STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

THAT "KNOW NOTHING" LIE.

Soon after we started this paper in August last, an Abolition employee in the Salem Statesman office, named A. L. Stinson, with a view to injure the paper and to wreak malicious vengeance on ourself, gave utterance through the columns of the Abolition organ in this place to nearly all of the stale old slanders invented and published against us at one time or another by Mr. Bush. In his rehash he promised to subsequently furnish "proofs" of all he had reiterated or mendaciously added. We never troubled ourself about his stories, but went smoothly along, sufficiently gratified with the substantial benefits the paper derived in consequence of his publications. But while we were thus comfortably jogging on in our own prospering way, it appears that Mr. Stinson was really actively engaged in hunting up his "proofs." How he succeeded generally we have no idea, nor do we particularly care. Inasmuch, however, as he was frantically intent on completely demolishing us, and was permitted the use of his chosen organ, *ad libitum*, to vent his spleen against us, and his "proofs" have never appeared, it is reasonable to suppose that, in that particular work, hate's labor was lost.

Yet, when we say that we have no idea how he succeeded generally, let us not be understood to mean that we do not know the measure of his success in any particular instance. We do know, and hold in our possession, irrefragible testimony of his singular success, which we will proceed to give.

Among the other lies he re-published against us was one more than intimating that we had once been a Know Nothing, and as such had held public office under J. Neely Johnson, Esq., whilst that gentleman was the Know Nothing Governor of California. It seems he did take the trouble to obtain "proofs" of this charge against us. He wrote to Mr. Johnson, asking information upon the subject. We do not positively know that he ever received the letter in response addressed to him by that gentleman; but we infer that he did for the very good reason that the copy of Mr. Johnson's letter to him, forwarded to us by Mr. Johnson himself, was received about the 20th of September last. As Mr. Stinson clearly asked for information with the view to publish it if its tenor answered his purpose, and as he has not spread the answer before the public yet, although more than three months have elapsed since he must have received it, we propose to aid him in his "proofs," and thus play the good Samaritan to our anxious friend. Without more ado we will give the letter, which abundantly explains itself:

[COPY.]

CARSON CITY, Nev., Sept. 9th, '65.

A. L. STINSON, Esq., Salem, Oregon:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of 1st inst., and in answer to your inquiry concerning the matter of Mr. James O'Meara's having held office during my administration of the office of Governor of California, I beg leave to answer as follows: In the year 1856, and shortly following the creation of the Board of State Examiners, (consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General,) having to pass upon a large amount of Printing Bills, the Board deemed it advisable to command the services of a practical printer so as to correctly estimate the amount of the work, in accordance with the rules and customs of printers, and at my instance Mr. O'Meara was appointed as an expert, and continued to perform those duties until, I believe, business engagements called him elsewhere, and he then voluntarily relinquished the position. Furthermore, I should add that the position was not sought by Mr. O'Meara, but was tendered him by the Board wholly independent of political considerations, *as he was certainly opposed to our party;* but confiding in his integrity and fitness for the trust, and which confidence I am sure he never betrayed, we so appointed him.

I regret exceedingly to learn that a controversy between two gentlemen who I have so long and favorably regarded as I have both of you, yet when replying to your inquiries I could do nothing less than full justice to Mr. O'Meara.

Very truly yours, J. NEELEY JOHNSON.

And now, a few words as to this stale and groundless lie, that we ever belonged to the Know Nothing party, or to any other political party than the Democratic party, and we shall drop the subject. We give the statement substantially as it was imparted to us by one of the persons who were primarily concerned in starting the story that we had been a Know Nothing. Our informant was a prominent Democrat in the organization of 1858, and is so still in the organization of this day. He was the firm personal and political friend of Mr. Bush in that day, and he is his friend still. His statement is to this effect: While at Jacksonville with Mr. Bush in the canvass of 1858, (when Mr. Bush and ourself were rival candidates for the same State office,) they found a person who stated that he had known us in California, and known us to be a Know Nothing. An arrangement was then made by which, for a certain sum of money paid to him, this person agreed to remain in Jacksonville to the close of the canvass, and there positively assert to all that we were once a member of the Know Nothing party. The lie spread and was believed by many who knew us then simply as a stranger. It would have been at any time a very easy matter for us to have obtained the strongest kind of evidence from any of our former Democratic associates, friends or acquaintances in California, to prove that we had never acted or voted with any other than the Democratic party in our seven years' residence in that State, but we disdained to stoop to a reply to such a wanton, utterly groundless lie. We felt conscious that in good time a just and full vindication would be awarded us, but we certainly never expected that the meanness and prying curiosity of a malignant personal enemy would evoke it, as it has happened. We have patiently waited for him to publish his original letter, of which that given above is a copy, but as he has not published it we will place him under additional obligations to us, and give its copy on his account and for his benefit. He *was* a Know Nothing in California, and has no doubt ample means to apply for more "proofs" to show that we were also. Let him not be discouraged with this letter of "proofs" he received from Gov. Johnson.

[Communicated.]

New Developments.

SCIO, January 1st, 1866.

EDITOR STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT: Another new discovery in fire arms and ammunition has recently come to the light of the astonished world. A few days ago, while one of our neighbors was plowing in a field, one of the most astounding and heart-rending discoveries was made that has come to the light of the world since the discovery of gunpowder, battering-rams, infernal machines, Greek fire, camp fire, hell fire, or the fire of imagination. Whilst one of our sturdy farmers was pursuing his peaceful avocation with his plow and ox-team, about the centre of a large field, he noticed that very suddenly his oxen pricked up their ears, raised their tails, bellowed wildly, and made many signs of fear and astonishment. The plow turned up its arms, raised the bristles on its back, and turned the earth upside down with its nose. The poor farmer, who had a tight hold on the arms of his plow, was thrown high in the air, and on descending alighted amidst a confused mass of powder, bomb-shells, solid shot, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, Sharp's rifles, rifled cannon, several thousand dead bodies, all with a blue stripe on the abdomen, and the Constitution and by-laws of the Confederate States. The whole community was soon aroused by the great commotion and hastened to the spot. Further developments soon brought to light Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, the whole Confederate Cabinet, Parson Jones, and the whole Confederate army, together with a million and a half of Copperheads—one of whom turned State's evidence, and his developments prove conclusively that there is a deep laid and well concerted plot among the Copperheads of Oregon to carry the next State election. May God in his mercy protect us, for we have lost all confidence in man. Some incredulous persons may doubt the truth of these statements, but to such I would say that every word, and more too, can be proven by as good loyal subjects as can be found in the Province of "Canada."

Truly yours, WHITE MAN.

THAT'S A FACT.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

No Western Governor has made a better reputation for active and efficient patriotism during the war than Gov. Morton of Indiana.

We reckon that's so. Mark, the Abolition organ says distinctly, no "Western" Governer; of course, the "Government" being a machine which is run for the almost exclusive benefit of New England, the *Eastern* or Yankee Governors were given opportunity to pile up a good deal more "patriotism" than Gov. Morton, that most favored of Western Governors. And who that knows anything of Puritan patriotism, does not know that it is a mere thing of dollars and cents. They buy and sell, deal and barter in it, just as they do in codfish and anti-slavery, in New England rum and religious tracts. When the war commenced Gov. Morgan was bankrupt in money as he had long been in honesty or morality. He is now worth a million or more, and has gone on a tour of Europe to squander some of his stolen wealth. Yet he was not given the chance to acquire as much *patriotism* as the New England Governors—or, in plain words, was not allowed to steal as much.

SHOWS ITS HOOF.—The New York Tribune speaks thus with reference to the negro insurrection in Jamaica:

Taking into account the peaceful character, loyalty and obedience to the laws, by which the blacks of Jamaica have been distinguished ever since their emancipation, it will require evidence of the most explicit and decisive character to support the charge brought against them in this matter. That evidence has not yet appeared; and, without wishing to prejudice the case, we may say we do not think it ever will be supplied.

This same Tribune, remarks the Chicago Times, without any evidence whatever, and in the face of probability or reason, day after day publishes accounts of atrocities committed by white men on Southern negroes. In other words, it has fifty times more love for the black ruffians of Jamaica than it has for the white residents of the Southern States. It believes everything bad of the latter upon the flimsiest rumor or hearsay, but only upon the "most explicit and decisive evidence" will it believe anything derogatory to the negro butchers anywhere.

A "PROCLAMATION."—The following rich take off on the Executive proclamations was lately put out by the Poundmaster of Grass Valley:

Proclamation No. 4—Poundmaster's Notice to Butchers and others whom it may concern: Impounded yesterday, a female hog, in color white, in good order; weighs about 250 pounds; has to all appearances been a mother, and is in a fair way to become another. From the croppings, her head has undoubtedly been vigourously prospected by somebody's bully and energetic dog. Was very hard to impound, and now that she is in is d—d hard to keep.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.—The Abolitionists are the most extraordinary reasoners we ever heard of. They have howled on a war for four years to keep the Southern States from going out of the Union, and now they are fighting (in their peculiar way—with pens and tongues) to keep these same Southern States from coming back into the Union. It is most singular logic; we cannot comprehend this Puritan process of reasoning.

There are 160,000 skeletons of horses and cattle killed during the war in the Shenandoah Valley collected at a bone factory near Winchester.

LINN COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE MEETIMG.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 26, 1865.

The Second Session of the Linn County Teachers' Institute met to-day, at 1 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. There was a fair representation of Teachers and friends of Education present.

FIRST DAY.

The President and Vice President being absent, the house was called to order by the Rev. W. R. Bishop, member of the Executive Committee. Prayer was offered. The Rev. J. B. Calloway was elected President, pro tempore.

The President appointed W. R. Bishop, M. F. Jones, and A. E. Ellis, a Committee on order of business, who reported Mental Arithmetic as the first thing in order. A. D. McMichael introduced the subject; other speakers followed, who discussed the subject with much life and ability.

At the evening session an interesting address was delivered by W. H. Amidon, which was well received. The subject of Orthography was taken up, introduced by Mr. Amidon, and ably discussed.

SECOND DAY.

The Institute opened at 10 A. M., with prayer by A. E. Ellis.

W. R. Bishop, A. D. McMichael and W. H. Amidon were appointed Committee on text books.

The subject of English Grammar was introduced by M. F. Jones, and a lengthy and interesting discussion ensued, occupying the entire day.

At the evening session, P. H. Wigle conducted an exercise in written Arithmetic, which was highly interesting.

The Committee on Text Books reported. A motion to amend their report by substituting Clark's for Green's Grammar, renewed the discussion of the day with warmth and energy. Clark's was adopted, and the report stood as follows: Wright's Analytical Orthography, Sander's Spellers, Wilson's Readers, Davies Mathematics, Clark's Grammar, Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, Willard's History, Webster's Dictionary, Spencerian Penmanship.

THIRD DAY.

The Institute opened at 10 A. M. Prayer by W. C. Baird.

The subject of Geography was introduced by W. R. Bishop, and discussed with considerable interest.

J. B. Calloway led the discussion on School Government, which was interesting and instructive.

The evening session was rendered very awusing by a series of puns, toasts and resolutions, in which the large audience as well as the teachers participated, and the utmost merriment and good feeling prevailed.

The following is the list of officers elected for the next regular meeting: President, J. B. Calloway; Vice President, W. R. Bishop; Secretary, M. F. Jones; Treasurer; A. D. McMichael; Executive Committee, J. W. Mack, J. H. Marks and J. S. Denison.

Some thirty teachers and friends of education signed the Constitution, and became members of the Institute.

The following resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the use of tobacco should be prohibited in our schools.

Resolved, That Common Schools, being the only means upon which the masses of the people depend for the education of their children, should be the especial object of the fostering care of this Institute, of the Government, and of the friends of education everywhere.

WHEREAS, The cause of education is best promoted by a cultivation of a spirit of peace and good will, and

WHEREAS, Indulgence of party spleen only tends to divide communities, and thus endanger their progress; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this Institute to discourage the expression of any sentiments calculated to excite partisan rancor, or disturb the harmony that should exist throughout our sessions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are hereby tendered the citizens of Brownsville for the liberal manner in which they have entertained its members during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be returned to the choir of ladies and gentlemen who have furnished the delightful vocal music.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be returned to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their Church during the present session.

Resolved, That our Executive Committee are hereby instructed to publish on the programme, preparatory to our next regular session, no person's name, for an address or essay, or to lead in any branch, who has not faithfully promised to perform what shall be assigned to him.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish a report of the proceedings of the present session of the Institute for publication in our county papers.

Resolved, That the next session of the Linn County Teachers' Institute be held at Lebanon, commencing at 10 A. M., July 10, 1866.

The Institute then adjourned.

A. D. MCMICHAEL, Secretary.

The Howlers.

Howling seems to be the order of the hour among the Radicals. Wendell Phillips lead off with one of his hyena-like howls; then the Chicago Tribune took it up and went howling all over the Northwest. A Davenport editor and postmaster undertook to set up a howl in imitation of his big brethren; but it amounted only to a faint sqeak, for President Johnson took off his head before his howl was fairly under motion. Greeley is howling; Banks is howling; and Butler occasionally gets off a howl that beats them all in quantity and volume. The last howl comes from the colored population. Hearing their white brethren howl so long and persistently they have joined the chorus, and now are howling as dismally and ferociously as any of the others. Here is an African howl from Fred Douglass. It alludes to President Johnson:

"Why, we must say of him as the scripture hath it—'Better were it for the man that he had not been born; better that a millstone be hanged about his neck and he cast into the depths of the sea, than that he should do this thing.' We abhor very properly Jefferson Davis and Booth, but a deeper and more dreadful execration will settle upon that man's name if he shall sacrifice us as his policy now evidently aims to do."

A PUZZLED IRISHMAN.—Mr. O'Flathery undertook to tell how many were at a party: "The two Crogans was one, myself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—and—who the divil was four? Let me see (counting on his fingers)—the two Crogans was one, Mike Finn was two, myself was three, and—bedad, there was four of us, but St. Patrick himself can't tell the name of the other! Now, it's myself that has it. Mike Finn was one, the two Crogans was two, myself was three, and—and, by my sowl, I think there was but three of us any how!"

SOME DECENCY LEFT.—In the celebrated "Pike County case," in Missouri, where the Methodist Episcopal Church North took forcible possession of a church belonging to the Church South, and where the County Judge ruled in favor of the Northern or usurping party, a decision has finally been obtained in the Supreme Court of the State, awarding the restitution of the property to its rightful claimants.

To be angry with a weak man is proof that you are not strong yourself.

A FIENDISH SPEECH.

Below we give a portion of a speech made by Congressman Julian of Indiana, in that State a short time ago. Let it be remembered that Mr. Julian is a representative man of his party; that he but utters their sentiments; and that they sustain him in the utterance;—and then, let readers consider for themselves if a restoration of the old Union feelings, of fraternity, harmony, unity and affection, can ever be possible while men like Julian are maintained in power. Madmen and fiends, or wretches hopelessly savage, give expression to such diabolical sentiments and desires as this malignant Congressman utters; no human being, with a spark of manly nature in his bosom, could or would use such language. He said:

Suppose you were to indict Jeff. Davis to-night as our fathers indicted old George III., the indictment might read about in this way: He has murdered 300,000 of your soldiers; mangled and maimed for life 300,000 more; he has duplicated these atrocities upon his own half of the Union and upon his own miserable followers; he has organized great conspiracies here in the North and in the Northwest, to lay the spine and blood the towns and villages, and cities and plantations of the whole loyal portion of the land; he has sought to introduce into the United States, and to nationalize on this continent, pestilence in the form of yellow fever, an enterprise which, had it succeeded, would have startled Heaven itself with the agony and sorrow it would have lavished upon the land; he has put to death by the slow torture of starvation in the rebel prisons 60,000 of your sons and brothers; he has been a party to the assassination of your martyred President; he has poisoned your wells, planted infernal machines in the tracks of his army; murdered your wounded soldiers; boiled the dead bodies of your boys in caldrons, and sawed up their bones into jewelry to decorate the God-forsaken bodies of the "first families" of Virginia women; he has hatched into life whole broods of villainies that are enough to make the devil turn pale at the spectacle.

He has done everything that a devil incarnate could do to let loose "the whole contagion of hell" and convert the earth into a grand carnival of demons.

But, gentlemen, we have caught him. By the providence of God, and through the vigilance of your soldiers, he is in your power to-day. Now I would indict him, and pay him the compliment of a decent trial by the forms of the law. I would convict him and then build a gallows, and then hang him in the name of God. [Applause.] Talk about mercy to Jeff. Davis! Why it is not in the dictionary. [Laughter.] It is like the Constitution in relation to the rebels who have sinned away their rights under it by treason. It has ceased to exist as to them. When you ask me to exercise mercy at the expense of justice I decline. I know nothing about mercy when you can only reach it by trampling justice under foot. I don't ask vengeance. Davis has committed treason, and the Constitution says the punishment of treason shall be death. In the name of half a million soldiers who have gone to the throne of God, as witnesses against "the deep damnation of their taking off;" in the name of your living soldiers; in the name of your republic, whose life has been put in deadly peril; in the name of the great future, whose fate to-day swings in the balance, depending on the example you make of treason, I demand the execution of Jeff. Davis. And inasmuch as the gallows is the symbol of infamy throughout the civilized world, I would give him the gallows, which is far too good for his neck. Not for all the honors and offices in this Government, would I spare him, if in my power. I should expect the ghosts of half a million soldiers would haunt my poor life to the grave.

And I would not stop with Davis. Why should I? There is old General Lee, as hungry for the gallows as Davis. [Applause.] He is running at large up and down the hills and valleys of Old Virginia as if nothing had happened; and lately I have heard that he has been offered the presidency of a college; going to turn missionary and schoolmaster, I suppose, to teach the young idea how to shoot. At the same time he is to write a history of the rebellion. Gentlemen, I would not have him write that history. I would have it written by a loyal man, and I would have him put in a chapter giving an account of the hanging of Lee as a traitor. [Cheers.] What right has Lee to be running at large, while the Government thus confesses that treason is no crime? What right has he to be any place, without repentance, except in the ninth, or lowest hell, where Dante says all traitors are found?

What right have you to cheat the Constitution out of his neck? I notice that Wirz, some days before he was hung, sent for a copy of *Baxter's Call to the Unconverted*. I would give Lee a copy of the same book, but I would let him be hung, and leave God to determine what should be done with his soul. [Applause.]

Nor would I stop with Lee. I would hang liberally while I had my hand in. I would dispose of a score or two of the most conspicuous leaders, not for vengeance, but to satisfy justice, and to make expensive the enterprise of treason in time to come. I wish we could hang them to the sky that stretches over us, so that all the nations of the earth might see the spectacle, and learn what it costs to set fire to a free Government like this. [Cheers.] If these men are not punished, and you allow the infernal poison to sift itself down into the general mind that treason is no crime, in a little while we shall be shaking hands with our dear Southern brethren, the Government will get back to its old rust, and another horrid war will be the harvest of our recreancy to our trust."

A rural editor was recently married, and previous to starting on his wedding tour, promised his readers that he would give them "a minute detail of all he saw and did." There would doubtless be a demand for a large extra edition of his paper.

Shreveport, La., journals come filled with accounts of outrages and murders perpetrated armed freedmen. Shooting men in the public highways is a frequent occurrence, and apparently nothing can be done to remedy the evil.

A BROTHERLY LETTER.

We are permitted to publish the following copy of a letter received by one of our subscribers from a brother in Missouri a short time ago. It painfully illustrates the savage effect of Abolition teachings:

STEWARTSVILLE, Sept. 16, 1863.

BROTHER:—With the greatest simplicity I employ a few of the passing moments in writing you a few lines in reply to yours of July 27th. We are well, but terrible mad from reading your letter. I look on you as being a low-lived rebel, which is four degrees worse than a darkey, in my estimation. Just such men as you we hang their carcases in the air to the first limb we come to; and if you were in this country and advocated the doctrine that you preach in your letter that we have just got, you would be hung before two hours; and in my opinion you have to be sly about talking that way in that country, unless they are all like you, black-hearted rebels.

I have been in the service of my country for three years, and I am not ashamed to own it; and I have been the means of hundreds of low-lived rebels meeting their doom, and departing from this world, meeting their father, which is the devil in hell, and I intend just as long as I live to keep sending them there just as fast as the Old Boy can fix a place to receive them, for I think that by this time he must be a getting considerably crowded, for there have been so many rebels met their fate.

I hope that you may get all right after a while, and that we may be together some day or other and breathe the free and equal air together, and in union strong together fight hosannah to our king. But as long as you advocate rebel doctrine we never can come together and be friendly, for to be exposed as much as I have on account of the low-lived rebels, it makes me mad for any person to plead for them. I have been as high as sixty days and nights after them, with only ten days rations, and no sleep exceeding two hours in the twenty-four all the whole time; and if it was in my power, it would do my soul good to sing the last one to the bottomless pits never to raise them out again.

You said that you wanted us to write, if we could write without having the negro in, and if we could not, you said that we need not trouble ourselves about writing. Now, that is not the way with me. I want you to write, and I want you to write like you cared something for a white man, and not so much for the negro.

While I was a soldiering, away from my father's here, I often lay on my bunk and studied about my relations, and especially you away in Oregon, and have wondered whether you were for the Union as it is, or for the Southern Confederacy, and would answer the question myself and say that you were for the Union undoubtedly—could not be for anything else; but behold, when I read a letter from you, you were against the very principles that I have been fighting for. Being as I haven't got room to express my opinions in full on this sheet I shall come to a close.

I wish you may change your sentiments, and if we never meet on this earth I hope to meet you in heaven, and unless you do change I am sure we never will meet in heaven, for there is no place for a rebel.

Your brother, * *

John Brown versus Washington.

A Western paper says: The report of the Washington Monument Association shows that during the last twelve months the popular contributions have reached the extraordinary amount of $11. At first sight this may seem ridiculously insignificant as the contribution of a nation towards a monument for Washington; but after-reflection will convince any one that this is a royal amount, considering the people by whom it was given.

The fact is that Washington has "played out" among a majority in the North. When John Brown made his appearance with his wagon load of pikes and rifles, and had shot two or three people, at Harper's Ferry, Wasnington sank into insignificance, much as stars disappear when the sun rises. In addition to other reasons why Washington has sunk so low that he is estimated at only $11 per annum in depreciated currency, is that he owned niggers. The conditions of things have much changed since his time. Then it was respectable to own negroes; now it is *the* thing, according to New England fashionables and the elegant Tilton, of the Independent, to be owned by a negro.

If a man has a negro master, and will work hard for him, and is willing to give up his own manhood in his master's service; and is disposed to give him country, time, life, everything, then is he a modern patriot of the loftiest character. If Washington had been the obedient chattel of some full-blooded African, and for his sake had fought the battles of the revolution, had frozen at Valley Forge, and bled at Yorktown, then would the present generation have erected him a monument higher than the tower of Babel.

John Brown put on the collar of his negro master and marched gallantly to death via Harper's Ferry. Start two subscription papers in the North, one for a monument to George Washington, and the other to the illiterate old reprobate who was hanged for murder in Virginia, and the latter would get a hundred dollars as often as the former would get a cent.

The Sentiment of the South.

Judge Bingham of La Grange, Georgia, who was a candidate for Congress, thus expresses himself in regard to the test oath:

The people of these counties know the sentiments I entertain in regard to the restoration of the civil authority of the State to the exercise of their functions. I have no concealments to make on this important subject. Speaking about it, before I had any expectation of becoming a candidate for your suffrages in this election, I used the following language:

"The Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen the right to personal liberty, personal security and private property; and, being the organic law, it is binding alike upon the President, the Congress and all."

My views have not changed since they were thus expressed. The war is over. The occupation of the soldier is gone. Let the American Constitution resume its sway alike over us all, in all parts of the country. The civil walks of life should not be blocked up with the fading relics of strife; nor should the irregular tribunals of the camp be permitted to domicil themselves in peaceful valleys.

I opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union; but, I nevertheless *regret to see that we have a candidate for Congress in this District who commends himself by saying he thinks he can take the Test Oath to which he specially refers. Speaking for myself, I am not ready to write Traitor over the graves of the honored dead. I would not, if I could, thus insult the survivors of the recent severe conflict of arms;*

Pope Pius IX., who is seventy-three years old, reached the nineteenth year of his pontificate on the 16th of September. Of the two hundred and fifty nine Popes recognized by the Catholic Church, eight alone have worn the tiara as long as Pius IX.

[From the Chicago Times.]

SUFFERING AS A BASE OF SUFFRAGE.

A New England newspaper in discussing what the nation has done for the negro, uses the following language:

What has the nation done for the negro, that it should so complacently contemplate its work, and "not feel called upon just now to do much more?" It has suffered the negro to be enslaved for nearly 90 years, and while boasting that this was the land of freedom and equal rights, it has suffered its national capital to be disgraced during all that time by the auction blocks and slave pens of the barbarous institution. For nearly 90 years it never by any National act recognized the freedom of the negro, or even admitted his manhood. For nearly 90 years the greed of gain and the shackles of commerce have bound the nation, and made it the servant of slavery.

There are many honest people in New England and elsewhere—zealots who range themselves under the flag of Wendell Phillips—who, in their intense anxiety to do something for the negro, to compensate him for his century of servitude, overlook everything which lies between the present condition of the country and the end which they so ardently desire. These people believe citizenship and all its benefits to be the right of the negro as an offset to his slavery.

Waiving all discussion as to the right of the General Government to extend suffrage to the negroes of the various States, let us look at the matter simply with reference to the rights and the qualifications of the negro for suffrage. Included in the latter will, as a matter of course, be the interests of the other classes composing this nation.

The right of the negro to political equality is based upon his suffering as a slave. It is claimed for him as a compensation, a something which the nation owes him for so long holding him in bondage. It is an extremely doubtful logic which makes the right to vote a reward for undeserved suffering. Why the right of suffrage in such a case, any more than a quarter-section of land, or a house and lot in some valuable locality?

But has the negro earned any great reward by his endurance of slavery? As good a way as any to settle this question would be to compare the 4,000,000 freedmen in this country with the condition of a like number of their own countrymen in Africa. If it be suffering for 4,000,000 Africans not to be eating their own children; not to be engaged in devil-worship; not to be ceaselessly waging cruel and sanguinary wars; not to be sunk to the very lowest depths of ignorance, cruelty and barbarism, then have our freedmen suffered. If it be suffering for those 4,000,000 men to find themselves away from their savage homes, to find themselves possessed of a knowledge of Christianity, of habits of industry, of an appreciation of the family relation, and of the elements of civilization, then their suffering is of the severest kind. But if all this be not suffering; if it be a blessing to the negro; if it have elevated him and conferred upon him the inestimable gift of Christianity,—then do we fail to see the "reward" to which he is entitled. His condition as a slave has secured his elevation as a man. To-day Christianity should credit American slavery for 4,000,000 converts; and who, without American slavery, would have been in Africa, wallowing in the mire of barbarism. Thus much for reward. In the civilization and Christianization of the American negro, is found, a dozen times over, compensation for his servitude.

Having shown that the negro is already in receipt of his reward for his century of slavery, we might appropriately drop the further discussion of the matter. But allusion will be made to the second division of the question. It might be admitted that a political equality is a reward for suffering; and it might further be admitted that the negro had earned a right to this reward; and then it should be withheld, because of his lack of qualifications. Immeasurably as is the negro of this country removed from his original barbarism, he is still far behind the average intelligence required to handle the ballot. Put the ballot in the hands of the Southern negro, and it would simply add to the power of demagogues. The vote of the negro would not represent his interests, but simply the wishes of some superior mind.

The nation has already done all it can for the negro. It has accumulated a monstrous debt, sacrificed a million of lives, and deranged its industry to an extent which half a century will not repair. It has given the negro freedom, and that is all that he can at present appreciate and use with safety to others. If he would have more, let him earn his right to and show his fitness for it. Then the nation may accord him privileges which it now wisely, both for its own sake and that of the negro, is compelled to withhold.

LIBEL SUIT.—Gerritt Smith has commenced suit for libel against the Chicago Tribune for saying that he feigned insanity at the time of the John Brown trial, to escape responsibility, and that he kept up the pretense until after Lincoln was inaugurated. He had better own up to being insane, and escape the infamy of reputed association or sympathy with old Brown.

ONE GOOD ACT.—President Johnson has removed the interdict which Stanton imposed upon the Protestant Episcopal clergy of Alabama, and now they are permitted to peacefully pursue their sacred duties.

There are four million Roman Catholics in the United States. They have 102 orphan asylums, where they educate some 7,000 orphans, and have over 100 benevolent and charitable societies, and 28 hospitals. They have also 97 library institutes for young men; 212 female academies, and 303 free schools for 27,940 males, and 327 schools for 27,671 females.

The Cincinnati Gazette abuses, and the Washington Chronicle copies the abuse of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, for delivering a lecture upon the Bible in aid of a new Lutheran Church of Dayton, whose pastor was dismissed from his old Society for voting for Mr. Vallandigham—his friend, pastor and neighbor—for Governor. And this is called a "Christian age."

A Saratoga fashion gossipper says: Girls none too young to be in the nursery, make their three and four toilettes per day. To which the Boston Post adds, "The little babies change oftener."

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Sin has a great many tools, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.

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