

THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 1.

ALBANY, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

NO. 43.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
IN ALBANY, LINN COUNTY, OGN.
JAS. O'MEARA,
PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

Office—The One Story Building on the
Street running from the River by the
Court House, East Side, Two Blocks
South of the Main Business Street.

TERMS:

FOR SUBSCRIPTION: ADV.
One Copy for One Year - - - \$2
Five Copies for Six Months - - - \$1
Payment to be made in advance in every
case. The Paper will not be sent to any address
unless the name and the terms for which it shall be
sent be paid for. No departure will be made
from these terms in any case.

FOR ADVERTISING:
For One Square of Ten Lines or
Less One Insertion - - - \$3
For Each Subsequent Insertion - - - 1
For One Square of Ten Lines or
Less One Insertion from the
States of Kentucky, Half Yearly and
Yearly Advertisements, and upon all Kentucky
Advertisements, will be made.

GENERAL NOTICE:
Correspondents writing over assumed signatures
or anonymously, must make known their proper
names to the Editor, or no attention will be given
to their communications.

All Letters and Communications, whether on
business or for publication, should be addressed to
the Editor.

ORANOR & HELM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
ALBANY, OREGON.

J. QUINN THORNTON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Will practice in the Superior and Inferior
Courts of Oregon.

MURLAT & MCKENNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
OREGON CITY.

A. F. WHEELER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Albany, Oregon.

DR. G. W. GRAY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Linn County, Oregon.

ASSAYING!
E. W. TRACY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO TRACY & KING),
ASSAYERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOLD DUST, LEGAL TENDERS, ETC.
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND
SOLD.

PARRISH & HOLMAN
PORTLAND, OGN.
Real Estate, Commercial and
Stock Brokers.

GOLDSMITH BROS.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
MILITARY GOODS,
CLOCKS, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN FERGUSON,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Will attend to all business
connected with the
STATE TREASURY, WAR, NAVY AND POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED!
The new and improved
MILITARY GOODS.

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

We take the following extracts from an
able speech delivered in the U. S. House
of Representatives on the 12th of January
last by Hon. John W. Chandler of
New York.

Yet, sir, I maintain that this
is, nevertheless, a white man's govern-
ment; the dominion is his own, in emu-
lation of the models reared by our race,
to mark their progress and prompt a noble
imitation, found strewn along the high-
way of history, like the monuments of
Roman heroes left along the Latio way to
rouse their countrymen to deeds of daring
conquest; models for which we look in
vain in the fetich worship of the African,
or in the bloody rites of the King of Da-
homey and his British Amazons, or in the
merciless atrocities of the Peruvian, or
in the crude code of the cruel Troquois
or of the wandering Comanche. Al-
though the enjoyment of the benefits of
our institutions may be open to all men,
still the dominion belongs to the white
man alone. It is his government, to be
preserved for his posterity in its purity,
and administered with toleration and jus-
tice to all races of men who may find a
home among us. There is no obligation
upon us to surrender the government into
other hands, nor is there any call upon
us to share the honors of government
with any other race whom we may, from
motives of policy, philanthropy, or jus-
tice, befriend, protect, or release from
slavery.

The fact that all but the white male
citizens are excluded from voting in the
municipal affairs of this District, the Seat
of Government, is a crowning proof, first,
that this is a white man's government,
and, second, that there is a ruling race
recognized in the practice of that govern-
ment. The history of the civilization
now established in this country, which
has its centre here, proclaims the proof.
The language and customs of our people
proclaim it. The laws, written and un-
written proclaim it. The organization of
our government proclaims it. The ad-
mission of foreign immigrants of the same
race to the same rights as those of the
original settlers in the different sections
of the Southern and Western States,
and the Indian in voting in many of the
States of the Union, proclaim it. Our
literature, arts and science proclaim it
in the names of the illustrious men who
grace those departments.

This national capital and the beautiful
works which adorn it within and without
bear testimony to the identity of a Euro-
pean and American art, to the homogen-
ousness of the white race, as well as to
the close and unbroken connection be-
tween European and American history—
the record of the white race exclusively.
On the majestic and graceful colonnade at
the main entrance of this capitol, the
work of the Italian Persico stands oppo-
site that of Greenough of Massachusetts.
Over the entrance to the Senate, the
great work of Crawford, the son of an
Irishman, tells in marble the story of
American civilization—how American
liberty crosses with laurel the white sons
of her race, while the "feather-cinctured"
savage mourns over the grave of his
people and the desolation of his hunting
grounds. Hung at the very portals of
this chamber by the genius of Rogers,
of New York, the "Dying Hero" is the
tale of suffering and disappointment
which Columbus endured before his in-
spiration found utterance in the glad cry
of "Land ahead!" on the coast of San
Salvador! Then "westward, ho!" came
the rush of eastern men, until the poet
wrote out the sublime drama of a dis-
tributed race, and foretold our Union, and
its bright, happy and noble power.

"There shall be sung another golden age,
The tale of a brave and noble deed,
Not such as Europe boasts in her song,
Such as the brave and noble deed,
Whence the first footsteps of the way."
The drama is permitted, and at the cost
of the American people, has recorded the
last great scene of this heroic play, and
the rich sunset of the Pacific coast at the
Golden Gate marks on your walls the
limit of the white man's dominion over
the flag of this Union in the West. No
Negro may run in a parallel line with
this continent in rivalry for this domi-
nion. Would that it had the spirit, cour-
age and tenacity of will to emigrate.
I would not mar his plan nor hinder his
art. But the artist, with the happy
humility of his nation, has introduced
a negro into this great picture—the happy,
humble companion of the white man's
progress, carrying his fiddle to cheer them
on their way.

The decorations of this chamber, the
roof embellished with American heraldry,
and every panel of the rotunda rich in
the record of great things done by white
men—sometimes painted by the hand of
a native artist, sometimes sculptured by
the chisel of the European—all relate the
same unvarying fact, that this is a white
man's government. The Indian, as he
has often been our equal in war, some-
times shares the glories of our triumphs,
yields to the wisdom of Penn, or rescues
the sturdy seaman from death to proffer
him a bribe—the negro never.

The same story everywhere reveals the
proud deeds of our common ancestry as a
white race upon these walls, from pinacle
to pinacle, from the fair home of his
ancestors, the white man's sole claim to
rule, and of his will and strength to do
so. "This is all by master-workmen, who
"billed better than they knew" in estab-
lishing the right of every working man
of their race to have, hold and enjoy ex-
clusively for themselves and their heirs
forever, this tithe of individual liberty,
democratic-representative government,
and universal suffrage. The speaking on
the wall tells this truth to all people,
and he who spurns the lesson it teaches
deserves the vengeance and the brand of
shame truth bestows on financial injustice
and falsehood. Sir, I deem the ballot,
the bayonet, the steam engine, and the

press, the powers of the nineteenth cen-
tury. Of these the ballot is the most typi-
cal of democratic liberty and strength.
I claim it as such for the white race
against all the world; and jealously and
zealously will I contend for its exclusive
use.

Mr. Speaker, the statesmen of the rev-
olutionary era were not philanthropist,
abolitionists nor negro suffrage men.
They were practical representatives of the
white democracy which fought out the
seven years' war by themselves and for
themselves, to establish a white man's
democratic representative government to
be perpetuated in this Union. They were
practical politicians, dealing with every
difficulty with shrewd policy and admir-
able tact. They mastered every obstacle
with hard, sound common sense. They
were not abstractionists as a body, and
left abstractions to the few fine writers
and publicists among them. They knew
what the inalienable rights of men were,
but they never surrendered the material
advantage of slave labor to the inalien-
able right of the negro. Why? Because
they knew by stern experience that the
negro did not himself know what his in-
alienable rights were. He had no political
knowledge nor spirit of independence as a
race. In the view of the Statesmen who
won from the throne of Great Britain by
hard blows, and indomitable courage, and
a French alliance, was something else
than an abstract idea—it was a very mat-
terial thing indeed; something to suffer
long and keenly for, to die for; some-
thing to claim for one's self against king-
ly power with the sword of a hero, and to
maintain when won with the peace of a
genius, the grace of a wit, the skill of a
statesman, and the profound learning of a
jurist. They knew all this from experi-
ence. All their wit and wisdom and
skill united to devise the laws regulating
slavery. Those laws exclude the negro
and recognize him as a slave. Yet the
negro had fought under the eye of Wash-
ington, beside the heroes whose blood was
shed for the common weal of white and
black men in the struggle for independ-
ence.

(It white democracy) is not a thing of
today nor of yesterday, but belongs to
the history of our race, not only on this
continent, but throughout the world, long
before. Democracy in Europe and de-
mocracy in America may be identical in
practice, but not equal in their develop-
ment, but their origin is one and the
same, and can be traced by the annals of
our race running through all the eras of
our civilization, from the Germanic tribes,
from the Gothic hordes, from the Italian
Republics, from the Saxon, the Gaul and
the Celt, down to the period of the he-
gira of the people to America. In the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries, the white race
in the arms of an apothecary, who has
paid a license of a hundred pounds for
the privilege of putting him to death. His
whole property is then immediately
taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Beside the
probate, large fees are demanded for
burying him in the chancel; his virtues
are handed down to posterity on tax-
ation, and he is then interred to his
father's tomb to be taxed no more. In addition
to all this, the habit of dealing with
large sums will make the Government
avaricious and profuse; and the system
itself will infallibly generate the vermine
of spies and informers, and a still more
pestilential race of political tools and re-
tainers, while the most odious dis-
crimination, while the most odious dis-
crimination which collecting of this splendid
revenue will throw into the hands of gov-
ernment, will invest it with so vast an in-
fluence, and hold out such means and
temptations to corruption, as all the vir-
tue and public spirit, even of Republicans,
will be unable to resist.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.—The
New York Times' conservative Republi-
can organ of marked ability, very justly
remarks: "The country will not forget
that the critical period through which we
are passing, is the result, not of the Presi-
dent's caprice, obstinacy, or ambition,
but of the disposition of Radicals to force
through legislation looking to the estab-
lishment of negro supremacy in the South-
ern States. The difference that exists
between the President and Congress, have
their origin in theories at variance with
the Constitution, and utterly incompati-
ble with the perpetuity of the Union.
The responsibility, whatever it may
amount to, attaches not to the President,
but to those who are willing to concede every-
thing but his sense of constitutionality, but
who insist upon having their own
way in Congress, regardless of the conse-
quences." Clearly and plainly stated.
Let the people remember that Republic-
an members of Congress, knowing the
designs of the Radicals, boldly declares
that they are legislating for the "estab-
lishment of negro supremacy in the South-
ern States."

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—Even the Radicals
are coming to the conclusion that the negro
is an expensive luxury. The New York
Tribune says the taxes in this country are
heavier than are or ever were borne by any
other thirty millions of people. Including
National, State and Municipal taxes, they
amount to just \$20 a year for each man,
woman and child—enough to bankrupt the
most prosperous people. Five years ago
they did not amount to one-tenth of that
sum. And this has all been incurred for the
benefit of the negro. Taking all this into
account, with the enormous expenditure of
life and treasure made for his benefit, they
conclude that we have done
and sacrificed quite as much for the negro
as justice or humanity requires. It is time
now to do something for the white man.
He has been victimized too much for the
benefit of the negro and Radical Govern-
ment swindlers.

The London Times announces that Mr.
Peabody, the American banker, has in-
creased his previous munificent donation
for the benefit of the London poor by
another hundred thousand dollars—making
a total of a quarter of a million pounds
sterling. The Times says the amount of
the gift, though not perhaps the most
admirable characteristic, is of itself suffi-
cient to render any expression of grati-
tude insignificant.

around these halls cluster the proud
associates of the American people.
They seem almost dead in their eyes.
No hostile force of foreign or domestic
traitor has dared them in triumph.
Above it floats the flag, the emblem of our
Union. That Union is the emblem of the
triumph of the white race. That race
rules by the ballot. Shall we surrender
the ballot, the emblem of our sovereignty;
the flag, the emblem of our Union;
the Union, the emblem of our national glory,
that they may become the badges of our
weakness and the trophies of another
race? Never, sir!—never, never!

SYDNEY SMITH ON AMERICAN TAXES.

Sydney Smith, in the Edinburgh Re-
view, January, 1820, contributed an un-
usual thing for a British writer—in the
kindest spirit to this country. He says:
"We can inform you that we are not
of the inevitable consequences of being too
fond of glory—Taxes upon every article
which enters into the mouth, or cov-
ers the back, or is placed under the feet
—taxes upon everything which it is possi-
ble to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—
taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion
—taxes upon everything on earth, and the
waters under the earth—upon everything
that comes from abroad, or is grown at
home—taxes on the raw material taxes
on every fresh value that is added to it
by the industry of man—taxes on the
same which peppers man's appetite, and
the drug which restores him to health—
on the amine which decorates the judge,
and the rope which hangs the criminal—
on the brass nail of the coffin, and the
board, couchant, or byant, we must pay
The school-boy whips his taxed top—the
barber's youth mangles his taxed horse,
with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and
the dying Englishman, pouring his taxed
medicines, which has paid 7 per cent, in-
to a spoon that has paid 15 per cent, in-
to a glass which has paid 25 per cent, in-
to the arms of an apothecary, who has
paid a license of a hundred pounds for
the privilege of putting him to death. His
whole property is then immediately
taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Beside the
probate, large fees are demanded for
burying him in the chancel; his virtues
are handed down to posterity on tax-
ation, and he is then interred to his
father's tomb to be taxed no more. In addition
to all this, the habit of dealing with
large sums will make the Government
avaricious and profuse; and the system
itself will infallibly generate the vermine
of spies and informers, and a still more
pestilential race of political tools and re-
tainers, while the most odious dis-
crimination, while the most odious dis-
crimination which collecting of this splendid
revenue will throw into the hands of gov-
ernment, will invest it with so vast an in-
fluence, and hold out such means and
temptations to corruption, as all the vir-
tue and public spirit, even of Republicans,
will be unable to resist."

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The Radicals now proclaim the doctrine of
State Sovereignty a treasonable heresy. We
show below what the very men who are first
in this declaration said on the subject
six years ago:

Senator Henry Wilson's record on this
subject is clear and emphatic. In a letter
which he wrote February 19, 1855, to Ves-
pasian Ellis, he said:
I fully recognize the doctrine of State
Rights in its application to slavery as well
as to any other matter of public concern.
The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of
1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set
forth that doctrine.

In a debate in the United States Senate
a bill to protect officers acting under author-
ity of the United States, February 23, 1855,
(see app. Glob., vol. 21, 2d sess., 33 Con-
gress, page 233.) Mr. Wilson said:
I recognize the doctrine of State Rights
in its application to slavery as well as to
other matters of public concern. I will
not fight by side with my Democratic
friends in vindication of the Virginia and
Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99, which
they have endorsed.

Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, in the same
debate (see same book, page 213) said:
I am one of those who at all times believe
in the wisdom, the constitutionality, and the
propriety of the Virginia and Kentucky
Resolutions of 1798-'99. I ground myself
upon these resolutions, and standing upon
them I pronounce this bill as a violation not
only of the spirit of the resolutions, but as
an attempt to trample upon the rights of the
States.

Again, at page 214 he says:
Who is to be the judge of the violations of
the Constitution of the United States by the
enactment of a law? Who is the final ar-
bitrator in the case? Who is to be the
judge of their own right? Who, sir, to yield
point is to yield up all the rights of the
States and to consolidate this Government
into a general despotism.

Again, in one of these Senators said:
Legislatures everywhere are preparing for
a legal and constitutional resistance. Any-
where, the States of Wisconsin has taught you
a lesson, and it is only an incident one.
I tell the Senator that my State
believed it unconstitutional, and that under
the old Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
States must not only be a judge of that, but
of the remedy in such a case.

In the subsequent Congress Senator Ben
Wade made another well-studied and care-
fully prepared speech, in the course of which
he said:
But Southern gentlemen stand here, and
in almost all of their speeches, speak of
the dissolution of the Union as an element
of their policy. They are, in fact, in a
condemnation on their part that they per-
mitted the Union to stand at all. If they do
not feel interested in upholding this Union
it is not their duty to uphold it. They
endanger their institutions to such an ex-
tent that they cannot feel secure under it—
if their interests are violently assailed by
means of the Union—I am not one of those
who expect that they will long continue to
live. I am not one of those who would
ask them to continue in such a Union. It
would be doing violence to the platform of
the Union, which is a laborer's Union, and
which has adopted the old Declaration of Independence
as the basis of our political movement
which declares that any people, when their
Government ceases to protect their rights,
they have the right to alter, amend, or
abolish it. I believe that the principles of
the Union are not to be sacrificed to the
principles of the Government. I believe that
the principles of the Government are not to
be sacrificed to the principles of the Union.
I believe that the principles of the Union
are not to be sacrificed to the principles of
the Government. I believe that the prin-
ciples of the Government are not to be
sacrificed to the principles of the Union.
I believe that the principles of the Union
are not to be sacrificed to the principles of
the Government. I believe that the prin-
ciples of the Government are not to be
sacrificed to the principles of the Union.

INFLUENCE OF OUR CURRENCY UPON THE LABORING MASSES.

On no class of the community do the
vicissitudes of trade, produced by a fluctu-
ating currency, operate so oppressively as
upon the laboring masses. Their wages
are the last to rise when trade prospers,
and the first to fall when it is depressed.
The real value of the wages they receive,
consists not in the nominal price, but in
the value of the price. They may receive
great nominal wages, and find their labor
unprofitable. To illustrate—if a man re-
ceives twelve dollars a week under a pa-
per currency, as the wages of his labor,
and it costs him twelve dollars a week to
support himself in consequence of an
enhanced price produced by that currency,
it is clear that his industry is not so well
rewarded as it would be if he received ten
dollars of a specie currency, and was ob-
liged to expend only eight of it to sustain
his existence.

All the protection the laboring classes
ask of the Government is to give them a
currency that shall be sound and stable,
for then they know, that since money is
the measure of the value of their labor,
they are sure their industry will receive
its just compensation. They know that
they shall not be obliged, as they now
are, to pay enhanced prices for the neces-
saries of life, as the currency is progress-
ing in a course of inflation, while their
own wages remain stationary, or lag slug-
gishly up the account, and that they shall
not be paid down by contractions of the
currency and be obliged to receive de-
creasing wages, while they continue the
payment of prices that submit slowly to
the power of depression. The laboring
men of this country have not been unin-
terested witnesses of the action of our
system of paper money for the last four
years. They have seen it expanding and
contracting, the currency, raising and
lowering the prices of all vendible com-
modities, and elevating or depressing the
wages of labor at its pleasure; over-task-
ing industry, with its demands when mon-
ey is plenty, and subverting it when it is
scarce; concentrating in the hands of the
one hundredth and fiftieth part of the
population of the country, and eight
parts of its whole wealth; enabling, by
the power of monopoly, the privileged few,
without labor, to amass fortunes at the
expense of the unprivileged many. These
things the laboring men have seen; and
more than all, they have felt the mighty
power of the system to draw off, into the
capacious reservoirs of associated wealth,
almost all the means of their industry.
They now begin to feel the solemn truth
of the declaration once made by Mr.
Webster: "That of all contrivances for
cheating the laboring classes of mankind,
none have been more effectual than that
which deludes them with paper money.
It is the most effectual of inventions to
fortify the rich man's field by the sweat
of the poor man's brow."—[New York
News.

A MODERN DESTRUCTIONIST.—Hon.
William Higby, a member of Congress
from this State, is a model reconstruction-
ist, and out-radicals all the Radicals of
the land in his views. He has no right
to a seat in Congress, and he has no
right to a seat in Congress, and he has no
right to a seat in Congress. Let it
be thought we misrepresent the hon-
orable gentleman, we will particularize
more fully. It is made the duty of Con-
gress to see that each State is protected
in a republican form of government; and
generally conceded that a State which
has not a republican form of government
is not entitled to a representation in Con-
gress. The Civil Rights bill makes all
native-born negroes, as well as white,
Chinese, etc., citizens of the United
States. The Hon. Higby declares that
no State "Constitution is a Republic in
form which excludes any portion of its
citizens" from the ballot-box. Massa-
chusetts has not a republican
form of government because she ex-
cludes from the ballot-box all citizens who
cannot read and write; Pennsylvania has
not a republican form of government be-
cause she excludes from the ballot-box
all citizens who are black, and all white
citizens who have not paid a certain tax;
California has not a republican form of
government because she excludes from
the ballot-box all citizens who are black,
and all white citizens who have not paid
a certain tax; and so on. In short, none
of the States have a republican form of
government, for on one pretext or another
all exclude from the ballot-box some
portions of the citizens of the country,
by making other tests that of citi-
zenship the test of suffrage; and there-
fore none of the States are entitled to a
representation in Congress. To set con-
sistently with his own doctrines and pre-
cepts, Higby should move for his own ex-
pulsion from the House, on the ground
that California, not having a republican
form of government, is not entitled to a
representation there. By the way, many
people are so uncharitable as to think that,
whether entitled to representation or not,
this State, with one or two exceptions, is
very badly represented in Congress. She
certainly is very badly represented by
men who, in effect, contends that she is
not entitled to representation.—[S. F. Call.

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world
will make a man feel badly, except pinch-
ing his fingers in the crack of a door, it
is an uncharitable man. No man
ever fails to think less of himself after it
than before. It degrades him in the eyes
of others, and, what is worse, blunts his
sensibilities on the one hand and increases
the power of passionate irritability on the
other. The truth is the more peaceably
and quietly we get on, the better for our
neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the
better course is if a man chatters you quit
dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit
his company; and if he slanders you, take
care to live so that nobody will believe
him. No matter who he is, or how he
misuses you, the wisest way is to let him
go; for there is nothing better than
this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing
with the wrongs we meet with.

A Radical's Description of the President.

The Hon. John D. Baldwin, Member
of Congress from Massachusetts, and he
describes of Andrew Johnson and
his late speech. Baldwin is of the Sum-
ner-Stevens stripe in politics.

What the President said is
before the country. How he said it, my
poor words may fail to tell. For the first
time I stood near and looked closely on
the man. In the course of an eventful
life I have seen many men of wilful
power and force, but never before have I
looked on one so thoroughly embodying
the evil spirit of revolution. It will not
do to underrate Mr. Johnson. He is ter-
ribly in earnest and withal most vin-
dictively cool. A thoroughly paced dem-
agogue, his inconsequential logic, his ego-
tism, his repetitions, his thorough belief
in himself, and his popularity, are all el-
ements of strength when he faces such
assaults as were arrayed about him
yesterday. Andrew Johnson is an able
man; how able, I never realized till yes-
terday. All results are involved in his
policy. Had he a Cabinet as able and as
desperate, the dire results which the near
future would bring could hardly be named
now. We stand on the verge of free
strife, to meet which the country should
gather its strength and gird up its loins.
This man is no weak Buchanan, and he
means to crush Congress or be crushed.

Mr. Johnson is a man of stalwart mould.
Just above middle stature, he is so broad
shouldered, firm set, and deep chested, as
almost to seem below it. He has a large
head. It is a compact home for his fiery
will and brain. His face is marked, strong
oval outline, powerful under jaw, well
defined but rather sharp chin; a wide,
straight mouth, full flexible lips, skin
scarce in texture but firm, complexion
swarthy, hair coarse black, streaked with
gray, a nose small at the root, but full
and large at the nostrils, which expand
and lift as he speaks, broad roomy fore-
head, beaming bushy eyebrows, bene-
volent which are a pair of the coldest, hazel
gray eyes I ever saw in a human face,
and meant to bring about certain results.
His voice is clear, harsh, powerful and
penetrating. When he seems speaking
with most excitement, he is evidently the
coolest man in the world. I watched him
with the awakened interest of one who
felt the magnitude of the crisis the speak-
ing was creating, and am convinced that
all he said was weighed and measured,
and meant to bring about certain results.
When the tumult of applause which greet-
ed his strongest denunciation and most
violent attack was surging around, those
cold eyes and that crafty smile could be
seen calculating the entire scene and its
accessories.

The President and Language Suggestive of his Assassination.

The Chicago Republican, (Rad.) in
alluding to that portion of the President's
speech, in which he declares the speeches
of Sumner, Stevens and Phillips are sug-
gestive of assassination, says: "Mr. John-
son may dismiss his fears; he has passed
the point of danger." * * * * * "Go to
Spain that moves men to strive for the
protection of the poor, the lowly, and the
weak; it is the spirit that incites the
murder." History denies the truth of the
last paragraph quoted. It was the class,
who professed to be actuated by that very
spirit, in the French Revolution, that
committed the atrocious murders of that
memorable period. They were the fanatics
and the pretenders who aimed at
power, not those who did the bloody work
—and all for the protection of the poor,
the lowly and the weak, as they professed.

With Sumner declaring the President
"an obstacle to be removed," Thad.
Stevens denouncing him as an "assurper,"
Wade proclaiming him "a rebel at heart,"
Phillips associating his name with Burr
and Arnold, and the New York Tribune
calling him "dictator," what other con-
clusion could the President arrive at than
that such suggestions were suggestive, and
intended to be provocative of assassina-
tion? Simply because the President pre-
ferred his way of preserving the Union
and restoring harmony, to that of these
men who denounced him. That was the
whole of it. He was not aiming at power
for himself. He was refusing power—
despotic power that Congress was forcing
on him.

WHY THE NEGRO WAS HUNG.—The
Knockville (East Tennessee) Whig, in
speaking of the late lynching of a negro
in that place, who had murdered an old
Union man, Colonel Dyer, says:

It was not until two hours after the
murder of Colonel Dyer that there was
any appearance of a mob or purpose to
mob the murderer guard; and not then,
until it was known that he was not under
arrest, and it was currently reported and
believed throughout the city that the
negro would escape. The fact known to
the people that two or three citizens had
been murdered in East Tennessee by
colored soldiers, without provocation, and
that the murderers escaped unpunished;
created the belief that such would be the
case. In fact, when the mob collected at
Captain Abbill's office and demanded the
negro, this officer told them that he had
instructed the negro to get out of the way.
When the mob learned this they menaced
Captain Abbill with threats of hanging,
on the charge that he was accessory to
the escape. They then demanded that
Captain Abbill should seek him. This
he left them to do with persons who went
with him, but returned with the informa-
tion that his search was in vain. The
mob then hunted up the negro and hung
him.

Boswell complained to Johnson that the
noise of the company the day before made
his head ache. "No, sir, it was not the
noise that made your head ache; it was
the sense we put in it," said Johnson.
"Has sense the effect upon the head?"
inquired Boswell. "Yes, sir," was the
reply, "on heads that are not used to it."