If you swear, drink and gamble, play billiards and chess,
Run with roughs, are well posted in Hoyle,
Tell a lie with good grace, laugh at honor and truth,
The young sports will fancy your style.

Our Valley is pretty well noted abroad—
Its moisture, its Soap creek, its soil,
Its plumping red apples, its beautiful girls,
Its generous, whole-hearted style.

There's a future ahead for us, radiant with hope—
Rich development, after a while;
When the mines are well worked, and the soil is well tilled,
T'will be hard to beat Oregon style.

In scanning the wide field of human society in America, in search of popular shams, perhaps there is no one subject which presents such mountain peaks of social deformity as that of caste. It rises up, Mt. Hood like, in a social structure whose base is laid on the assumption that all men are created equal. Theoretically it is everybody's doctrine that at least all white men are endowed with equal rights. Practically it is the doctrine of the majority that the poor man's rights consist in serving the rich man. Class-superiority is rejected in theory—it is endorsed in practice. We say that we are democrats; we prove that we are aristocrats. If you will show me a town of 10,000, I will show you a caste for a thousand. Cliques, circles and sets all attain to that extent in our large cities, that a working-man is just as much shut out from what is called society, as though he should be in London or Calcutta. He is banished, for the defilement of labor is on his dress, its vile degradation on its hands. Do you ask how I know? Because, sir, I have felt its crushing power. Our doctrine is equality; our practice tends towards caste, and that, too, as surely as the waters tend toward the ocean. Spread-eagle equality rhetoric sounds very well, but I challenge you to show me the place on the continent where the laborer is socially equal to his master. I use the term *master* advisedly: it expresses the state of the case. Can you point to one place where the banker associates with the drayman? How many blacksmiths or shoemakers do you find in our merchants' parlors? In what city of this eagle-bird country does the millionaire strike equal hands with his white serf? Does brown-stone front condescend to notice wash-tub alley? How many of the sweaty sons of toil ever get to see the color of Fifth Avenue carpets? What coarse-booted laborer knows anything about the ton? Are you aware to what extent the fresh-collared clerk has his olfactories disturbed by the passing defilement of some greasy artizan? Did you never hear of "smelling a mechanic through a ten-inch wall?" You shake your head at such plain talk, but you know its truth.

And is there any "upper ten" in Oregon? Why, it is probably true that there is as little aristocracy here as in any place in the round world. But even here we are sometimes obliged to listen to the sickly sentimentalism of these would-be aristocrats. I will give you a specimen: Not long ago I heard a dawdling Augustus get off the following: "There awr no legitimate merchants on this coast; they have all spwung fwom fawmers, blacksmiths, cawpentaws, or some of those low callings!" This, too, in a clerical establishment, and the sympathy of that *set* was in that direction. Why, in the name of Heaven, was not our Savior, Himself, an artizan? and what a monstrous folly it is to build up an aristocratic edifice on the plebian foundations which He laid. What an utter absurdity it is to adopt the radical socialistic theory of Christ, and still be practical apologists of caste. And yet this is fashionable christianity. If you enjoy the humorous, just imagine some of those old apostolic fishermen and tent-makers trying to get a front seat in Trinity Church, N. Y. The sexton would not be long in *fishing* them out a back seat. What minister of a rich congregation would have the courage to preach from the first part of the 2nd epistle of James? And so, in spite of declarations and constitutions, the rich rule and grow richer, and the poor bow down and grow poorer. Population becomes more dense, wealth and power centre in the few, and the many serve. A train of innumerable evils follows the accumulation of power. You say it is not here yet. But, sir, it takes no prophet to surely predict its coming. The serf will as surely yet serve his master in Oregon, as is the fact that money accumulates in the hands of the few—and money is power. Don't tell me of the ballot-box: money buys it. The rich few make the miserable many—civil rights or no civil rights. Your legislation is all surface-work. Preach, lecture, satirize, do what you will, men will never have equal rights until they have equal money—never, never! Now, you desery socialism no larger than a man's hand. I would to God it overspread the whole social heavens; for herein is salvation free. A judicious system of socialism is the only temporal hope of the human race. And the light is breaking in that direction. It is safe to say that there are more communities in successful operation now than ever before in the world's history. Regulated Socialism is a success. I need not produce cases; but there is one very near us. Dutchtown is well known; and who will show me as happy a people anywhere? I asked one of them if he ever got any money. "Money!" said he; "what do I want of money?" There is a volume of meaning in that expression. If you don't want money, you are free from four-fifths of life's cares and temptations. Sure enough, what did he want of money? He had food, shelter, books, schools, protection of life and pleasant society. What more need be desired? No wonder they have the best band of music in the State! There is music—glorious music—in the soul, when freed from this corroding lust of power. But let that enter the mind, and music takes flight, on her celestial wings, to other hearts. But, it is said that some communities have failed. Very true; and so has the application of many eternal principles; but it has been on account of the imperfect agency. Christianity must accompany this, and every other enterprise, in order to success. But christian socialism would redeem the race, soul and body. What a magnificent future would be open to America, could her people be induced to carry out a well regulated system of this kind! Commerce—now a winged messenger of evil—could be made a bond of brotherhood; monopolies would cease; cities—now festering sores on the body social—would disappear; slavish toil would be unknown. Talk about eight hours a day! Three or four hours would supply all human wants. The cringing, starving thousands of our large towns might be enjoying the generous results of proper tillage. Sectional interests, instead of clashing, and producing war, as now, could be made to rivet the ties of a great common interest. Popular follies would give place to popular wisdom. Gold—the great idol of our time—being thrown down, there would be nothing to keep the race from practically realizing the dreams of poets and philosophers. Every house might be made a beautiful home—every community an elysium.

Wade Hampton on the Crisis.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered before the "Soldiers' Association" at Walhalla, S. C., September 22d:

"I have placed before you the record of the South and that of the North. Let the world decide which is entitled to honor—which to shame. I have drawn the dark colors, but alas! in too true ones, the condition of our country, and I now turn to the discussion what should be our policy. In the anomalous condition in which we are placed, it is a matter of great difficulty to mark out the proper course for us to pursue, but there are certain cardinal principles of which we should never lose sight. The first of these is, that as we accepted the terms offered by the North, in good faith, we are bound by every dictate of honor to abide by them fully and honestly. They are none the less binding on us because the dominant and unscrupulous party at the North refuse to accord to us our just rights! Let us, at least, prove ourselves worthy of the rights we claim: let us set an example of good faith, and we can then appeal with double effect to the justice and magnanimity of the North.

These virtues I would fain hope, are not totally extinct among that people, and there are brave men there who are battling for justice, for constitutional liberty, for the equality of all the States, and for the rights of the South. The only hope, not alone for the South, but for freedom itself, on this continent lies in the success of this party. We are their natural allies, and I would sacrifice much, where honor and principle are not invaded, and then I would not yield a jot or tittle, to strengthen their hands in the great contest, which is soon to decide the fate of constitutional Liberty and Republican Institutions of the United States. The President of the United States has lent the great influence which his high position, his strong intellect, his firm purpose, and his indomitable will, give, to this new conservative party, and to his support every Southern man should rally cordially.

We may, perhaps, feel he has not gone to the extent of his power, or of our expectations, in carrying out his policy to its legitimate ends, but we cannot forget that he has been the only bulwark to stand between our unhappy country and certain, irretrievable and everlasting ruin. But for him the horrors we endured during the war would have been far surpassed by those of peace. And though differing with him in many points, I cheerfully accord to him the highest praise for the brave and patriotic stand he has taken in defense of the South and of the Constitution. There is one other point on which there should be no misunderstanding as to our position, no loop on which to hang a possible misconstruction as to our views, and that is the abolition of slavery. I have already intimated that the mode by which the North secured the acquiescence of the South in the consummation of this purpose was a breach of faith on her part.

Of all the inconsistencies of which the North has been guilty—and their name is legion—none is greater than that by which she forced the Southern States, while rigidly excluding them from the Union, to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, which they could do legally only as States of that Union. But the deed has been done, and I, for one, do honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care, from a mere handful he grew to be a mighty host. He came to us a heathen, we made him a christain. Idle, vicious, savage in his own country; in ours he became industrious, gentle, civilized. Let his history as a slave be compared hereafter with that which he will make for himself as a freedman, and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny to his own hands, hoping he may prove himself worthy of the new position in which he has been placed. As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freedman let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former master. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties. The essential points, then, in the policy we should pursue, are, it appears to me, these: That all the obligations we have entered into should be fulfilled to the letter, keeping our faith so clear that not a shadow of dishonor can fall upon us; that we should sustain Mr. Johnson cordially in his policy, giving our support to that party which rallies around him; that we should yield full obedience to the laws of the land, reserving to ourselves, at the same time, the inalienable right of freedom of speech and of opinion; and that, as to the great question which so materially affected our interests, the abolition of slavery, we should declare it settled forever. Pursue this course steadily; bear with patience and dignity those evils which are pressing heavily on you. Commit yourselves to the guidance of God, and whatever may be your fate you will be able to face the future without self-reproach."

The letter W should be in favor with the male sex, from the fact that it is the initial of the words representing the things and qualities in which men take the most delight. For instance: Wealth, Wisdom, War, Wine and Women, including Wives, Widows and—in the language of the waggish Weller—"Wirgins."

Peat is a prominent article of exhibition at the fairs of Iowa.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

M. H. ABBOTT, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1867.

The First Kentucky Resolution of 1798.

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government, for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated power, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of *compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.*

Henry Clay's Prediction.—"The slavery question in the Free States will destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion. The consequences of disunion are—perpetual war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism."—*Clay's Letter to Colton, Sept. 2, 1843.*

The Beauties of Radicalism.

Radicalism contends that a minority shall govern a majority, and that the narrow and selfish ideas of the few shall be accepted as laws by the many. Radicalism, says a cotemporary, aims at the destruction of all the bulwarks erected around constitutional liberty in the United States. It intends that mobs shall control the ballot-box, and that democratic sentiment shall be suppressed by violence. Radicalism intends the removal of officials who endeavor to perform their duty in accordance with their oath, to support the Constitution. It demands that ministers of the gospel shall be debarred from the performance of their sacred duties, unless they qualify by perjuring themselves. It aims to substitute an oligarchy for a republic; and it intends that a liberal and conservative majority shall be governed by a despotic and unscrupulous minority. It is striving to have Congress usurp the power of States to prescribe the qualifications of voters. Radicalism is eating out the substance of the South by a swarm of "army worms" and bureau leeches. It intends that the West shall pay tribute to the East by purchasing eastern manufactures at more than double their value, in order that Radical mill-owners may be enriched. Radicalism taxes the white laborers and mechanics of the North and West to support Southern niggers in idleness. It designs that a plantation nigger of Georgia, only a few removes from a long-armed ape, shall have political rights which Alexander Stephens—one of the best, and wisest, and purest of men—may not exercise. Radicalism intends that a semi-barbarous black man in South Carolina or Alabama shall have the same political power as the wealthiest and most intelligent white man in the United States. It intends that citizens shall be taxed without representation, in plain violation of the principle that there ought not to be any taxation without representation.—Radicalism intends that the Constitution shall be altered only at such times and in such a way as the party holding radical principles may desire, and where the alteration may be made without any regard for the rights or wishes of such citizens as do not hold radical principles. It intends that the citizens of ten States shall submit to such special laws as may be enacted for them by a Congress which denies them the representation guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Radicalism respects only such portions of the Constitution as give the color of legality to radical enactments. It aims to have the civil subordinate to the military power in States where it is not strong enough to control the civil departments. It contends that a faction, under the specious plea of "Union," may seize and hold the government of a State, and exclude nine-tenths of the voters from the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, provided the faction be a radical faction. Radicalism contends that niggers, who have just crossed the verge of civilization, shall be elevated to citizenship, and white men reduced to vassalage; that the position of the races shall be reversed, and the slave empowered to rule over his master. It contends that States shall be counted as Territories when their votes would endanger its supremacy and as States when their votes are needed to legalize its enactments.—Radicalism intends that eight millions of people shall be deprived of all the rights appertaining to citizenship, while they are at the same time required to bear all the burdens and perform all the duties of citizens. It is aiming at the disfranchisement of nearly one-third of the population, in order that it may control the legislation of the country; and this in plain violation of the principle on which it claims to be based—the right of each person governed to a voice in the government. It aims at the abolishment of all limitations to the scope and rule of fanaticism, and the removal of all obstacles to the extension of its own interests. No matter how old or honored the guarantee of a right may be, it must be thrust aside if it stand in the path of radicalism.—Radicalism aims at the consolidation of the power—so wisely distributed among all the States—in the hands of a sectional party; which party, though embracing only a minority of the people, shall force its dictum upon all, and place its will and prejudices above laws and principles.—Lastly, Radicalism intends taking from the States the rights expressly reserved by them when the compact of Union was formed. It would strip them of all the attributes of sovereignty and leave them powerless to defend themselves against any wrong which the General Government might desire to inflict.

Such are some of the beauties of Radicalism. How any patriot, any lover of his race, with such facts before him, can embrace the radical doctrines, is to us one of the most singular things in the range of our knowledge.

[For the State Rights Democrat.]

The Way to Pass the Christmas Holidays.

The North Palestine Baptist Church, at their regular monthly meeting, passed a resolution that they would have religious services during the Holidays, and that Dr. Hill, their pastor, should deliver a discourse on Christmas day on "the effects of Christ's coming unto the world." The meeting was unusually interesting, and continued thirteen days. Professors were greatly revived, and a general uncommon seriousness prevailed through the large congregation that attended from day to day. The promises of the Lord were verified, He being present to bless the feeble labors of His people and answer their fervent prayers. Thirty-six anxious enquirers were hopefully converted, and as living monuments of the saving power of God's grace, were able to speak intelligibly the praise of Him who came to save lost sinners. Twenty-five united with the church, and several more are expecting to join next meeting. The exercises were very free from excitement. Intense seriousness and a deep spirit of investigation were the characteristics.

To God be all the praise. The work is His, and His the power, the kingdom and the glory.

The services were conducted by Elders Hill and Carter, and casually other brethren afforded them kind assistance.

The Lord is pouring His blessings in rich profusion on the church in other localities in Oregon. Elder C. C. Riley and other brethren (ministers) held a protracted meeting with the Baptist Church, called Union, in Yamhill county. They were richly revived, and at the last account fifteen persons had been hopefully converted and joined the church. The meeting had not at that time closed. We hope that many more have, through faith, realized the saving grace promised to those that believe.

A. BAPTIST.

Brownlow in 1860.

The National Intelligencer republishes one of Brownlow's letters to Payne, written in May, 1860. The following extract will serve as a specimen of the principles then professed by this miserable creature; this notorious blackguard and Radical libeler and blasphemer, who is now invoking the knife, the pike, and the torch upon the heads of those who maintained those very principles—excepting always their brutal ferocity. It is creditable to the better portion of the Radicals that they repudiate and denounce this infamous wretch. He represents only the baser wing of the party. Here is Brownlow's letter.

I, Sir, would favor an alliance with France as a means of more effectually punishing and starving out the Abolitionists of the North. The far seeing monarch of the French would unite with us on our own terms, as it would afford him an opportunity to crush the commerce and manufactures of Old England, and make her feel that she is dependent upon her ancient enemy, as well as atone for villainous treatment of his illustrious uncle, Napoleon Boneparte. Dissolve this Union, you infamous villains, and we shall make this proposition at once to Louis Napoleon, a most sagacious monarch, and he would quarter at New Orleans two hundred thousand Frenchmen, and at Chesapeake two hundred thousand more. We would then command the Mississippi Valley, whip the Northwestern States into our Southern Confederacy, and we would then turn upon the New England States and cause the hurricane of civil war to rage and sweep from Mason and Dixon's line to the cod fisheries of Maine, until we would extinguish the last Abolition foothold on the continent of America! Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and pike to pike we would meet you, and we would cause you to bleed at every pore; we would make you regret, in the bitter agonies of death, that you had ever felt any concern for the African race.

This is the man who now is employed by "the Abolitionists of the North" to "whip the Southern States into the Northern Confederacy, which they are now trying to establish. He is a fit companion of Stevens, Wade, Bingham, Butler, Fred. Douglas, Forney & Co. He finds congenial associates in the traitors of the North.

A PLEA FOR POLYGAMY.—In a late harangue in the Salt Lake Tabernacle Brigham Young used the following clever argument in favor of the introduction of polygamy into New England: "The last time I was in the city of Lowell there were fourteen thousand more females in that city. That is many years ago. They live and die in a single state, and are forgotton. Have they filled the measure of their creation and accomplished the design of heaven in bringing them upon the earth? No!—they have not. Two thousand good, God-fearing men should go to Lowell, and take to themselves seven wives apiece. It is written in the Bible, "and in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, we will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel: only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach." The Government of the United States do not intend that prophecy shall be fulfilled, and the Lord Almighty means that it shall. Do you not think the Lord will conquer? I think he will, and we are helping Him. It is the decree of the Almighty, that in the last days seven women shall take hold of one man, etc., to be counseled and advised by him, being willing to spin their own wool, make their own clothing, and do everything they can to earn their own living, if they can only bear his name to take away their reproach.'

The debt of the Italian Kingdom, now about seven years old, is over a thousand millions of dollars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the House the bill was introduced to pay the reward for the capture of Jeff Davis.—Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution declaring it a principle of the American Government to protect American interests, but if Congress was compelled to allow free trade in agricultural products, it was but just that the principle of free trade should also apply to manufactures. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Loan of Mo, took the floor on his impeachment resolution. In course of his remarks he charged the President with complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. He was called to order by Hale of New York, but the Speaker overruled objections.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided the provision of the Missouri Constitution requiring the test oath of Clergymen to be unconstitutional. Also that the test oath prescribed by Congress is unconstitutional. Justice Field delivered the opinions in both cases. Justice Miller delivered the dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Chase and Justices' Swayne and Davis concurred.

The House committee on banks had under consideration to-day propositions to substitute legal tender treasury notes for present national banking system. They will resume it again at the next meeting; it seems to meet with considerable favor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A New Orleans dispatch says advices have been received direct from Vera Cruz, which gives conflicting accounts regarding the Emperor; one saying he had abdicated; another, that he would do so in twenty days. The last of the French troops are expected at the Capital daily, preparatory to embarkment. The Liberal forces were following closely in the wake of the enemy. Bazaine was to leave on the 28th. The idea of holding a National Congress is not agreeable to the Liberals, and has been given up. An Austrian frigiate was awaiting Maximilian at Vera Cruz. All the abandoned cities were being occupied by Liberals.

A Wisconsin special says resolutions will be introduced into the Legislature soon censuring the course of Senator Doolittle, and positively instructing him to resign.

CHICAGO, January 15—Senators will be elected to-day as follows: In New York Roscoe Conkling; in Pennsylvania, Simeon Cameron; in Maryland, Thomas Swan; in Indiana, Oliver P. Morton; in Illinois, L. Trumbull.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Herald's* Richmond special says: General Rosser and Henry A. Wise addressed the citizens of Richmond, last evening, on the subject of relief of widows of Confederate soldiers. Both expressed opinion that the rebellion had still a fair prospect of success. He would never give up—the South was sublimely united. He particularly desired to be buried in a grey overcoat when his time should come.

THE Enquirer keeps it before the people that 2,500,000 Union votes have 216 members of Congress, while 3,500,000 democratic votes have but sixty members Well what of it?—Times.

There is this about it:

1. It stops, or should stop, the assertion of ignoramuses that the people of the country are opposed to the President's restoration policy. They are not, but a majority of a million are in favor of it.

2. It shows that the pretended representatives of the people no longer represent their will, but flagrantly misrepresent it.

3. It intimates that there is something rotten in Denmark; something that must be corrected, or else we must abandon all claim to be considered a country under democratic institutions. If 2,500,000 votes are to rule 3,500,000 votes the sooner it is understood the better.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The radicals can't get over the idea that New York city has gone Democratic. New York is partially to America what London is to England—the gathering of sharp merchants, who watch the stocks, and who through the telescope of a dollar, can see the advantage of Democratic principles, and especially how to put money in the purse. The Radical success will be felt by a pressure in the money market: United States securities are not secure. Every Southern State, from Deleware to the Gulf excepting Missouri, and there has been no fair election there, has come up in the solid phalanx against the vote of the Northern States. New York will feel the pressure first, but it will run hrough all the States.

YOUNG BRIGHAM.—The Chicago Republican professes to have trustworthy information from Utah that Brigham Young is about to retire temporarily to a plantation some sixty miles from Salt Lake City, leaving the charge of public affairs in the hands of his son. This movement, it is said, is occasioned by the increasing age of Brigham Young, and the object is to test the ability of the young Brigham to wield the scepter before the death of his father shall render final any step which may be adopted in regard to the succession. If he manifest the ability to manage the affairs of Government that his father and the Elders hope, then Brigham's abdication will be permanent.

Eight million bushels of corn have been exported from New York the present year; twenty-six million pounds of beef, seventeen million pounds of butter, sixteen millions of lard, nine millions of tallow and three milions of tobacco.

According to the last census the population of Italy amounted to 23,000,000. The annexation of the new provinces will raise it to at least 25,000,000.

The time required for the passage of the electric current between the two continents, has been found to be one second.

There are in Chicago seven counts, two marquises, and a barker's dozen of barons who deal in beer.

The Southern Feeling.

A friend has received a letter of a late date from a correspondent who writes from Atlanta, Georgia. We are allowed to extract the following:

"The pomp and circumstance of war has passed away, but its effects are still seen and felt throughout the wide extent of this once happy land. Where broad fields formerly waived with luxuriant corn, or smiled with snow-white cotton, where fat herds roamed over the green hill, where smiling faces welcomed you to the hospitable roof and plenteous board, now, devastation, ruin and gaunt starvation stare us in the face, along the whole extent of Sherman's march through our State.

But our people (as a general thing) are hopeful, cheerful and active. They accept the situation in good faith. Having submitted the great issues that divided the country to the arbitrament of the sword, the decision having been against our honest convictions of right, we still accept and abide the decision as a finality.

Although we have suffered, and suffered greatly by the war, *we are not* the greatest sufferers. The negro, the poor negro, is now suffering all the blessings of freedom. Strolling at large all over the country—half naked—half starved—sick and dying, in destitution and distress—never staying long in any one place—discontented and dissatisfied—they know not where to go, or what to do.

Our people are altogether disposed to treat them kindly, but bad counsels and bad advice often mislead them. As to their exercising the right of suffrage, they are no more qualified to do it understandingly, than Cayuses, Nez Perces, or the Flatheads; but the Radicals perhaps, may force it upon us. Well, if they will do it and do do it, why, we must take it, that's all; and so sure as the negro votes, we will vote him. He begins to see who his real friends are. So much for the war and its results."

The Error of the North.

If the Northern people could, by a miracle, be shown the real condition of the South; could see into the interior of our households and busines affairs; could see how straitened we are in our circumstances; could learn how many families that hitherto knew experimentally, little of life saves it enjoyments and luxuries, are brought face to face with its hardships and privations; could see the struggle that is going on in every household for the bare necessaries of life, the economy that is practised, and the patient endurance of old and young, male and female—if they could see how eager all are for some honest employment, however humble, that will yield a bare livelihood; could see how tolerant those who owned hundreds of slaves, who were at their beck and call, now are of the freedmen in their newly acquired privileges, and with what cheerful good humor they conform to the new order of things; treating those former slaves with the utmost kindness; if, too, they could see the perfect indifference of all classes to politics; their freedom from passion and partisanship; if, we say, the Northern people could, by a miracle, be shown these things they would wonder at their own excitement, and exclaim against the mischievous demagogues who have deceived and misled them. While the Northern people, thus deluded, are going about like roaring lions, the South is as quiet as a lamb. The radical measures are all calculated for a condition of things bordering on revolution, while the Southern people are as free from every thought or purpose of revolution as the dead who sleep their last sleep in the ancient catacombs. We are all utterly disgusted with politics, and desire only to be allowed to attend in peace to our buisiness affairs.—[Richmond Whig.

THE FIRST GOLD MINE.—The first piece of gold was found in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1699. It seems from accounts furnished Mr. Wheeler by Colonel Burnhandt that a boy named Conrad Reed went with his sister and younger brother to a small stream called Meadow Creek, on a Sunday, and while engaged along the banks of the stream shooting fish, he saw a yellow substance shining in the water, which he picked up and found metal. He carried it to Conrad, and showed it to William Atkinson, the silversmith of the village, who was unable to tell what it was. It was taken home by Mr Reed, and being the size of a small smoothing iron, it was used as a weight against the door to keep it from shutting.

In 1802 he carried it to market at Fayetteville, where a jeweller pronounced it to be gold, and melted it, producing a bar six or eight inches long. It was sold to the jeweller for $3 50, a "big price" as Mr. Reed thought. Upon subsequent examination gold was found upon the surface along Meadow Creek, and in 1803 a piece of gold was found in the stream that weighed 28 pounds.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—The character of the young men of a community, says a writer, depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are piously cultivated, intelligent and accomplished, the young men will feel the requirement that they themselves sh uld be upright, gentlemanly and refined; but if their female friends are vain, frivolous and silly the young men will. But remember always that a sister is the best guardian of a brother's integrity. She is the purest inculcator of a faith in woman's purity. As a daughter she is the pure light of a home. The joy of the father is the oftenest centered on his daughter. She should, therefore, be the sum and substance of all.

The work of Thomas a Kemphis on "The Imitation of Christ" has passed through more than sixty translations, and more than a thousand editions, in France alone.

A Vicksburg dinner sentiment: 'The conservative element of the country the fighting men of both armies."

Italy has been borrowing money ever since 1859, and her debt is now over $1,000,000,000.

Change of Firm.

JOHN BRIGGS, HAVING PURCHASED C. C. Godley's interest in the Tin and Stove Store, will be found at the old stand ready to accommodate all his friends and the public generally.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Albany, January 26, 1867.—v2n24tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETER SCHLOSSER | J. L. HARRIS.

ALBANY

LIVERY STABLE!

Opposite the Old "Pacific Hotel" Stand.

—o—

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that they have on hand a good supply of

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGIES,

Together with the best of Livery and

SADDLE HORSES.

All of which will be let on

REASONABLE TERMS.

GIVE US A CALL!

SCHLOSSER & HARRIS.

Albany, Jan. 14, 1867—v2n23ly.

OREGON

IRON WORKS!

THE LARGEST MACHINE SHOP

—AND—

FOUNDRY IN THE STATE!

Cor. of Morrison and Seventh streets,

PORTLAND - - OREGON.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR BOILERS, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Machinery.

Portable Steam Saw Mills,

—AND—

MYERS' AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

Kept constantly on hand.

H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent.

What Experienced Mill Men think of the Portable Steam Saw Mills built by the Oregon Iron Works:

PORTLAND, Oct. 18, 1866.

To the Oregon Iron Works:

GENTLEMEN:—The Portable Steam Saw Mill which we purchased of you last spring, for Pend'Oreille Lake, has been in operation during the past season, and has more than met our expectations in its performance. With three men, we turn out three to four thousand feet, and with five men, five thousand feet per day of ten hours; and we take pleasure in recommending these mills as the most SUBSTANTIAL, DESIRABLE and PERFECT MILLS IN USE, and especially adapted to the wants of this country, on account of their compact form, ease of transportation, and the facility with which they can be set up and put in operation. Although subjected to the most severe tests, no repairs have been required.

(Signed) ABRAMS & HOGUE.

Jan. 12, '67—v2n22tf

PROF. J. W. MURRAY'S

PREMIUM LUNG AND LIVER

BALSAM!

AND PURE, GENUINE

MAGIC OIL!!

Should be Found in Every Household!

FROM THE FACT THAT THE MAGIC OIL is an Infallible Remedy for all the aches and pains that the Human Economy is heir to; effectually curing all the diseases enumerated in the wrapper accompanying each bottle.

The LUNG AND LIVER BALSAM has long since been proven to be one of the most efficacious remedies resorted to, either by Physicians or patients, for the speedy and permanent cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Quinsy—in fine, all Pulmonary afflictions. It stands unrivalled as a remedy for Croup, and unequalled as a remedy to invigorate the system and purify the blood. In all those weakening, debilitating, constitution destroying afflictions that are confined to Females, and as a general health restorer, it stands unprecedented.

Compounders, Druggists, and the community in general, are hereby notified that I have procured a Patent for the above Medicines, and they are warned not to encroach upon the Patent Right without being duly authorized by me.

Beware of Counterfeits!

None genuine without the signature of the author.

The LUNG BALSAM AND MAGIC OIL are within themselves a complete Family Safeguard, and may be found at

SETTLEMIER & Co., Albany;
J. W. YORK's Drug Store, Corvallis;
SMITH & Co., Harrisburg;
And by Druggists generally in the State of Oregon.

J. W. MURRAY,
Sole Proprietor.

Jan 5, '67—v2n213m

Final Settlement,

Estate of Sweet Davis, jr., deceased.—In the County Court of Linn County, Oregon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN J. Davis, Administrator of the above estate, filed in this Court at the January Term thereof, 1867, his accounts for, and prays a final settlement of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that said application be heard on

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1867,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the Court Room, in Albany, in said county, and that notice thereof be published in the "State Rights Democrat" for four weeks previous thereto.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
County Judge.

CRANOR & HELM, Att'ys for Adm'r.

Jan. 26, '76—v2n24tw

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn:

George Robinson, Plaintiff, vs. Sarah Robinson, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon—to Sarah Robinson, Defendant:—

YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT YOU are hereby required to be and appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this County, but if served in any other County in this State, then within 20 days from the date of such service upon you, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in this suit, now on file against you with the Clerk of said Court, asking for a dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between said parties. And you will take notice that, if you fail to answer as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in this complaint.

By order of R. P. Boise, Judge of said Court.

CRANOR & HELM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.]

Albany, December 26, 1856—v2n206w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Stephen Holebos, deceased, by the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, at the January Term thereof, A. D. 1867. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the undersigned, at his residence in Linn county, within six months from this date.

W. R. CALLAWAY,
Administrator.

J. C. POWELL,
Attorney for Administrator.

Albany, Oregon, January 15, 1867—n234w

Important Notice.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY BUSINESS, EVery one indebted to me, on book account or by note, will please call and settle at an early day, or their accounts will be found in the hands of an attorney for collection.

LEWIS STERNBACH.

Albany, Jan. 11, 1867—v2n22tf