STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Atlas and Argus.]

Effect of Negro Suffrage at the South---The Colored Population to Control Three States.

The issue of foreing negro suffrage upon the South at the point of Federal bayonets, has been made by the Republicans of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, and other States, and Chief Justice Chase is perambulating the country in advocacy of the new doctrine. In imitation of the minor apostles of this new faith he intrudes this new question upon assemblages, at college commencements, and in dinner table speeches. In view of the issue that has been made by the agitators, let us look at the effect negro suffrage at the South will have upon the character of the representation in Congress and the United States Senate.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, it will be found that in twelve of the slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population.

Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

Arkansas has fifty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Florida has twenty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-three.

Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-three.

Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-one.

North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

South Carolina has thirty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

Virginia has one hundred and forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect negroes enough to control the Legislatures, and elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local offices. These figures present the universal negro suffrage question in a social aspect. Carry out the scheme of the agitators, and what can prevent the sending of colored Representatives to the Halls of Congress? These are deductions from the figures of the census of 1860, and the probability is that the excess of black population is greater at the present time than it was five years ago. The war has doubtless swept off a larger number of whites than blacks. Besides, it must be remembered that, to start with, the negroes will have another decided advantage from the fact that a large class of the whites are excluded from the right of suffrage by the exceptions in President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, while with the negroes there are no exceptions whatever.

New England has led off in favor of universal negro suffrage, and Chief Justice Chase is stumping the country in its advocacy! It has now become one of the cardinal doctrines of the party, and we expect to see the Republican State Convention of New York toe the mark, and give it an unqualified endorsement.

NOVEL JUDICIAL TEST.—A curious incident lately occurred in a French criminal court. A young woman, carrying a child less than a year old in her arms, was arraigned for having stolen three gold ten-franc pieces from the house of a lady where she had called on business. The prisoner stated in her defense that her baby snatched the coins from a table without her knowledge, she had just discovered them there, and was preparing to go back with the money when she was arrested. The defense was thought most improbable, owing to the child's age; but the president, in order to test the possibility, ordered one of the ushers to lay three gold pieces on the ledge of the dock, within the baby's reach. The moment the little thing saw the money, it clutched the pieces firmly, and attempted to put them in its mouth. This experiment satisfied the tribunal that the woman had told the truth, and she was in consequence acquitted of the charge.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft, delicate flush spreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, it is gone. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels—once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see panes of glass covered with landscape, mountains, lakes, trees, blended in a beautiful picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, that delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored.

HEALTH AND STUDY.—If, by gaining knowledge, we destroy our health, we labor for a thing that will be useless in our hands; and if, by harrassing our bodies, though with a design to render ourselves of the abilities and opportunities of doing that good which we might have done with a meaner talent, which God thought sufficient for us, by having denied us the strength to improve it to that pitch which men of stronger constitution can attain to, we rob God of such service, and our neighbors of all that help which, in a state of health, with moderate knowledge, we might have been able to perform. He that sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it be with gold and silver and precious stones, will give his owner but an ill account of his voyage.

The member for Cranbury Center delivered himself thus on a memorable occasion:—Mr. Speaker, I think sheep is paramount to dogs, and our laws hadn't oughter be so that dogs can commit ravages on sheep (laughter, and cries of 'That's so.') Up where I live, sheep is more account than dogs, and although you may tell me that dogs is useful, sheep is usefuller; and show me the man that represent dogs are more important than sheep, and I will show you a man that is tantamount to know nothing. Mr. Speaker, I am thro'.

RADICAL PLATFORM!

The Alliance Between the Puritans and the Negroes---Massachusetts Issues Her Ultimatum---Perfect Equality for the Negro in Everything.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Abolition organs of Oregon do not lay before their readers the real doctrines, views and measures, promulgated by their foremost and most potential party managers at the East, and particularly in the New England States, with reference to the great issues now before the people. That there is a sinister reason for this marked silence on the part of the Abolition press of Oregon, must be obvious to all. They are well aware that not one-half of their own party brethren in this State will accept or support the doctrines or policy promulgated by the Radicals of the Eastern States, who actually and quite absolutely control the whole Abolition organization of the country, and by uniting to keep their readers in ignorance of the Radical platform, they hope to save themselves from the impending certain defeat in the next State election, in June, 1866. To foil them in this design, and to afford our Democratic patrons an opportunity to show to their benighted, erring, but well-disposed Abolition neighbors, just what the radicals of their party demand and will, if able, practically carry out, we shall from time to time give publication to the doctrines and sentiments contended for and promulgated by the great high priests of Abolitionism. And with this view, we now give the following "Address of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee," as officially printed. We ask every reader to peruse it carefully, and note its hideous features. Perfect equality for the Negro is the leading idea which pervades the whole thing. Negro suffrage is made an indispensable condition. And indeed, Negro superiority in the South is also demanded. Read and peruse it, for it is Massachusetts that speaks, and her dicta is now the law and sole rule in the Abolition party:

HEADQUARTERS, No. 8,
BROMFIELD-ST., July 18, 1865.

To the People of Massachusetts: In issuing their annual invitation to the supporters of the national and State Administrations to meet in convention for the purpose of completing their organization and presenting candidates for the various State offices made elective by the whole people, the Republican State Committee deem it proper to call attention to the present condition of public affairs as one which requires that a more than ordinary degree of regard should now be paid by every voter to his rights and obligations as a citizen. We desire to speak to the people as citizens and patriots; but if we shall address them also as members of a political organization we shall deem no apology necessary.

During the contest which the loyal people of the country made against all its disloyal elements, from the breaking out of the war up to the day of the Presidential election in 1864, it was found indispensable to maintain and strengthen the power of our organization as the only hope of the country against the triumph of the rebel Confederates and their sympathizers. And now that the strife of arms is over and that of opinion begins, it is certainly no time for relinquishing those advantages which have heretofore proved so vital to our success. "Those who think alike must act together." In this familiar maxim is found ample excuse for parties in a Government like this, and especially in times of public danger; and we apprehend it will be found that in the discussion and settlement of the great question which will arise between this time and the next Presidential election, the same men, substantially, who acted in 1864 against the party whose success there is good reason to fear would have given the victory in the field of arms to the rebel Confederacy will be again found acting together against the same party, marshalled for the dangerous purpose of depriving the people of the fruits of their hardly won and glorious victory.

This is no time for partisanship, or for appeals to party prejudices or traditionary attachments; least of all for any attempt to limit the boundaries of a party which we hope to see more and more widely extended until it shall embrace all friends of the country, by whatever party name they have heretofore been known. But while an organized political force exists hostile to the principles which have triumphed in the nation, and watching for opportunities to recover its forfeited power, we deem it of vital importance to strengthen and enlarge that organization which has followed the patriotic instinct, and systematized and made effective the sound political opinion of the loyal States while the gallant armies of the Union were contending for its existence on the field of battle.

It is true that our organization has taken no public position, for it has had no opportunity to take a public position, on the new questions which have arisen since the surrender of Lee's army, and which are daily arising. It is doubtless true, also, that there are, and will be, shades of difference of opinion, on these topics among the supporters of the Administration in the various sections of the country. It is not indispensable that, for the present at least, these shades of opinion should be obliterated. We do not forget that a very large number of the supporters of President Lincoln's Administration, like the President himself, were slow to see the necessity of the Emancipation policy. But when they saw it, the party became a unit on that subject. Being the party of the country, all difference of theory, all preconceived notions, all personal prejudices within the party, which were finally found to impede the harminous and effective handling of this power, were made to give way.

The party of the country will not be less patriotic now; and when it shall be made clear that the safety of the Republic and the financial and industrial prosperity of the people—even the continued existence of the Government with any sort of security against new wars and periodical convulsions—depend upon a wise and cautious policy of reorganization, which shall be satisfied with nothing less than absolute guarantees for the extinction of that spirit of caste and proscription which is the root of slavery and the parent of civil strife, then the people will be as unanimous for such a policy as they was last year in following President Lincoln to the abolition of that gross and hideous form in which slavery then presented itself to their view.

The people of the Free States do not intend to enter upon any crusade against the ancient right of the State to fix the qualifications of voters. Whether such qualifications be of property or education, or of age and sex alone, is a matter of State concern with which no one desires to intermeddle. But when the late rebel communities, denuded by their own acts of State Governments, without Legislative or Judicial Departments, without even a justice or a constable who can legally exercise the functions of civil office, come forward as suppliants for pardon, and for restoration into the family of States, it is an exercise on our part of the simplest instinct of self-defence if we require that all constitutional and statute provisions, all customs, and usages, and traditions, solely based upon that institution of slavery, which was the origin and mainspring of the rebellion, shall be made to give way. Laws and ordinances made for the government of chattels must not be perpetuated for the government of men.

We do not ask the President or Congress to make use of any doubtful powers; but the power to preserve what the valor of our soldiers and sailors has won is not doubtful; the power to keep the country from again falling into the possession of an aristocracy of caste—the power to preserve us from another quarter of a century of slavery agitation, to be followed, perhaps, by new rebellions and more devastating wars, is a power which the people will not relinquish, and which their servants, we cannot doubt, will sooner or later be obliged to use. Loyalty, as everybody admits, must be insisted on as the indispensable qualifications of all voters, *no matter whether the Constitution or laws prescribe it or not*.

But a dark skin, or a trace more or less distinct of African descent, is no evidence of disloyalty. Nor is it any test of intelligence. It is simply a badge of that servitude which we have been obliged to abolish in order to preserve the national existence. Shall we consent to the restoration of the rebel communities under the two-fifth constitutional provision, which greatly enlarges the political power of their voting population, and under a system which excludes from the polls a loyal people—quite as intelligent as the great body of the whites—whose good will towards our Government has helped to save it from destruction, and whose continued friendliness will be no less indispensable in the future.

It is no answer to this to say that some of the loyal States do not allow colored men to vote, and that we may as well undertake to exclude Ohio from the Union as to keep South Carolina from coming back with full congressional powers. Such inequalities, when they have not endangered the loyalty of the States where they exist and where they do not threaten hereafter to put in peril the public peace, may be safely left to the reviving spirit of justice in the Northern people, stimulated to friendliness towards a race which has performed for us a useful national service. At any rate we possess and claim no right to interfere with the electoral laws of loyal States. But the rebel States, as everybody admit, are in a condition which requires reconstruction or restoration, and which justifies guardianship and the strictest watchfulness on the part of our Government and people. Whatever safeguards may be found necessary for the permanent pacification of the country, and for the fulfillment of the national pledge of freedom, in spirit as well as in letter, to the enfranchised blacks, must be insisted upon.

We would not lay undue stress upon the mere question of suffrage as a matter of right, or seem to insist upon giving to the freedmen new powers which, however valuable to them, might not be deemed to be imperatively demanded by public considerations affecting the whole country. We are aware, too, that there are other questions of administration, the solution of which is in the hands of the President and Congress, and which, if rightly settled, as we believe they will be, will go far to ensure to us tranquility and safety. We note with great satisfaction that many inevitable abuses, which have been brought to light since the close of hostilities, have been promptly corrected by the civil and military power.

And we are confident that a wise and humane policy will do what can be done in the future to protect the colored loyalists from the spirit of hatred and oppression. But it will be found that the secret of our peace policy is precisely what was found to be the secret of our war policy, that is, the necessity of doing justice to this people, and of placing in their hands the power to protect themselves, to secure their own rights, and redress their own wrongs. To this complexion must it come at last. And the great industrial interests of the nation, its financial stability and honor, the progress of the new civilization which is to make this continent the peaceful abode of a hundred million self-supporting citizens, all demand that the work of statesmanship shall be wisely commenced and thoroughly carried on.

WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman.

LOYALTY IN THE PULPIT.—It is now thought that there will be no serious opposition by clergymen in Missouri to the putting in operation of that clause of the new Constitution of that State requiring them to take an oath of loyalty as a prerequisite to the exercise of their ministerial functions.

The Missouri Republican copies this, and adds:

We find the above in the Chicago Journal, into which it seems to have crept from some other paper. It contains a misrepresentation which ought to be corrected. It is not simply an oath of loyalty that is demanded of clergymen. A clergyman here may be entirely loyal and yet not be able to take the iniquitous oath prescribed by our infamous Constitution.

Salem, Mass., has decreased eleven hundred since 1860. The missing ones are off filling army contracts or holding offices under Government. Salem is loyal; loyalty pays best.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times say that two sons of Senator Douglas, who are growing up to be fine young men, are both students at Georgetown College, near that city.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MOUNT VERNON.

Its History, Its Proprietors, Its Relics, Its Reminiscences, and Its Present Condition.

There has probably never been so great a throng of visitors to the national shrine in the history of the country as at the present time. The fine steamer running regularly thither from this city is largely patronized, while multitudes are daily going there by land conveyances. The throng of soldiers thither is especially very numerous. The distance from Washington is some fifteen miles, about nine below Alexandria.

At the death of General Washington, in 1799, the Mount Vernon estate comprised several thousand acres in a solid body, extending many miles on the Potomac river. A large part of it was under tillage. It was divided into five farms, each cultivated by its own negroes with an overseer, and the whole under a general superintendent, and all under the careful inspection of the great chief himself. His own negroes numbered one hundred and twenty; his wife's were as many more. Wheat, corn and tobacco were the chief products of the estate, tobacco being, however, much less cultivated in the latter years of his life than in earlier times. Upon the estate there was a fine two-story corn and flour mill, the remnants of which are still visible on Dogue Creek, up which flatboats came alongside the mill. The water to carry the mill was brought in a race some mile and a half from a "tumbling dam" up Dogue Run. The old mill house is still in good condition, and is occupied by a colored family. Near this mill was also his distillery. There was also a brickyard, a carpenter establishment, blacksmith shop, the estate forming, in fact, a sort of a village.

Originally the Mount Vernon estate consisted of one-half of five thousand acres assigned to Washington's great grandfather, who, in conjunction with Nicholas Spencer, patented it from Lord Culpepper in 1670. In the division of his estate the father of Washington assigned this tract to his elder brother Lawrence, who came here and erected the mansion in 1743, naming it in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he served as Captain in a colonial regiment, in the West Indies, in 1740. Lawrence died in 1752, leaving a wife, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Belvoir, and one child—a daughter; and on the demise of this daughter without issue, as soon happened, the estate fell to George, who had been much an inmate of the family.

In 1759, General Washington married Martha Custis, (*nee* Dandridge), then residing on her estate at the White House, with her two children, and after remaining at that place some three months, took up his residence at Mount Vernon. She brought him in her own right more than a hundred thousand dollars. They were the same age, 27 years, at their marriage.

In his will, Washington divided the estate into three parts. The mansion, with four thousand acres, was left to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. At the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1801, Judge Washington became the proprietor of Mount Vernon, and continued there till his death in 1829. Two of the old servants still on the estate came there with him, belonging to his wife Anna, daughter of Thomas Blackburn. Two of General Washington's servants still survive, also, residing some three miles from Mount Vernon. Judge Washington, having no children, left the estate to his nephew, John A. Washington, from whom the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association purchased the two hundred acres, upon which are the mansion and tomb, for $200,000. Two thousand acres were willed by Washington to two other members of the Washington family, and the residue, upwards of 2,000 acres, including the fine Woodlawn estate, was given to Maj. Lawrence Lewis, a favorite nephew, whose wife was the beautiful and cultivated Nelly Custis, granchild to Mrs. Washington, and the adopted daughter of General Washington.

Major Lewis erected a splendid mansion at Woodlawn, in 1805, at a cost of $24,000. Major Lewis, whose mother, Betty Washington, was the sister of the great chief, died at Arlington in 1841, and his wife died in 1852. The remains of both, with those of a daughter, the wife of Charles M. Conrad, Fillmore's War Secretary, being deposited in the Mount Vernon vault. Soon after the death of Major Lewis, the Woodlawn estate was sold by his only son, Lorenzo, to a colony of Quakers from New Jersey, who still retain much of it, divided into farms. The Woodlawn mansion, with a splendid farm of 500 acres surrounding it, belongs to John Mason, Esq., who came there from New Hampshire in 1850. The mansion is of brick, with slate roof, and lofty pillars fronting the river on a commanding site looking down upon the whole Mount Vernon estate. Lorenzo Lewis died some years ago in Clark county, and the other daughter, the wife of Mr. Butler, is living in Mississippi.

John A. Washington went to Fauquier county with his family in 1850, and purchased a farm known as Wareland. His wife died suddenly soon after, and it is well known that he fell, as Colonel of a rebel regiment, early in 1861, leaving a family of seven children, the youngest two being little boys, and the only male children ever born at the Mount Vernon mansion. There are some one thousand acres of the Mount Vernon estate, belonging to these orphan children, lying in close proximity to the Mount Vernon mansion.

The Mount Vernon estate was probably never under a finer state of cultivation than it is at the present time. The farmers have been shipping manure in large quantities from the city this season, and piling it at their landings on the river for future use. At the present time there are 2,000 government mules grazing upon different farms in that section. These mules are separated into squads of five hundred, with fifteen mounted men to control them, are put into a heavy grass field, kept closely together, and compelled to eat clean as they go. A squad thus eats some more than two acres of the heaviest grass in a day, for which they pay five cents a head, or $25 a day for the squad. The ground behind them looks as though no grass had grown there this season.

The ground immediately around the mansion and tomb bear evidence of care and taste. The approach to the tomb and the mansion from the river is highly picturesque and delightful. The appearance of both the tomb and the mansion has been familiar to all Americans in illustrated books from the childhood of the most of those who now read the daily press. We have seen this sacred spot many times in the last thirty years, and never saw it looking better than now.

It may be interesting to many who are now visiting the place for the first time to know that the remains of Washington were originally deposited in the old vault which is pointed out to all visitors, and in a mahogany coffin lined with lead. The vault was damp and the wood was three times renewed before being placed in the receptacle where they now repose. In 1831 the new vault was erected and the remains transferred. A Philadelphia marble worker proposed to furnish a marble sarcophagus, but on visiting the tomb declined to do so if it was to be put in so damp a vault. An ante chamber was therefore erected in front of the vault, some dozen feet high, with an arched gateway and gate formed of iron rods. In this ante-chamber on the right is the sarcophagus containing the remains of Washington, and on the left another precisely like it containing the remains of Mrs. Washington, and it may be added that her remains have been moved as often as those of the great chief. The sarcophagus is excavated from a solid block of pure white marble, and was placed there in 1837. Within the vault proper are the bodies of many members of the family. On either side as you come near the vault stands a marble obelisk, inscribed with names of the leading members of the Washington family. The design upon Washington's sarcophagus covers the most of the top or lid, and consists of a shield, divided into thirteen perpendicular stripes, resting on the national flag, and attached by cords to a spear embellished with tassels, forming a background to the shield. The crest is an eagle with open wings perching upon the superior bar of the bar and clutching the arrows and olive branch. Below the armorial bearing is the name, deeply sculptured, of "Washington." On the plain lid of the other sarcophagus are the words, in large letters, "Martha Washington."

An addition, erected at one end of the mansion after Washington's time, has been torn away, and the structure is now in the exact form as when left by the Father of his Country. It is well known that the mansion, as originally erected and left by Lawrence Washington, was much enlarged by General Washington, a section being added to each end, making it, as it now stands, 90 feet in length north and south, with a portico, fronting the river, extending from end to end. This portico having decayed, has been replaced by an exact copy of the old. The mansion is two stories high, of wood, finished in imitation of free-stone, and painted white. Fourteen small windows, with the old-fashioned diminutive panes of glass, look out upon beautifully sloping lawns, and down upon the river from an elevation of two hundred feet above the river level. There are six rooms on the floor, with a spacious hall running through the centre, from east to west. The north room is the large dining hall, in which is the exquisite marble mantlepiece, wrought in Italy, shipped on an English vessel during the French Revolution, captured by the French, and promptly forwarded by the French Government when Lafayette made known that it was a present from an American wine merchant, resident in Marseilles, to Washington. In this room are also the double banked harpsichord, shaped like a modern square piano—a wedding present to his adopted daughter, Nelly Custis; the tripod which served Washington in all his surveys, and the large set of matched mahogony dining tables.

The dining hall opens at either end into an east and west parlor, in one of which is an old, dilapidated, large globe, and in the other an old sofa. The key of the Bastile, a present from Lafayette—still hangs in the glass case in the hall, and, by its side, the *silhouette* taken from life by a lady in Philadelphia. The library room, in the south end is occupied by Miss Tracy, the accomplished and faithful agent of the Mount Vernon Association. A bust of Washington, cast in plaster by Houdon, and another of Lafayette, facing each other high on the walls, are the only observable relics. The bookcases, built into the wall, with glass doors, fully occupy one side of the large room. Over this apartment, in a small bedroom, the great and good man died. A bedstead, said to be an exact copy of that on which he died, is the only article in the chamber. The family pictures were nearly or quite all at Arlington, and were taken to Richmond by Gen. Lee. The celebrated "pitcher portrait," upon the back of which was inscribed the beautiful eulogy, and left in the mansion by an unknown hand, was carried away by John A. Washington, and is in the possession of that family.

The long row of brick quarters still stand as they have for thirty or forty years, since they were partially destroyed by fire. In this row Washington had his blacksmith and carpentering establishments, and here now live the two old colored servants of whom mention has been made as the servants who came here sixty years ago with Anna Blackburn, the wife of Bushrod Washington.

The "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," it is well known, made their purchase in 1858, and had made the last payment of $2,000 upon the eve of the rebellion. The association had expended also $20,000 in improvements, in addition to paying the $200,000 purchase money. Much still needs to be done, and the large amount of funds at this time accumulating from the throngs of visitors, who pay an entrance fee each of twenty-five cents, will do much for putting the national shrine and preserving it in proper condition.

The scourge of the rebellion stayed its desolating tide at the confines of these sacred acres. The tomb of Washington was held sacred on both sides.

Pohick Church, where Washington worshipped till the close of the Revolution, has not escaped so well. The last discourse in it was a tempestuous political harangue by an itinerant Methodist preacher, on a Sabbath near the opening of the war. The ancient edifice is now a shell; not a window, door, nor the smallest fragment of the pews, pulpit nor floor are to be seen. It was used early in the war by soldiers for shelter, and latter was turned into a stable. The ancient tombstones af the abandoned graveyard are lying and leaning around, and desolation is painted in all its saddest forms upon the scene. The old Pohick Church was erected near this some one hundred and fifty years ago. This was erected in 1772, and Washington was the chief contributor in its erection. To this church Washington for years regularly repaired, some seven miles, allowing no company to keep him from the Sabbath service. The pew doors of Washington and the great George Mason had been carried away as relics before the war. The brick walls alone now remain.

PURITAN INTOLERANCE.—The Puritan settlers of New England did not change their nature by coming to America; but their fierce and stern notions of religion were rather intensified by finding themselves not only the Church, but the State; possessing all power in the Colony, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, with nothing above them, and no power to whom appeals could be made from their decision. Consequently they were very ill-disposed to see colonists come in who did not worship at their altars, and bow down to their gods. The Quakers came in 1650 and 1660, and they passed laws by which the Quakers were imprisoned, whipped at the cart's tail, set in the stocks, cropped, branded, and put to death upon the gallows. All this was done in Boston, and Boston Common has witnessed Quaker men and women swinging upon a gallows. Later the Baptists came, and another commotion arose. The Baptists were driven out with cruelties and harsh proceedings which would have been pushed to the same extremities as they were in the case of the Quakers, had not the leader of the Baptists found a haven and a shelter for his people in the neighboring colony of Rhode Island.

JEFF. DAVIS AND C. C. CLAY.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent says in a recent letter:

Jeff. is permitted to promenade the ramparts of the fort every day at a stated hour, and the same privilege is accorded to Clement C. Clay. Recently, in consequence of a temporary change in Jeff's hour of recreation, the two rebels accidently met face to face; but they were not allowed to stop an instant to exchange words, though in passing they managed to clasp hands. This is the first time that Davis and Clay have seen each other's faces since the day on which they were taken from the Clyde and brought here to their cells. In the future, the *al fresco* exercise of the prisoners will be so timed as to prevent the possibility of their seeing each other again.

During his absence in the army, the wife of a soldier named Cunningham made his house at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a den of iniquity and shame. On arriving at home on Saturday of last week, two lewd fellows called and attempted to force entrance, when Cunningham shot and killed them both.

A returned soldier in Randolph county, Wis., took a woman to the circus, leaving his lawful wife sulking at home. He soon after died of gresenic, of which his wife procured a supply at a drug store and administered to him.

Alms-giving never makes any man poor.

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:

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Grant County.

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Thos. E. Gray, } and
John Fennessey. } John Day Mines.

Baker County.

Jas. H. Slater, Auburn.

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James Hendershott, Forest Cove.
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Washington.

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A. J. Cain, } Walla Walla,
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