THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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OFFICE—In Norcross' Brick Building, up-stairs, Albany, Oregon. au4

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SURGEON DENTIST, ALBANY, OGN.

Performs all operations in the line of DENTISTRY in the most PERFECT and IMPROVED manner. Persons desiring artificial teeth would do well to give him a call. Office up-stairs in Foster's brick. Residence corner of Second and Baker streets. au25-1y

I. O. O. F.

ALBANY LODGE, NO. 4.

The Regular Meetings of Albany Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are held at their Hall in Norcross' Building, Albany, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the N. G. au4-1y

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Particular Attention given to Land Claims and Land Titles.

Oregon City, Ogn., Dec. 20, 1865.

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ANDREW GILGRIEST.

Florist, Botanist, Gardener,

Orders left at the Eagle Hotel, Albany, will be punctually attended to.

☞ Will attend to orders in the country, or will garden on shares.

Albany, April 14, 1866.

A. F. WHEELER,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Albany, Oregon.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO THE writing and taking acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, and Powers of Attorney. Also, Depositions, Affidavits, &c., &c.

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Albany, January 27, 1866.

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Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

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PORTLAND, OGN.

Real Estate, Commercial and Stock Brokers,

AND

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OFFICE—No. 80 Pioneer Block, Front Street. Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

JOHN FERGUSON,

(OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,)

Will attend in person to the

Prosecution of Claims Arising in Oregon and California,

And to the Settlement of Accounts with the

STATE, TREASURY, WAR, NAVY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

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Persons having business can have it promptly attended to, and obtain information from time to time, if desired.

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PACIFIC HOTEL,

J. B. SPRENGER, - - Proprietor.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED, LARGE, COMmodious and well furnished house is maintained as a

First-Class Interior Hotel,

For the entertainment of regular boarders and transient guests.

The house was almost entirely re-built last year and thoroughly re-furnished with NEW BEDS Bedding and Furniture.

THE TABLE

Is provided with every substantial and rare treat of the seasons.

THE ROOMS

Are Commodious and well ventilated. Prompt and careful attendance is assured to guests.

The California Stage Company's mail coaches come to and go from the Hotel. Charges moderate.

Albany, August 14th, 1865. aug14tf

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Fears and Purposes of the Radical Leaders—The Union Party and the Philadelphia Convention—Letter from the Hon. H. J. Raymond.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

Political panics are quite as mischievous in their way as panics in an army.—Parties are demoralized, and sometimes routed by the apprehension of dangers that prove to have been wholly imaginary. Sometimes, too, these fears create the dangers they dread, and thus fulfill their own predictions. The Union party in Congress is just now experiencing a panic of more than usual severity, and its action under the circumstances does more credit to its zeal than to its discretion.—You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition, now under custody of the General Government, be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended by those who secured its passage as the first step toward preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of deal in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President, and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed.—He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force; that he means to disperse the present Congress on its re-assembling in December, if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never re-assemble unless the Southern members were admitted, in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remak of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the 40th Congress in extra or regular session; and this determination is avowed. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States is the initial step to its execution.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be sectional, as was the last; it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence.

That the extreme Radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slighest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1861, how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great natien into war.

The Philadelphia Convention is another source of panic to the Union party. By the Radicals of whom I have spoken, it is regarded as intended to pave the way for bringing Northern Democrats and Southern rebels into close concert of action under the protection of the President, at the opening of the next Congress, for the purposes referred to above. And by nearly the whole Union party, as represented here, it is believed that the object is to break up the Union organization and form a new party, which shall embrace Northern Democrats, Southern rebels, and such portions of the Union party as may be detached from the old organization. It seems to be overlooked that the Convention is called simply for consultation; that it is not proposed to make nominations for any office, to organize any new party, or to interfere in any way with existing political parties. Any one or all of these things may be done by the Convention—but none of them are embraced or proposed in the call for it. Those who may do them in Convention, or support them which done, will of course be responsible for their action. If the Convention should take steps hostile to the Union party, no one could longer adhere to both. If it should make hostile nominations, or adopt a hostile platform, no one could support both. But until something of that sort is actually done, it is not easy to see why any man of any party may not go into consultation with his fellow-citizens, from every party and every section, without forfeiting his party relations. The idea that members of Congress have any right, in caucus or elsewhere, to issue decrees of expulsion or exclusion in such a case, is simply absurd.

At the same it is evident that the Philadelphia Convention is regarded with great disfavor by all sections of the Union party. That party is not disposed to forget that it was the only political organization upon which the Government relied during the war, and that it saved the integrity of the nation against the armed efforts of the rebels in the South and the political hostility of the Democrats in the North. It feels, therefore, that it is now entitled to control the Government as against both these parties, and it is not disposed to cooperate with either of them, or to accept their co-operation in any political action whatever. They objected to the first call for the Philadelphia Convention, that it would admit all Southern rebels who would not accept the Union they had tried to destroy, while it excluded many of the men who had saved it. They object to the second call, that while it excludes all Union men who insist on guarantees and conditions of restoration, it expressly hands over one-half the Convention to those who opposed the Union party in the election of 1864—giving them in fact, the preponderance, inasmuch as in eleven States the Union party had at that time no existence, and can now, therefore, have no representation.—And they are still further repelled by the eager alacrity with which the recent rebels of the South and the intense copperheads of the North, like Fernando Wood and Vallandigham accept the invitation and prepare to take part in its proceedings The repugnance which they feel to a political association with men whose record is so utterly unpatriotic and so obnoxious to public reprobation is by no means unnatural or unjust, and contributes to prejudice the public mind against the Convention and all connected with it. It gives color to and confirms the charge that its object is to reinstate in office and in power men who have been justly expelled by the people for their crimes against the country, and to exclude those to whom the country is indebted for its salvation.

The Union party must not forget, however, that the Philadelphia Convention is due entirely to its own failure to comprehend and meet the necessities of the hour. When the war was over and the rebellion suppressed a powerful public sentiment, pervading all parties, demanded the prompt restoration of national action under the Constitution and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government. If the Union party had responded to that sentiment, which was very powerful in its own ranks—if it had cooperated with the President, who did comprehend and sympathise with it—and had made the restoration of union, peace, and concord its first object of endeavors, it would have broadened its own foundation and left neither motive nor excuse for any such movement as that which is now on foot. If Congress had two months ago, admitted to their seats loyal members from Southern States who could take the oath prescribed by law—in other words, if they had admitted the members from Tennessee and Arkansas, the only States which have sent such men, the Philadelphia Convention would never have been heard of. Unfortunately, the Union party, contrary to the judgment of very many of its members, surrendered itself to the guidance of men with whom other things were more important than the peace and harmony of the country. It followed the lead of men who insisted upon "reconstructing" the Government from its foundations, instead of restoring the Union which the rebellion had for the time destroyed, and repairing the breaches which the war had made. It listened to tales of the provinces it had conquered, the new rights it had acquired, the absolute, unchecked power it now enjoyed; and while it was indulging its dreams of subjugation, of confiscation, of universal suffrage, and the elevation of the negro race, the enemy quietly stepped in and took possession of the stronghold of the Union and Constitution where all its victories had been won, but which for the moment it seems to have deserted.

These defaults of its own have given the Philadelphia Convention a degree of strength which it is not wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or underrate. By judicious counsels at the outset they might have prevented it. At a later stage they might have controlled it; it is not yet too late to save themselves from being ruined by it. But they will make a fatal mistake if they content themselves with ignoring or denouncing it. If it should happen to be under the guidance of wise and patriotic counsels—if the Southern delegates who may participate in its deliberations should proffer in their words and their action, unmistable evidence of the sincerity which they accept the adverse result of the war they waged, and of their readiness to adapt their laws, their habits, and their whole political action to the necessities which that result has created—if the Northern Democrats, who share its action, should cut loose from the men and the measures which made them so justly obnoxious to public censure during the war, and should pledge themselves to the honor of the nation and to a liberal policy worthy alike of its history and its destiny—if the platform of principles which the Convention may adopt, and the action it may recommend, shall prove thus repusive to the enlarged and lofty aspirations of the national heart, it may be found that no party organization, however compact it may seem to be, and however strongly fortified by the memory of past services, can withstand its influence upon the sentiments and the action of the great body of the American people. It is a mistake to deem a party organization solid and unassailable merely because it looks so.—A political party, like the ice of a frozen lake, melts away from beneath, and while at evening its surface may seem to be perfectly solid and untouched by rift or seam, the breeze of a single night may perfect the work which weeks of silent, unseen decay have been preparing.—Doubts as to the continued necessity or usefulness of a party never begin with its leaders or active workers, but always with the silent masses, who merely watch and think while others act, and whose action, in a season of commotion, can never be predicted two weeks ahead. Nor must it be forgotten that the position of the Union party to-day is one which it has never held before. The issues to which it will stand committed are new to its organization and to the public mind. The people have never yet been called to vote upon them, and, while they may seem to their zealous advocates and authors to be very strong, others may prove to be still stronger than they.

The Italian army suffered a sad reverse the other day because, trusting to the goodness of its cause, it marched boldly upon fortresses whose strength it despised. The Union party will consult its own safety and the good of the country, by not throwing itself against the Philadelphia Convention until it knows a little more of the nature and strength of its armament. H. J. R.

How Brigham Young's Wives Live.

From Mrs. Waite's very interesting work on the Mormons we take the following description of the manner in which the Prophet's wives spend their time:

The internal arrangement of affairs at the Harem is very similar to that of a young ladies' boarding school. Each woman having her own room, her affairs are all centered there. The culinary department is under the control of such of the wives as Brigham from time to time appoints. She is the stewardess and carries the keys. A cook is employed—generally a man—and several servants besides, who are all under the control of the stewardess. When the meals are prepared and ready, and the bell rings, each woman, with her children, if she has any, flies down to the dinner table. Each, on rising, has her children to attend to and get ready for breakfast; this over, she commences the business of the day, arranges her rooms, and sits down to her sewing or other work, as the case may be. A sewing machine is brought into requisition, and one of the number appointed to use it. For the benefit of those who want a sewing machine, it may be well to state how this one was procured. One day a man from St. Louis came to offer one for sale, stating that his price was $90. Brigham bought it, promising to pay the man whenever he called. The man, being poor, called in a few days, but did not get his pay. He called again, a number of times, with the same result. One of the wives became quite indignant, and said: "If I was in his place I never would ask it from one so high in the priesthood. He had better give it to him than to ask pay of him." The poor man never received his money, and as soon as he could get the means left the Territory. This is the manner in which the Prophet became poesessed of much of his property. Most of the women spin and make their every-day clothing, doing their own coloring. They are quite proud of the quantity of cloth manufactured in their establishment every year. All work hard, and take very little outdoor exercise. Parties and the theatre are the favorite amusements. At the theatre Brigham and one or two of the favorite wives sit together in the "King's Box," but the remainder of the women and the children sit in what is called "Brigham's Corral." This is in the parquette, about the center of the area. The Prophet goes down once or twice during the evening to the corral and chats for a few moments with one and another, but in a short time he can be seen beside his "dear Amelia" again. At the Mormon parties much gayety prevails. Appearances are maintained somewhat by paying more respected deference to the first wives on such occasions. Gentiles, with whom the saints are on good terms, are at these parties, and all join in giving themselves up to the influences of mirth and festivity. Dancing is not only a favorite amusement, it is more; it is cultivated to such an extent that it becomes a passion. Brigham's women, though better clothed than formerly, still work very hard. They are infatuated with their religion, and devoted to their husband. If they cannot obtain his love, they content themselves with his kindness, and endeavor to think themselves happy. As religion is their only solace, they try to make it their only object. If it does not elevate their minds, it deadens their susceptibilities, and as they are not permitted to be women, they try to convince themselves that in God's will they should be slaves. A music-master, a dancing-master and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an English education, are employed in the family school. Also a teacher of French. His children have much better advantages than any others in the Territory. Dancing and music are the leading accomplishments, and everything else is made subservient to these.

PREMIUM LIST.

The following List of Premiums will be awarded at the Linn County Agricultural Fair, to be held at their Fair Grounds, one-half mile South of Albany, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1866.

CLASS 1—THOROUGH BRED—No. 1.	Prem. 1st.	2d.
Best Stallion 4 yrs old and upward...	$10 00	$5 00
NO. 2—GRADED.		
Best Stallion 4 years old and upward,	10 00	5 00
" 3 "	8 00	4 00
" 2 "	6 00	3 00
" 1 "	4 00	2 00
Best Colt	2 00	1 00
NO. 3.		
Best Mare 4 years old and upward...	10 00	5 00
" 3 " ...	8 00	4 00
" 2 " ...	6 00	3 00
" 1 " ...	4 00	2 00
Best Colt	2 00	1 00
CLASS 2—HORSE OR MARE TO BE TESTED BY TRIAL. NO. 1.		
Best 4 years old upwards	10 00	5 00
" 3 "	8 00	4 00
" Span of Roadsters	10 00	5 00
" Brood Mare 4 ys old and upw'd	10 00	5 00
CLASS 3—NO. 1.		
Best Trotter 4 ys old and upw 4 miles	20 00	10 00
" 3 "	10 00	5 00
" 2 "	8 00	4 00
Best Span of Trotters in Harness	10 00	5 00
NO. 2—OREGON RAISED.		
Best Trotter 2 in 3, 2 mile heats	20 00	10 00
" 3 in 5, (not inter with 2 in 3	20 00	10 00
NO. 3.		
Best Running 2 in 3, mile heats	20 00	10 00
" 2 1 mile heats	15 00	5 00
NO. 4.		
Best Running 4 yrs and upward, 1 m	10 00	5 00
" 3 "	8 00	4 00
" 2 "	4 00	2 00
NO. 5.		
Best Span Draft Horses tested by trial	10 00	5 00
" Pacers, 1 mile	10 00	5 00
Best Single Pacer, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3	10 00	5 00
" Walker, 1 mile	5 00	2 50
CLASS 4.		
Best Jack	10 00	5 00
" Span work Mules (Og'n raised)	5 00	2 50
" " Yearling Male "	4 00	2 00
" " Colt "	2 00	1 00
CLASS 5—CATTLE—NO. 1		
Best Bull 3 years old and upwards...	10 00	5 00
" 2 " ...	5 00	2 50
" 1 " ...	2 00	1 00
NO. 2.		
Best Milch Cow	5 00	2 50
" " 3 years old	4 00	2 00
" Heifer 2 "	3 00	1 50
" " 1 year old	2 00	1 00
" Calf	2 00	1 00
NO. 3.		
Best Pair work Oxen 4 ys old and up	5 00	2 50
CLASS 6—SHEEP—NO. 1.		
Best Buck 2 years old	5 00	2 50
" 1 "	3 00	1 50
Best Ewe and Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 2.		
Best Australian Buck 2 years old	5 00	2 50
" 1 "	3 00	1 50
" Ewe and Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 3.		
Best French Merino Buck 2 years old	5 00	2 50
" 1 "	3 00	1 50
" Ewe and Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 4.		
Best Spanish Merino Buck 2 yrs old	5 00	2 50
" 1 "	3 00	1 50
" Ewe and Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 5.		
Best Southdown Buck 2 years old	5 00	2 50
" 1 "	3 00	1 50
" Ewe and Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 6.		
Best Cotswold Buck 1 year old	3 00	1 50
NO. 7—GRADED SHEEP.		
Best Buck	5 00	2 50
Best Ewe	3 00	1 50
Best Buck Lamb	3 00	1 50
Best Ewe Lamb	3 00	1 50
NO. 8.		
Best Buck wooled and mutton com'bd	5 00	2 50
CLASS 7—SWINE AND POULTRY—NO 1.		
Best Boar	5 00	2 50
Best Sow	5 00	2 50
Best Pig 6 months old	3 00	1 50
NO. 2.		
Poultry Premiums will be awarded if any Poultry is entered for the same.		
CLASS 8—GRAIN AND VEGETABLES—NO 1.		
Best Wheat, 1 bushel	1 00	
Best Corn, 1 bushel	1 00	
Best Oats, 1 bushel	1 00	
Best Rye, 1 bushel	1 00	
Best Buckwheat, 1 bushel	1 00	
Best sample of Broomcorn	1 00	
NO. 2.		
Best exhibit of garden vegetables	2 00	1 00
Best pumpkins and squashes	1 00	50
Best Onions	1 00	50
Best Beets	1 00	50
Best Potatoes, one-half bushel	1 00	50
Best Cabbage, 4 heads	1 00	50
NO. 3—MELONS.		
Greatest number of good varieties of Water Melons	1 50	1 00
Best specimen	50	
Greatest number of good muskmelons	1 50	1 00
Best specimen	50	
NO. 4.		
Best 5 lbs tobacco manufactured	2 00	1 00
Best 10 lbs plant	1 00	50
CLASS 9—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—NO. 1.		
Best 4 lbs butter	3 00	1 50
Best 4 lbs cheese	3 00	1 50
NO. 2.		
Best Oregon brooms, one-half dozen..	1 00	
Best Oregon soap, 4 lbs	1 00	
NO. 3.		
Best Oregon jeans, 5 yds	2 00	1 00
" socks, 2 pair	1 00	50
" cloth, all wool, 5 yds	2 00	1 00
" yarn, 2 lbs	1 00	50
" pair blankets	3 00	1 50
" pair mittens	1 00	50
CLASS 10—HOME WORK.		
Best needle work shirt	2 00	1 00
" " quilt	2 00	1 00
" " dress	2 00	1 00
Best crotchet work	2 00	1 00
Best woolen carpet, 5 yds	2 00	1 00
Best specimen fancy knitting	1 00	50
Best plain needle work	1 00	50
Best patch work quilt	2 00	1 00
Best straw hat	1 00	50
Best embroidered cushion	2 00	1 00
Best ornamental needlework	2 00	1 00
Best leather work	2 00	1 00
Best hair work	2 00	1 00
CLASS 11—FLOWERS, PRESERVES, &C.—NO. 1		
Best exhibit of rare plants in pots	2 00	1 00
Best floral design, ornamental	2 00	1 00
Best roses	1 00	50
Best boquets	1 00	50
NO. 2.		
Best preserves, each variety	1 00	50
Best bottle fruit	1 00	50
Best wheat bread	1 00	50
Best jelly	1 00	50
Best gold cake	1 00	50
Best silver cake	1 00	50
Best fruit cake	1 00	50
Best dried fruit, each kind	1 00	50
CLASS 12—FRUITS AND WINES—NO. 1.		
Best specimen, 20 varieties, apples, grown in 1866	2 00	1 00
Greatest number good varieties pears grown in 1866	2 00	1 00
Best specimen, 10 varieties, pears	1 00	50
Greatest nmbr good varieties peaches	2 00	1 00
Best specimen, 6 good varieties "	1 00	50
Greatest number good varieties plums	1 00	50
Best specimen, 6 good varieties plums	50	
NO. 2.		
Best currant wine	1 00	50
Best grape wine	1 00	50
Best vinegar	1 00	50
CLASS 12—MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Best wagon, Oregon manufacture	10 00	5 00
Best plow " "	5 00	3 00
Best harness " "	5 00	3 00
Best saddle " "	3 00	2 00
Best pair boots " "	3 00	2 00
Best pair shoes " "	2 00	1 00
Best bureau " "	5 00	3 00
Best safe " "	3 00	2 00
Best bedstead " "	3 00	2 00
Best lot photographs on exhibition	5 00	3 00
Best sewing machine	diploma.	
Best equestrienne	diploma.	

A purse will be offered for the best foot race, one mile.

Premiums will be awarded on all articles not here enumerated that may be thought worthy, manufactured in the State, and diplomas on articles not manufactured in the State.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Classes 1, 2 and 3—M. H. Wallace.

Classes 4 and 5—Nimrod Price.

Classes 6 and 7—Calvin Burkhart.

Classes 8 and 9—John A. Millard.

Classes 10 and 11—Alfred Hill.

Classes 12 and 13—D. H. Bodine.

COMMITTEES.

Classes 1 and 2—J. M. Elliot, M. Fountain, G. H. Baber.

Class 3—A. J. Thayer, of Benton county, J. B. Comely, Sol. Derbin, of Salem.

Class 4—A. Cowan, A. Williams, R. Burkhart.

Class 5—T. Cross, of Salem, M. Williams, of Lane county, Greenbury Smith, of Benton county.

Class 6—C. Miller, of Marion county, E. H. Griffin, Gamalial Parish.

Class 7—R. Foster, J. W. Pugh, J. R. McClure.

Class 8—A. Hanan, J. A. Porter, R. B. Willoughby.

Class 9—Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. D. Froman, Mrs. M. Luper.

Class 10—Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. S. G. Irvine, Mrs. J. H. Douthit.

Class 11—Mrs. Hackleman, Mrs. Delazon Smith, Mrs. A, Hanan.

Class 12—Ashby Pearce, John A. Millard, L. C. Burkhart.

Class 13—A. Colver, S. M. Pennington, Wm. P. Anderson.

Beecher on Restoration.

During the course of one of his peculiar sermons on Sunday at the Plymouth Church, the Rev. H. W. Beecher thus alluded to the Radical plan of restoration, as based on the docrines of Belial:

I am as strong as ever in the conviction that the true result of the war must be recognized. Whatever went into the Constitution on account of slavery must come out; and was kept out on account of slavery must be put in our organic law—and I have believed and labored for this as strongly as, and longer than many of you. But I have felt that it should be done in the spirit of love, not of hatred. I consider the doctrines brought forward in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens—though followed in their entirety, than God! by very few—I think them to be the doctrines of Belial, leading to destruction. The North had a chance to show grace, and love and magnanimity. How I longed to see it! Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to Union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous forgiveness. But I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change rebels to loyal men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good—shutting them out from the very influences that should be brought to bear upon them. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good." There, go; *vote that.* You have been talking it long enough; *do it.* You have been praying it long enough, *try it.*

WOMAN.—To the honor, the eternal honor of the fair sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require.—The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the alters of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of women.—Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears no consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regrets; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious over death itself. —[Judge Story.

HEAVY QUARTZ OPERATION.—J. Ryan, Esq., who has just returned from the Owyhee country, informs us that Messrs. Moore & Fogus have disposed of their entire interest in the Morning Star and Oro Fino ledges; also, their quartzs mill. The price paid is stated in round figures, at $1,000,000. The purchase was made for an English company, and was negotiated by Charles Tilton, an eminent New York merchant and banker. This certainly is the heaviest quartz operation that has yet been made in the Northern country.—[Walla Walla Statesman.

VARIETY.—Tom Kirkman used to tell of a friend of his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pie of the pot order for dinner.—The old lady helped him bountifully, and he being hungry, was doing justice to it. "Stranger," said the old lady, "you will find almost every sort of meat in this pie." "Yes' madam," said he, "and fish, too," as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the backbone of a redhorse or sucker. "Lord have mercy!" exclaimed the old women, "if there ain't our fine-tooth comb that Billy lost two weeks ago!"

LADIES' DEFINITION.—False Calves—deceitful lovers.

Conciliation.

Once in a great while we find a mild Democrat talking of the necessity of honied words and conciliation. And once in a while "some man without a mind" tells us that we would gain more converts if we would not speak so loud!

Why, bless your easy temper! hasn't the Democratic party 'conciliated' for six years, till ashamed of itself? When it lost its pluck it lost its power.

The American people love bravery.—God hates a coward. We hate a coward. Who does not hate a coward? When the Abolition party proposed a war against so large a majority as the Democratic party then was, people endorsed it for its bravery.

And people then said Democrats must conciliate.

For what?

Concilate who?

The Abolition scoundrels who now sit like the nightmare on the breast of Democracy, won their power by refusing to conciliate.

And Democrats lost their power by being cowed down!

We have nothing to repent of except conciliation!

How did the Abolitionists conciliate the people?

How did the rail-splitting buffoon conciliate them?

How did Seward, the devil of America, conciliate?

And how did Stanton conciliate?

And how did the loyal mobs, the red-mouthed members of the God-and-morality party, the stay-at-home patriots, the lovers of the negro, the thieves, upstarts, cowards, assassins, ignoramuses, rowdies and platter-brained minions of a tyrant, who were once in power as provost-marshals and deputies, conciliate?

They hung us to trees!

They touched little bells and we went to prison!

They beat our brains out with clubs!

They ostracised us in business!

They prayed God to damn us here, henceforth and forever!

They taught their children to hate us; they lied about us; they slandered us; they stole from us; they cheated us in drafts and quotas; they stole our bounty money; they filled the country with nigger paupers and bastard children; they shot at us; they hung us; they mobbed us; they pillaged us; they broke us up and down in business; they taunted us with cowardice; they called us toadies, fools, traitors, cowards, and God only knows what not!

Conciliate!

Play coward. Play baby. Play nice little boy. Play mild gentleman in Sunday suit. The ones who have wronged, who have ruined the people, are the ones to talk conciliation, not the victims of wrong, of tyranny, of injustice, persecution, fraud and clownish intolerance!

Who will we conciliate?

For what should we conciliate?

Had not the leading Democrats of the nation lost their pluck, and stopped to conciliate a few years since, there would be no such work as now?

Had we demanded the rights but our own, had two million Democrats of the Nerth stood on their muscle in 1861 and '62 and 63 and'4, there would be more men and fewer corpses in the land to-day.

Nice time to conciliate, when the murderer has the knife to your heart, the thief has both hands in your pocket, the burglar has gained entrance to your house, when the seducer laughs at his victim, when the incendiary is warming his hands and cooking his meat by the fire he has kindled, when the assassin has attacked you on the street, when a mob is at your door!

Thank God, we never tried the conciliating dodge! When the mob came, we faced it. When men called us a traitor, we slapped their faces. When cowards forsook us, we held our own, and kept the good old banner up where we could see it at all events!

What!

Two million able-bodied victims talk of conciliation? Shame, shame, you patriots of America! Who are you afraid of? Without your aid, unless you hold still, it is impossible to chain you! If you will be willing slaves you may, but we will not.

Charge home upon the Radical traitors, the Lincolnites, the Stantonites, the mobites, the cowards, robbers, insulters, murderers, assassins, bounty brokers, cotton thieves, contract swindlers, grave robbers, hospital plunderers, nigger lovers, white men haters, and Union separators the work they have done.

We'd sooner conciliate the hyena who has his nose in the graves of our darlings, the wolf who has robbed us of our lambs, the Butler who has stolen our silver, the resurrectionist who has snatched our wept one from the grave, the tyrant who is strangling our infant, the minion of power who poisons those he dare not fight, and the viper which is ready at all times to strike his fangs into us, rather than with the ones who for hate, envy, speed, greed, money, place, power and lust have broken into the temple and ravished the goddess there sleeping, while we, her chosen defenders, were, coward-like, talking "conciliation." Let those who dare not fight go to the rear.—[La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Tribune says: Out of 35,400,000 acres of land, Illinois contains 33,000,000 of tillable ground.—Only one-seventh of this land has yet been touched by the plough, yet this one-seventh has sustained our own population of 2,148,178, and furnished a surplus of food for exportation, enough no doubt to sustain 2,000,000 more. Now, if one-seventh of our State, with its imperfect culture, furnishes food for four millions of people, cannot the whole State sustain a population of 25,000,000?

MOTTO FOR A NEUTRAL PAPER.—All talk and no sider.