. Mather, the entire clergy, the Governors and Legislatures all combined and vied with each other in radical fury and hate. As late as 1740 they enacted the most barbarous laws against sectaries and enforced the Saybrook Platform.

And this was all done after all the geniuses above named had written. Chaucer had three centuries before written the Canterbury Tales. Spenser had given the world the Fairy Queen, and drawn the character of Arther. A man whose calling was to please the world in an age of almost universal corruption, had made Portia to plead like an angel, had drawn the character of Duncan, Miranda and Antonia; Massinger had written, and Milton had sung the sublimest epic in the world. Bacon had written Novum Organum; Essex, Russell, Raleigh and Algernon Sidney had bled on the scaffold or in the Tower. Magna Charta had been a law for four hundred years. The Petition of Rights had been obtained fifty years before. Lock had written on toleration in exile. Laud's cruelties had passed into history. In the very height of this madness, when the Pilgrims were roasting Indians and torturing Quakers, Jeffreys was making his tour through Somersetshire, and holding the Bloody Assizes for the last tyrant of the house of Stuart, and from the gloomy walls of Bedford prison come forth from the hands of a tinker, the Pilgrim's Progress.

Sambo in Council.

The Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Times gives the following account of a Negro Convention held in that city early in August:

The Negro Convention, held here on Thursday night, was decidedly the richest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Washington. The Convention was held in pursuance of the advice of Charles Sumner, who recently assured the negroes here that Congress would surely give them the right to ride in the city railroad cars on a footing of perfect equality with white people. The church in which this "Convention" was held was crowded with blacks, and the proceedings would give one a fair idea of pandemonium. There were a few intelligent negroes present, who, if they had been left alone, would have managed the affair with comparative decorum. But every negro in the crowd was elated at the idea that he was just as good as the best man present. All wanted to speak; and all to speak at once. Whatever was proposed by one, a dozen felt it their duty to oppose. Several conceited Pompeys continually rose to "points of order," "questions of privilege," "previous question," &c., without having the most remote idea of what they were saying, and only anxious to see their names in print in the Star the next day, in which they were gratified.

The Chairman roared and bellowed and stamped and pounded, ordered "Mr. Johnsing to take his seat;" blandly informed Mr. Taliaferro (great heavens!) that "dat ar pint hab been decided, sah;" told Mr. Syphax "dat an not de quesshun, sah; de chair will put de quesshun agin;" called out above the din. "De Convention must come to order—I want you to get straight!" and finally, despairing of his task, abdicated his seat incontinently and called Mr. Slade to fill it. Then Messrs. Taliaferro (!) and Syphax, and Johnsing, and Cruiser, and Briscoe, and Jones, and a dozen others, leaped to their feet and poured forth question after question, and motion after motion. It was impossible to make head or tail out of any thing that was said or done. Finally Mr. Benjamin McCoy, a very modest and intelligent man, was allowed to read a memorial to Congress that had been prepared. Before doing so he administered a very proper rebuke to the darkeys for their uproarous and disgraceful conduct in stamping and shouting.

The memorial asks Congress, plainly and squarely, to give them the right to vote, and to confer upon them full equality of political rights with the white people of the District of Columbia. There is little doubt that one of the first acts of Congress, in December next, will be to grant this very modest request; and then nothing except the vote of Andrew Johnson will save the seat of Government of this proud Republic from being controlled by negro votes. To this complexion already have we been brought by the meddling and mischievous Abolitionists of New England.

THE LAST DOCTRINE.—The Radicals in some of the Eastern States are now taking the ground that President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is law to the fullest extent, and that the freedom it conferred upon the slaves is freedom in its largest sense. Whoever curtails them of the right to vote and hold office takes upon himself to annul the Proclamation and remand them to slavery in a partial sense. If this be so, why pass amendments to the Constitution?

A Western editor sums up the peculiarities of a cotemporary as follows: "He is too lazy to earn a meal, and too mean to enjoy one. He was never generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to an apprentice boy; so much for his goodness of heart. Of his industry he says the public may judge, when he states that the only time he worked was when he mistook castor oil for honey."

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Beautiful way to Restore the Era of Good Feeling---Shoulder Straps on a Rampage---A Paper Suppressed Without the Slightest Warrant.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era.]

We regret to see as we do from the official orders taken from the Macon Telegraph, which we publish below, that indiscretion on the part of the Journal and Messenger has led to its suppression. We hope the Journals of the South will take the lesson to heart, and so endeavor to direct their labors as to promote the great work of conciliation which alone is to re-establish law and order in our midst. While we are of the opinion that nothing incendiary was intended by our unfortunate contemporary, when we first read the article in question we considered it ill-advised and in exceedingly bad taste. We regret that its publication has led to consequences so unfortunate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
AUGUSTA, GA., July 22.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the following article published in the Macon Journal and Messenger, of July 20, 1865:

A LOYAL CITIZEN.—If subscribing to the following document constitutes one a "loyal citizen," we, the editor belong to that happy class. As a public journalist we are unwilling to counsel others to do that which we would not do for ourself. Hence we have availed ourself of the first opportunity to take the amnesty "oath," and thus qualify ourself for active duties of citizenship. We had to fortify ourself for the occasion with an extra amount of "Dutch courage," but by no means recommend this as a necessary preliminary to "taking the oath." Here is the form of the document:

United States of America, State of Georgia, County of Bibb.—I, Augustus P. Burr, of the County of Spalding and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

(Here our autograph.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of July, 1865.

[Signed,] C. C. GREENO,
Major and Provost Marshal C. C. M. D. M.

Immediately after the above performance we "smiled," and we were fortified in front and rear.

The writing and publishing of this article, under all the circumstances is a high crime against the United States government, now seeking every possible conciliation to re-establish the civil law in Georgia. It is in spirit, if not in words, an open violation of the oath taken by the editor himself, and it is calculated to hinder and deter the people in their efforts to comply with the generous terms offered by the President to these people.

The editor is necessarily a bad man, incendiary in his character, and well calculated, if permitted, to do great evil, the consequences of which will rest upon others rather than himself.

His word is worthless, and his oath not to be trusted. To prevent the recurrence of such publications, you will cause the immediate arrest of ——, the editor, and place him in close confinement, and not permit him to either converse or write upon political subjects. You will seize the press, type, and entire material of the paper, and not allow its further publication upon any condition whatever.

You will cause a report of your action in the premises to be made to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Pro. Mar.

The Negro Holiday.

The negroes in various parts of the country celebrated the anniversary of West India emancipation, on the 1st of August, with more than the usual zest. About the only effect of that emancipation has been the reduction of the country to a wilderness and the negroes to barbarians. Numerous addresses were delivered at the celebrations, some of them containing evidences of the handiwork of the leading Abolitionists, and breathing the extreme spirit of malignity and antagonism which abolition has given the colored race. In New York, Wm. H. Day addressed his colored brethren, and did not hesitate to attempt to dragoon and threaten the white people upon the negro suffrage question. He said: "Fear is a powerful ally. Fear gave us two hundred thousand bayonets. Fear gave us the freedom we celebrate to-day." And he then goes on to say that the negroes, with their two hundred thousand bayonets, given them by *fear*, possess "a greater knowledge of rights than is supposed, and *a disposition not to be trampled upon!*" "I no not," he adds, "look for justice to-day or to-morrow, but the next day, as surely as the four years of war have passed as the natural life and *the two hundred thousand black Mowerus*, FULLY ARMED, have sprung from the brain of the white Jupiter of this land." Wm. W. Brown, a colored individual, who made the speech to the negroes at Farmington, Mass., illustrated the same idea when he said: "If the Government fails to protect the black man, *I hope we shall have St. Domingo over again. I will go down South and help them in the work.*" These expressions convey an idea of the effect the Abolition fanaticism is having upon the negroes, and may well produce forebodings of a terrible catastrophe resulting from the attempt to establish an unnatural equality between different races.

PERIL OF A REVIVALIST.—An anecdote is told of Fenny the "revivalist," and a canaler, to the following effect:

He was "holding forth" in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day, came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Marching up, he confronted him and abruptly asked:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the Johnny Sands.

"No, sir, you are not," continued Fenny; "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can convey you."

The boatman looked at him in astonishment for a minute, and then returned the same question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No, sir, you are *going into the canal!*"

And suiting the action to the word he took Fenny in his arms and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

NULLIFICATION IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Times says:

Among the many foolish and shameful acts of the last Legislature of Illinois—we say shameful, because the act repealed was in obedience to constitutional requirement, and the repeal was therefore nullification of the Constitution—was one repealing the law forbidding the emigration of negroes into this State.

This same species of nullification the Abolitionists of Oregon propose to commit in the extra session to be called, or in the next regular session of the Legislature. They can nullify, and it is all right, according to their theory; but it was treason in South Carolina.

THE NEGRO GLORIFIED.—At the great Abolition Convention in Massachusetts recently, Wendell Phillips, in a speech, thus wantonly insulted the white soldiery at the expense of the negro troops. He said:

Now comes the crisis, what is the negro? Well, I say, in the face of all prejudice, that amid the gallantry, the patience, the heroism of this war, the negro bears the palm, (Great Applause.)

TAXING GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Both houses of the New Hampshire Legislature have passed the bill taxing the income on United States bonds 25 per cent., and it is now a law. Remarking upon this, the Hartford Times says: "The people all over the country are going to demand that capitalists who invest in United States bonds shall bear their just proportion of taxes."

THE CAMBRIC CHEMISETTE.

IN A ROMANTIC AND ECONOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Oh, Chemisette! the fairest yet
That ne'er hid bosom purer, whiter!
Thou dost not know what envious woe
The vailing snow hath given the wearer.
So neatly frilled—so plumply filled!
And then the eyes that shear above it!
I sigh—I long—nor is it wrong—
(At least in song)—dear girl, to love it!

Sweet Chemisette, the coral set,
To chain thy folds in gentle duty,
Fling round a glow upon the snow
To heighten so thy blushing beauty;
And ne'er before, on sea or shore,
Did coral feel a softer pillow—
Nor could the gold around it rolled,
Though ten times told, deserve the pillow!

Oh, Chemisette! below thee met
A rosy ribbon binds her bodice;
And in her mien is clearly seen
One half the queen, and one the goddess.
Her voice is low—how sweet its flow!—
Her upper lip disdains the under;
Her hair is like the dark waves that strike
A marble cliff, and rush asunder.

Oh! ripening grace! Oh! radiant face!
When love is love it knows no measure!
Her hands are small, but yet can call
The power of music at their pleasure,
And as they peep from sleeves of deep,
Wide gimpen lace, "*la mode Bamillies*,"
Her fingers seen, or else I dream,
Like stamens in the bells of lillies.

Thy robe of blue—the violet hue—
The green leaves in thy dark hair gleaming!
Thy feet that move as light as love—
Thy breath—thy lips—have set me dreaming!
My cheeks are wet—that Chemisette
Was frilled and worn by some enchantress;
But much I fear, 'twere dreadful dear,
Were she my wife, *to pay her laundress.*

EXPERIENCE OF FREEDMEN.

De Yankee preachers preach to kill,
Dey squench de Spirit's thirst;
I wish dare Bread of Life would fill
De empty Stummick first.

Dey talk about de Promised Land
Wiv Milk and Honey flowing,
But when I reaches out de hand
Dere's no sech rations going.

THE WASHINGTON BASTILE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the following:

The war having ceased, the number of prisoners confined in the famous Old Capitol prison, in this city, has greatly diminished. Not more than two hundred and forty are remaining within its walls, of whom only six or eight are rebels—Capt. Wurz, of Andersonville prison notoriety, who is shortly to be court martialed, and a few officers of the old rebel Stonewall brigade, who were implicated to some degree by the testimony brought out upon the conspiracy trial. There are some forty citizen prisoners confined on various charges, and the rest are soldiers under sentence of court martial or awaiting trial. During the time the buildings which constitute the Old Capitol have been devoted to its present use, there have been, altogether, nearly twenty thousand prisoners incarcerated therein, and at one time fifteen thousand rebel prisoners of war. Upon the day of the assassination eight hundred rebel officers were held in durance. There have been five executions within its confines—four by hanging and one by shooting with musketry. The offences thus punished were three for murder, one as a spy, desertion, assault and battery and attempt at rape. Many attempts have been made to escape; only six have been successful in the whole time.

An old Methodist, very good at responses, which were not always well-meant, went one day to hear a popular preacher. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored through the first part, and then said:

"Brethren, I have reached the conclusion of my first point."

"Thank God!" ejaculated the old man, who set before him profoundly interested, in a voice that was heard in every part of the church. The last part of that sermon was harder to preach than the first.

Punch says this is by a brute: Why is a beard like common sense? Because no woman possesses it.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as Agents for THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT, and to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the paper:

IN OREGON.

Josephine County.

George T. Vining, Kerbyville,
Wm. Chapman, "
A. O. Stevens, Slate Creek,

Jackson County.

Henry Klippel, Jacksonville,
Capt. Thos. Smith, Ashland,
E. D. Pomeroy, Phoenix,
Kaspar Kubli, Applegate,
J. B. White, Rock Point.

Douglas County.

Jas. S. Fitzhugh, Roseburg,
Jos. G. Clark, Canyonville,
Hardy Kniff, Galesville,
R. P. Sherley, Oakland.

Coos County.

R. W. Cussans, Empire City.

Lane County.

A. J. Babb, Eugene City,
John Milliorn, Milliorn's Station,
R. V. Howard, Smithfield,
A. J. Crusan, Plessant Hill,
Silas Brown, Coast Fork,

Benton County.

John Burnett, Corvallis,
M. H. Bell, "
R. Garrett, Girds' Station.

Polk County.

T. J. Lovelady, Dallas,
J. B. V. Butler, Monmouth,
Dr. John Davidson, Independence,
B. F. Burch, "
R. Doty, Eola,
T. B. Williams, Luckiamutte.

Yamhill County.

S. Smith, Lafayette,
J. T. Ferguson, "
W. C. Hembree, McMinnville.

Washington County.

Stephen Ross, General Agent.
Charles Cooper, Forest Grove.

Multnomah County.

B. L. Norden, Portland.

Columbia County.

S. A. Miles, St. Helens.

Clackamas County.

Ralston & Myers, Oregon City.

Marion County.

Peter Bilyeu, Salem,
Charles Miller, Silverton,
Jas. A. Pennebaker, Jefferson.
Dr. J. W. Bailey, Champoeg.
G. W. Downing, Sublimity.

Wasco County.

F. S. Holland, Dalles City,
Thos. M. Ward, Three Mile Creek.

Umatilla County.

Geo. H. Coe, Umatilla.

Grant County.

J. F. Hendrex, Thos. E. Gray, John Fennessey. } Canyon City and John Day Mines.

Baker County.

Jas. H. Slater, Auburn.

Union County.

Theo. Burmester, La Grande.
James Hendershott, Forest Cove.
J. L. Hall, Uniontown.

IN THE TERRITORIES.

Washington.

Frank P. Dugan, A. J. Cain, A. Kyger. } Walla Walla,

Idaho.

J. J. Walton, Jr., Ruby City,
D. Wm. Douthit, Wm. D. Bibb, } Idaho City,
H. C. Riggs, Boise City,
A. Slocum, Pioneer City,
G. W. Thatcher, Centreville.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

Thos. Boyce, Newspaper Agent, San Francisco, is authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT, and to receipt therefor.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

San Francisco, Cal.,

OFFER AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of Literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, to be found anywhere in the world. They occupy an entire building, 32 by 80 feet, three stories, on Merchant street, which connects in the rear with the store on Montgomery street. There are nine departments, each arranged under many subdivisions, as follows:

Miscellaneous Books.

1, History; 2, Biography; 3, Novels; 4, Government and Politics; 5, Rebellion Literature; 6, Social and Ethical; 7, Mental and Moral Science; 8, Language and Oratory; 9, Belles Lettres and the Classics; 10, Poetry and the Drama; 11, Wit and Humor; 12, Fiction; 13, Works collected into volumes; 14, Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship; 15, Miscellaneous subjects; 16, Bibles, Prayer Book, and Hymn Books; 17, Illustrated Works; 18, Juvenile Books.

Scientific Books.

1, Military and Naval Science; 2, Navigation and Ship Building; 3, Architecture and Carpentry; 4, Fine Arts; 5, Chemistry and Electricity; 6, Mechanical Science; 7, Applied Mechanics and the Useful Arts; 8, Currency, Trade and Resources; 9, Mathematics and Engineering; 10, Astronomy; 11, Geography, Explorations and Climatology; 12, Zoology, Mining, etc.; 13, Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom; 14, Vegetable Kingdom; 15, Agriculture; 16, Domestic Arts; 17, Amusements, Games and Fortune Telling; 18, Phonography; 19, Cyclopedias and Dictionaries; 20, General and Popular Science; 21, Miscellaneous Works.

Medical Books.

Alcohol, Anatomy, Apoplexy, Asthma, Auscultation, Blood, Brain, Bronchitis, Chest, Chemistry, Children, Chloroform, Cholera, Climate, Consumption, Deafness, Deformities, Dental Surgery, Dictionaries, Digestion, Diptheria, Dispensatories, Dissectors, Domestic Medicine, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Eye, Females, Fevers, Gout, Health, Heart, Histology, Homeopathy, Hydropathy, Influenza, Insanity, Joints, Liver, Lungs, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, Membranes, Microscope, Midwifery, Mind, Nervous System, Neuralgia, Obstetrics, Paley, Paralysis, Pathology, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pnuemonia, Poisons, Practice, Prescriptions, Psychology, Rectum, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Scrofula, Skin, Smallpox, Spine, Stomach, Surgery, Throat, Tobacco, Water Cure.

Law Books.

English Reports, American Reports, States Reports and Digests, Abridgements, Abstracts, Actions at Law, Administrators, Admiralty, Agency, Arbitration, Assignments, Attachments, Bailments, Bankruptcy, Carriers, Chancery, Civil Law, Codes, Commercial Law, Common Law, Contracts, Conveyancing, Corporations, Criminal Law, Damages, Divorce, Equity, Evidence, Executors, Forms, Insurance, Insanity, Justice of the Peace, Jurisdiction, Landlord and Tenant, Maritime Law, Mercantile Law, Mexican Law, Military Law, Mines, Mortgages, Partnerships, Patents, Personal Property, Pleading, Practice, Railways, Real Property, Revenue, Sales, Shipping, Sheriffs, Study of Law, Suretyship, Tax Law, Trustees, Vendors, Wills.

School Books.

Having special terms from the principal publishers of School Books, from whom we buy in very large quantities, we can sell at lower prices than any dealer on the Pacific Coast.

This department is arranged under the following heads:

Anatomy and Physiology, Astronomy, Bookkeeping, Botany, Calisthenics and Gymnastics, Chemistry, Chinese, Hebrew and Portu