STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along:
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicksome freak,
Beautiful snow from the Heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go
Whirling about in the maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one.
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and it sparkles the eye!
And even the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors, flash by,
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye;
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by,
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow-flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth of the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystal, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face!
Father,
Mother,
Sisters, all
God, and myself, I have lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will take a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh;
For all that is on or above me, I know,
There is nothing that's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow,
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be, when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain,
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of the busy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To lie, and so die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shround of the beautiful snow.

Miss Annie Scratt.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times thus alludes to this unhappy young lady, who has, by the cold-blooded murder of her mother, by Secretary Stanton, been made an orphan:

The many friends of Miss Annie Surratt will be glad to learn that her health has greatly improved within a week or two, although she is far from being the happy, joyous girl that she once was. Hundreds of sympathizing friends have called to see her during the last ten days, but to most of them she begged to be excused. She feels deeply the kindness which they manifest, but she is not yet equal to the duties of society. Indeed, a deep and settled melancholy seems to have taken entire possession of her nature. She never smiles, and the expression of her face is that of agony struggling with resignation. Her only relief is in the consolation of religion; and if it were not for that, she would probably die. Her greatest grief is, that she is not allowed to lay the remains of her mother in consecrated ground, nor to say a prayer over her last resting-place. She lives only in hope of being able to do this, and it only needs one word from the Secretary of War to enable her to do it. Why is his permission withheld? Is not justice yet satisfied? Was not the requirements of the law fulfilled when the life of the probably innocent woman was taken? Must vengeance pursue her beyond the tomb?

Shooting Returned Rebels.—A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says, no doubt with entire accuracy:

"Accounts are received from the interior daily of difficulties between loyal men and returned rebels. It is currently reported that there are many cases of shooting returned rebels which are never printed. The perpetrators do not report such incidents, and the friends of the victim deem it inexpedient generally to make any noise on the subject."

It is but fair and true to say that the rebels who have returned to Missouri have generally conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner. It is true, too, that some of them have been killed, and that many of them have been driven out of the State. Of the death and banishment of these men, the public hear but little. No matter how unprovoked may be the homicide which ends their days, no matter if it amounts to a cool and cruelly barbarous murder, the friends of this murdered man as the correspondent admits, think it "inexpedient" to say any thing about it. Why they act with such apparent indifference cannot be comprehended by calm, humane and law-trusting people in other States. The only way in which they can learn the reason why is by coming to Missouri, and going to the scene of such outrages, judging for themselves with unprejudiced ears and eyes. If they do not choose to learn in this way, they will have to defer the acquisition of such knowledge to the day of great and general judgment.—[St. Louis Republican.

Jefferson Davis' Family.—The Toronto Leader of Aug. 21st says:

At noon on Saturday, Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and three of that gentleman's children—two sons and a daughter—arrived at the Queen's Hotel in this city, direct from Savannah. Having dined, they left by the boat at 2 o'clock for Montreal, where the children are to be sent to school. Two servants accompany them. The eldest boy, Jeff., a fine, sturdy lad of about eight summers, sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied—"To lick the Yankees." "Yes, Jeff., but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees," said the gentleman. Jeff., promptly replied—"I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so." Who knows but that in twenty years hence that little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army?

John Adams, being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked: "I have nothing to give for the cause; but there are in this vicinity six ministers—not one will preach in the other's pulpit. Now I will give as much, and more than any one else, to civilize these clergymen."

Is not the negro a man and a brother?—[New York Independent.

He may be your brother or half-brother—he is no relation of ours.—[Louisville Journal.

Peace makes plenty, plenty makes pride, pride breeds quarrel, quarrel breeds war, war brings spoil, and spoil poverty, poverty patience, and patience peace.

PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING.

The New York Independent says:

It must be particularly gratifying to good Republicans to learn that the largest income tax is paid in every section of the country, almost uniformly by radical Republicans. In Michigan, for instance, that steady radical, Senator Chandler, pays the largest income tax of any man in the State,

If any reasonable man is surprised that the "Radical Republicans" pay the largest income taxes, he must have been asleep or torpid during the last five years. The "Radical Republicans" have been permitted to steal by one means or other, in that time, over a thousand millions of dollars from the National Treasury, and hence they possess the largest fortunes and pay the largest income taxes. Simon Cameron stole over five millions himself while Secretary of War. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, was compelled to resign his seat for accepting, in one instance, $50,000 as fee for procuring for some knave a shoddy contract; Senator Hale took $4,000 in one case for getting an innocent man out of a Federal bastile; Chief Justice Chase went into the Treasury Department a bankrupt and left it a millionaire, on a salary of $8,000 per annum; Secretary Welles' brother-in-law, Morgan, brother of Gov. Morgan, of New York, made $95,000 in two months by a Government contract given him by Welles; and Parson Dr. Bellows, as Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, so Henry Ward Beecher stated, was over one million dollars delinquent in his accounts. No doubt "blood-letting" Chandler leeched the Treasury enormously, and is thus enabled to pay the largest income tax of any man in the State. The war has been profitable to these rich rascals. And it is "particularly gratifying" to them to be able to pay the largest income taxes. But what say the millions of citizens who have been swindled and leeched and robbed by the corrupt legislation of Abolition Legislatures and the Abolition Congress, who have been reduced from affluence to want, from comfortable condition to beggary, in order that these big income taxes could be paid by the enormously wealthy rogues who have been permitted to dip their hands without limit into the National Treasury? Is it "particularly gratifying" to them, this thing which so tickles the Independent? The West has been impoverished in order that New England should be surfeited with wealth—is this "particularly gratifying" to the people of the West? The very fact mentioned by the Independent forcibly shows how the mass of the people have been fleeced in order that the few "Radical Republicans" should be enriched.

A Word to the Statesman.

Now hadn't you better read that long article of yours on "Personal Slanders" over again; and then read the Journal's article, "Has Satan a Right to Lecture on Morals?"—the last might do you good if committed to memory.—[Statesman.

We have no need to read that long article of ours over again; but had you not better read it, and heed it? If the editor of the Statesman can point to a single article we ever published, during the eight years we have been connected with the press of Oregon, in which we assailed personal character, or vented personal slanders, against any private individual whatever, no matter how great the aggravation to do so may have been, we will agree to vote his ticket. We have never animadverted on any but men in public life, and then only as concerned their public character; or upon men who took means to injure the cause of Democracy, by busily circulating—sometimes stealthfully and again openly—slanders against its organs or its public servants.

And for the paper he mentions, and its article, let us say to the editor of the Statesman that, when from its apparent characteristics we conceive an animal to be only a very small dog, but on approaching it discover it to be really a polecat, we thereafter let it alone. We do not think that "Satan has a right to lecture on morals," but since the very miserable small devil of the paper the Statesman refers to has engaged in that business, it would perhaps be wrong for us to deny Satan the privilege—so go ahead, Mr. Statesman.

The National Debt.

An Abolition writer in the pay of the Administration, has published a pamphlet for general distribution among the people, in which he endeavors to prove that the National Debt is a National blessing. The New York Independent, Times, and other prominent Abolition papers support his view of the case. We remember of the story of the Irishman who was advised by a friend to buy a stove as it would save him half the quantity of wood consumed in a fire-place. Paddy listened; he was convinced—and a bright idea struck him: "Faith," said he, "I'll buy two stoves, then, and save all the wood!" In about the same way does this absurdity that the National Debt is a National blessing, hold good. If to owe five thousand millions of dollars be a National blessing, why not make it ten thousand millions, and so double the blessing? The argument of Paddy was more witty and just as logical as this about the debt.

How Abolition Victories are Gained.—The returns from one precinct in Prince Georges County, Maryland, show that out of one hundred and eighty voters, one hundred and thirty-one have been disfranchised by the registration law of that State. The same [illegible] in other counties [illegible] Abolition State, [illegible] Missouri and Tennessee [illegible] Abolitionists. They tried it on in Kentucky, but failed most signally in the late election in that State.

SHOW YOUR HANDS.

Here is something from the Milwaukie Sentinel, a prominent Abolition organ of Wisconsin, to which we would call the attention of the Abolition organs of Oregon:

The Union party should be honest and manly enough not to dodge every question of any political significance before the country, but should take one side or the other of these questions, so that its position may be thoroughly understood. If it favors a tariff or Negro Suffrage, let it say so without prevarification. If it opposes a tariff and Negro Suffrage, let it say that without equivocation. Let it be a bird or a beast, and not hover between the two, like the contemptible bat in the fable. If there is anything that ought to be buried under the weight of public condemnation, it is a hermaphrodite party and hermaphrodite politicians.

Here, as elsewhere, the Abolition party claim to be the "Union party." We cordially approve and endorse what the Sentinel says as regards the duty of any party to clearly and manfully avow its principles, its policy on national measures, and its sentiments on leading issues. But the Abolition press of Oregon do not seem to recognize such a course as necessary or proper. They do not show their hands on the most important issues of the day. Indeed their party brethren in most of the other States do not. In Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Iowa, they have the honesty to come out in favor of Negro Suffrage; in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, they evaded the question entirely. So did they dodge it in California. And here in Oregon, while some of the organs favor it, others oppose it—thus evidently endeavoring to play good God and good Devil, as the exigency may require, in regard to it.

Then there is the Monroe Doctrine. It is impossible to bring them to an open, square expression upon that, especially since the dispatch a short time ago brought the information that Mr. Seward had discovered a new theory, by which the recognition of Maximilian was in strict conformity with the Monroe Doctrine, and not in any way a violation of it.

Next comes questions of State importance. The proposition to pass a law providing for the disfranchisement of Democratic emigrants; the proposition to annul that part of the State Constitution which prohibts negroes from coming into the State; that which prohibits the establishment of any banking institution of the character of a National Bank; and that which would forbid any Legislature to pass any Act at one session providing for an appropriation to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The advice of their own party organ in Wisconsin is good and honest, and if the Abolition organs of Oregon are candid, and really intend to act fairly and squarely, they will act in accordance with it. Let us see if they will do so. Be birds or beasts—not bats, Messrs. Abolition cotemporaries.

An Extraordinary Discrimination.

Among the multitude of inconsistencies which characterize the acts and views of the present Administration, no one is more remarkable than that which concerns the status of the amnestied citizens of the South. The President claims the power to issue to them all an amnesty or general pardon for what is called their offence of rebellion. By proclamation he does issue this amnesty to all but certain excepted classes. Yet the individuals who are thus pardoned are deprived of certain rights which appertain to citizens, notwithstanding the amnesty professes to return them to full citizenship. For instance, they are not permitted to vote at State or general elections, nor to hold any civil office. The terms of the amnesty does not provide that any right shall be withheld from them; it is simply a caprice of the President or his military commanders which does this, after the amnesty has been granted. Surely, this is against all law, justice, reason, or sense. A person may commit robbery, arson, manslaughter, murder, or any other felony or capital crime; be tried, convicted, and sentenced therefor. The Executive grants him a pardon which restores him to the full rights of citizenship. He can thereafter vote, and if his fellow-citizens see fit to elect him to any civil office, he can hold the position, notwithstanding his past criminal career. How it happens that the President's amnesty can convey full pardon to a repentant rebel, and yet that any authority can, without the commission of any offence on his part, divest him of, or withhold from him, the right of suffrage, the privilege to hold civil office, or any other right or privilege guaranteed to citizens, is something we cannot understand. A pardoned criminal, who has committed the most atrocious of capital crimes, may vote and hold office; but a person in the South who has simply performed what he conscientiously believed to be his duty in upholding his State, after having received full pardon for that act, cannot enjoy these rights and privileges! It is a queer, most inconsistent, and, we think, a most outrageous interpretation of authority. Can any Solon of the Abolition party, learned in the law, make plain to us why this unusual discrimination between a pardoned rebel and a pardoned criminal should be exercised?

Among the Jewish Members of Parliament already returned are: Baron L. D. Rothschild for the City of London, Mr. Alderman Salamons for Greenwich, Baron M. A. De Rothschild for Hythe, Sir Francis Goldsmid for Reading, Mr. Frederick Goldsmid for Honiton, and Mr. N. M. De Rothschild for Aylesbury.

Snake River.—The navigation of this stream by steamers has been successfully accomplished by the O. S. N. Co. They dispatch boats regularly now to points on the river.

Strange Fatality.—The Review says: Thos. W. Hudson, son of T. R. Hudson, of Silverton, died on the 20th of last month from the effects of swallowing a head of timothy, ten days previous.

The gate of heaven is not be broken with a golden hammer.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Outrages by the Military---Negro Troops Drive Away Voters--Excesses of the Anti-Slavery Party.

We give below extracts from late States papers to inform our readers of the outrages perpetrated by the Abolitionists in the recent election in Kentucky:

[Correspondence of Cin. Commercial—Abolition]

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 7, 1865.—The most flagrant attempts were made here this morning to carry the election by aid of the military power. A list of proscribed persons had been made out by some self-constituted Committee of Public Safety, and was placed in the hands of a military officer. Every one whose name appeared in it was arrested if he appeared near the polls. There was no appeal from the list, and a willingness to take the test oath of Governor Bramlette did not save the proscribed. Private malice, in many cases, was the only instigator of the proscription.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Covington, Ky., Aug. 8, 1865.—Officers and soldiers in the United States uniform were stationed at the polls at every voting-place in the country, and, in full co-operation with the Abolition party, took control and directed who should vote and who should not. Many of the best citizens, who purposed to vote the Democratic ticket, were ordered away, and actually driven from the polls at the point of the bayonet. At the Cold Spring Precinct, men were assaulted, seized, and their hands tied behind them, and then they were bound with their backs to trees Our informant was so held, and suffered in that condition from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 7 o'clock in the evening, (except about thirty minutes respite at noon), not only suffering all the pain and agony of such a confinement, and the intrusion of gnats, flies and musquitoes stinging him in the face, without the power to brush them off, but also the jeers of the Abolition partisans, and the repeated cursings and coarse abuse of the Captain in command on that day at that election precinct.

A Lancaster (Girard county) correspondent of the Louisville Democrat says:

On Sunday evening before the election, several United States transfers (wagons), loaded with negro soldiers, were drawn into the county and sent to the several voting precincts. So soon as the polls were opened the arms were stacked conspicuously in close proximity to the voting places, the officers of each squad taking a position near the stand (at one precinct the officers actually sitting with the judges), with their lists in hand, or with would-be loyal citizens at their sides to point out their victims as they approached. At the same time, men of the same political creed were running around telling voters of the Union Democratic party that they ought not to approach the polls, for their names were on the list, and, if they did, they knew they would be arrested. Early in the morning, several quiet, civil citizens, who were willing to take all the oaths required, were arrested and put under guard of the negro soldiers; and the arresting and threatening continued until about noon, when it became certain the Radical ticket would be successful.

The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago Times thus writes:

At the usual hour, on the morning of the election, the polls were opened; but this was no sooner done than armed guards of soldiers were placed in close proximity to them, and although it is alleged that they were not placed there for the purpose of direct interference, they were undoubtedly there for the purpose of intimidating all who wished to vote against radical measures, and thus secure the election of the Abolition candidates. After this was done, several detectives were stationed at the different voting precincts, and they would accuse Democratic voters of being rebels, &c., when they would at once be arrested and hurried off. Early in the day a number of our most influential citizens were arrested, and thus the farce was fully played. The result was that the Radicals carried the city, the vote being a small one. In one ward of this city, the 11th, which has never before polled over 400 votes, 850 were cast, 663 of which were for the Radical candidates. The Government ambulances were freely used as electioneering chariots, and numbers of soldiers, who had never lived in this State, were permitted to vote, while old and well-known citizens were refused that privilege.

In one precinct of the 10th ward, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Kierolf, after he had voted the Democratic ticket, was accused of being a rebel, having printed circulars, &c., for the rebels, and he was placed under arrest without the slightest grounds for the accusations. It was then said that his vote would be stricken from the poll-books, but, instead of this, the vote was changed from the Democratic candidates to the Republican, as an examination of the poll-book to-day showed.

A Kentucky cotemporary says:

At Mower's precinct, in Lewis county, the Democrats and Conservatives were chased away from the polls with guns and rocks.

In order that we may show our readers that all testimony on the subject does not come from the Democratic papers, we copy the following from the Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, an Abolition paper:

"Vote as you please, but if you vote against Napoleon you'll be shot." And the first consul was elected Emperor by a large majority, not from the fact of his great popularity, or the desire of the people of France to see him on the throne, but from a singular and unaccountable aversion men seemed to have to being shot. "Vote as you please," said, in effect, a few of the leaders of the Amendment party here yesterday morning, "but if you vote against our friends we'll have you arrested." But the people of Kentucky are not Frenchmen, and those who attempted the Napoleonic method of election found, ere long, that they had reckoned without their host. The first reminder I had of it being election day, yesterday, was a file of soldiers passing along the street, with several citizens under arrest, and on their way to the guard-house. It called to mind scenes of war and conflict in the distant South, which I had foolishly supposed were brought to a conclusion with the surrender of the rebel armies. I went to the vicinity of the polls and found a state of affairs existing for which history furnishes no parallel but that of France, which I have quoted The most corrupt feature of the election was this: Men were proscribed by a self-constituted "Committee of Public Safety," a list was made out, and the command was given to the soldiers, who guarded the polls, to let no man whose name was on that list vote, and not only so, but to arrest him if he attempted to vote. Now, I should like to know by what right a party of men, whose loyalty has been more vigorously displayed in holding office than in any other way visible to the naked eye, sat in judgment upon the character of others, and decided whether they were traitors to, or friends to the Government. I believe military interference, to the extent contemplated by Governor Bramlette, that of protecting the civil officers of the Government, when called upon—would have been eminently just and proper. But not content with this, it was determined by those who had control of affairs on the anti-slavery side to make a mockery of the election—to trample under foot all laws, State and National, and carry the day by a *coup de main* upon the ballot-box.

STANTON THE REAL BUTCHER.

Junius Henri Browne, of the New York Tribune, and one of the war correspondents of that paper captured and held prisoner by the rebels, publishes the following statement, which shows that Secretary Stanton is really the wanton butcher of the Federal soldiers who perished in Southern prisons. Mr. Browne says:

Lately Mr. Charles A. Dana, alluding, in the journal of which he is the editor-in chief, to a statement in my recently-published volume—"Four Years in Secessia"—that Edwin M. Stanton is responsible for the failure to exchange the thousands of prisoners of war held in the South, avoided the question at issue, and entered into an elaborate explanation to show that the twenty months' detention in captivity of my confrere, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and myself, was in no manner attributable to the Secretary of War. Neither of the correspondents of the Tribune has ever made any complaint, privately or publicly, of his long captivity; and I should be deeply mortified to suppose that any one would think that, after we had escaped, we were so lacking in good sense and humanity as to maunder or make accusations against an officer of the Government from mere personal feeling, when tens of thousands of captives were perishing by systematic cruelty in the rebel prisons of the South. Mr. Dana, as I have said, does not undertake to meet the main and only important question beyond the general and incidental declaration that not one of the prisoners in the South could make Mr. Stanton responsible for the tortures he suffered in the South. This is simply not true, as all who had any acquaintance with the administration of affairs in Washington during two years previous to the close of the war must, I should think, have been aware.

Mr. Richardson and myself spent nearly a week in the National Capital after our escape, endeavoring to do all that was possible for the release of the brave men in the hands of the enemy; and every one we met there told the same story, that the *Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way of the resumption of the exchange.*

Moreover, Gen. Butler in his speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, stated positively that he had been *ordered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent the exchange.* Col. A. B. Straight, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a fellow-prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson, after our return to freedom, that, in an interview between the Secretary and himself, the former declared to him the Government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for skeletons. Other officers and civilians, whose names I cannot now remember, have assured me that he had used to them the same language in effect; and there is no doubt whatever that that was his policy and his determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position.

Every one is aware that, when the exchange did take place, *not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released twelve or eighteen months before as at the resumption of the cartel,* which would have saved to the Republic at least twelve or fifteen thousand heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and as I have remarked before, he is unquestionably the *digger of the unnamed graves* that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never to be forgotten horrors.

I regret the revival of the painful subject, but the gratuitous effort of Mr. Dana to relieve the Secretary of War from a responsibility he seems willing to bear, and which merely as a question of policy, independent of all considerations of humanity, must be regarded as a great weight, has compelled me to vindicate myself from the charge of making grave statements without due consideration.

Once for all, let me declare that I have never found fault with any one because I was detained in prison, for I am well aware that that was a matter in which no one but myself, and possibly a few personal friends, could feel any interest; that my sole motive for impeaching the Secretary of War was that the people of the loyal North might know to whom they were indebted for the cold-blooded and needless sacrifice of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and their sons.

Junius Henri Browne.

New York, August 8, 1865.

The Cunard Company has attained the venerable age of twenty-five years, and it is said that during the whole of this time neither a life nor a letter has been lost by any of their steamers.

"Didn't you suppose, sir, that I kept a Bible?" "No, I didn't think that you kept God's word, as I knew that you never kept your own."

If your neighbor's offence is rank, don't let yours be rancour.

WANTED.

Wanted a hand to hold my own,
As down life's vale I glide;
Wanted, an arm to lean upon,
Forever by my side.

Wanted, a firm and steady [illegible]
With step secure and [illegible]
To keep a straight and [illegible] pace
O'er life's path with me.

Wanted, a form erect and high,
A head above my own,
So much that I might walk beneath—
Its shadows o'er me thrown.

Wanted, an eye within whose depth,
Mine own might look and see
Uprising from a guileless heart
O'erflown with love for me.

Wanted, whose kindest smile
Would speak for me alone,
A voice whose richest melody
Would breathe affection's tone.

Wanted, a true, religious soul,
To pious purpose given,
With whom my own might pass along
The road that leads to Heaven.

THE BASTILE OF CALIFORNIA.

The following graphic account of the manner in which American citizens were treated, when incarcerated in the Bastile of California during the late reign of terror, is extracted from the Amador Dispatch. It contain the personal experience of the editor of that journal. After detailing the circumstances of his arrest, and his transportation to San Francisco, he says:

"The next morning we were were safely conveyed to that famous, or rather infamous, temple of Abolition freedom, known as Fort Alcatraz, where we found about twenty other citizens, whose manner of treatment in being conducted thither we found had been somewhat similar to that of our own. After having our pockets ransacked and searched in genuine pick-pocket style by two or three shoulder-strapped individuals, we were presented with one of those beautiful tokens of Abolition liberty, in the shape of an eighteen-pound cannon ball which they had so carefully attached to the legs of each prisoner. We were not long in making the discovery that each prisoner had the glorious privilege of either working eight hours a day under guard, or being confined in what was termed the "sweat box"—a small cell with just sufficient room for a person to stand up in—a punishment which no person could stand more than three or four days at a time. We remained on the Island for nearly five weeks, endeavoring all the while, as did the rest of our fellow prisoners, to obtain some information as to what the charges were against us and even the name of those who were our accusers, but all to no purpose. Whenever one of our men would question any of the officers regarding their cases, the answer would be either that 'he did not know, or that we would find out soon enough;' and even up to the present writing we have never been informed of the charges against us—if any there were—nor confronted by our accusers."

A Frank Avowal.—The New York Tribune says:

We cannot suppress our feeling that the false start in the Wirz trial was a bungle, and not a fair business transaction. There either was or was not evidence attainable which justified the indictment of James A. Seddon, (late Confederate Secretary of War,) General Robert E. Lee and L. D. Northop, as conspirators to murder our soldiers when in prison at Andersonville. If there was such evidence, the trial should have proceeded as it began; if there was not, it was unfair and unjust to arraign these persons, and send the blasted indictment all over the world. We don't believe in striking foul blows, especially at those who are down.

The reason why policemen are never run over is that they are never in the way.

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.

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

Jackson County.

Henry Klippel,	Jacksonville,
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E. D. Foudray,	Phœnix,
Kaspar Kubli,	Applegate,
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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN CONSIDERATION THAT MEASures highly important to the interests of the State and Nation require the action of the Legislature at an earlier period than the regular biennial session: Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor, I hereby proclaim and make known that a Special Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon will be convened at the Capital of the State on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, at which time and place the members thereof are requested to attend.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the Executive Office in Salem, (L. S.) this 5th day of October, A. D. 1865.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

By the Governor,
Samuel E. May, Secretary of State.

HORSE LOST.

STRAYED OR TAKEN (probably by mistake,) from near Sand