

THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

VOL. II.

ALBANY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

NO. 41.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

ABBOTT & BROWN.
Office—Over H. Oliver's Store, First Street.

TERMS: IN ADVANCE: One Year, \$3; Six Months, \$2; Three Months, \$1; Single Copies, 15c.

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S. WHITMORE, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER
Teaches his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Albany and surrounding country. Office at Whitmore & Co.'s Drug Store, Third Street, Albany. -v2371f

N. M. HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office in the Court House. -v2371f

C. E. CRANOR, GEO. R. HELM,
CRANOR & HELM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office—In Norcross' Brick Building, up-stairs, Albany, Oregon. -v2371f

J. C. POWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
ALBANY, OREGON. Collections and conveyances promptly attended to. -v2371f

B. B. RICE, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER
Teaches his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Albany and surrounding country. Office up-stairs, in Foster's Brick. -v2371f

WINTER & McHATTAY,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.
Also, Paperhanging and Calcining done with neatness and dispatch. Store at the upper end of First street, in Cunningham's old stand, Albany, Oregon. -v2371f

J. BARROWS, L. BLAIN, A. L. YOUNG,
J. BARROWS & CO.,
GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS in Staple, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Croquet, Boots and Shoes, Albany, Oregon. -v2371f

LAWRENCE & SEMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
Portland, Oregon.
Office—Over Kilbourn's Auction Rooms, December 3, 1867. -v2371f

G. W. GRAY, D. D. S.,
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 Third streets. -v2371f

L. O. G. T.
"WESTERN STAR" LODGE No. 10, meets at Masonic Hall every Tuesday evening. W. DUNN, W. S. R. FOX, W. C. T. -v2371f

L. O. G. T.
ALBANY LODGE, NO. 4.
The Regular Meeting of Albany Lodge, No. 4, L. O. G. T., are held at their Hall in Norcross' Building, Albany, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Applications in good standing are invited to attend. -v2371f

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC
MISS PHIMELIA ABBOTT
IS NOW PREPARED TO GIVE LESSONS on the Piano Forte, at her residence in Albany. She refers to those whom she has taught, both here and in Corvallis. -v2371f

TUITION;
For quarter, 24 lessons, \$10.00; 40 lessons, \$15.00. Use of Piano for practicing, per quarter, \$5.00. -v2371f

J. F. MCCOY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office—Over H. Oliver's Store, First Street. -v2371f

NOTARY PUBLIC.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Over H. Oliver's Store, First Street. -v2371f

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of this City and State, and of Washington Territory. All kinds of claims and demands, notes, bills, book accounts, subscriptions, etc., collected on commission, by suit or solicitation. Real Estate bought and sold. Taxes paid. Buildings rented, and rents collected on commission. -v2371f

AGENT for the principal daily and weekly newspapers on the Pacific Coast. Subscriptions and advertisements solicited. -v2371f

ALL communications promptly returned. OFFICE—No. 95 Front Street, Portland. -v2371f

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, & HATS.
MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS AND CAPS,
AND
HATTERS' MATERIALS,
No. 72 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO their extensive Stock, by every Steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear. Which they will sell CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE COAST!

DEALERS IN HATS
Will consult their own interests by examining our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats of every style and Description, MADE TO ORDER, ALSO, NEATLY REPAIRED.

J. G. Meussdorffer & Bro.'s
No. 72 Front Street, Portland, Ogn., Cor. D and Second Sts., Marysville, Cal. No. 125 J Street, Sacramento, Cal. No. 633 & 637 Commercial Sts., San Francisco. Wholesale House at San Francisco, Cal. No. 628 Commercial through to 637 Clay streets. Dec. 1, 1866—v2371f

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT!
MAIN STREET . . . ALBANY.

JOHN BRIGGS,
(LATE C. C. GODLEY & CO.)
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

STOVES!
Or the Most Favorite Patterns.

Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves!

With a full and general assortment of

TIN, SHEET-IRON, COPPER AND BRASS-WARE!
And all other articles usually found in a

TIN STORE!
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

TERMS—Cash or Produce.
"Short Reasonings make Long Friends."

Feb. 2, '67—v2371f

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE.
C. MEALY & CO.
Corner of First and Broad Albin Streets.

(First Door East of J. Norcross' Brick) Albany, Linn County, Oregon.
Keeps constantly on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT
Of everything in their line of Business.

At Lower Figures than any other House in this side of Portland.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION
In the line of

UPHOLSTERY, PARLOR SETS
Shammy Sets, Picture Frames

BUREAUS, BATHS, WARDROBES, ETC., ETC.
We have also on hand the celebrated

"ECONOMY WASHING MACHINE,"
Which has no equal in the world. Get one and satisfy yourself.

Particular attention paid to all orders in our line. UNDERTAKING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. -v2371f

A. MARSHALL, PETER SCHLOSSER,
ALBANY

LIVERY STABLE!
Opposite the Old Pacific Hotel! Stamp

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!
MARSHALL & SCHLOSSER,
Albany, Jan. 14, 1867—v2371f

POETRY.

THE WATERFALL.
Miss Nancy is a lovely lass,
So graceful and so tall;
To see those pouting lips of hers,
And her sweet waterfall,
Would make you swear, by heaven and earth,
You'd give your life, your all,
To kiss those pouting lips for ever,
And see her waterfall.

I saw her—'twas on Christmas Eve,
At Independence Hall,
And as she whirled round in the waltz,
I saw her waterfall,
I saw her waterfall, I picked it up—
Nestling, hair and all;
You never saw nothing half so sweet
As her sweet waterfall.

Next I led her on the floor,
We loved at "honors all,"
And as we straightened up again,
I saw her waterfall,
Drop on the floor I picked it up—
Nestling, hair and all;
And hastily she left the room
Without her waterfall.

Wishing to see from what 'twas made,
I opened out the hall,
And found, that morning, hair and yarn,
Composed her waterfall.
This waterfall is now my own;
I'll send it to you "Paul for ever,"
If you're in want of something nice,
In shape of waterfall.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A REMINISCENCE.
Once, when I was a little boy,
I sat me down to cry,
Because my little brother had
The biggest piece of pie.

'Twas not but I had quite enough,
But then I could not see
The reason why a party gave
Should give him more than me.

They said I was a naughty boy,
But I have oft seen Paul for ever,
Behave themselves as foolishly
As I behaved then.

For we are often thankful for
Rich blessings when we sigh
To think some luckier neighbor has
A "figgy piece" of pie.

Drink less with your meals.
One great error that we commit is that we drink too much at our meals. Before we have sufficiently masticated and insalivated our food to enable us to swallow it, we force it down by taking water or warm drinks. This not only dilutes the saliva, but weakens the gastric juice after the food gets into the stomach. Many persons take a swallow of fluid with almost every mouthful of food. Look along the dinner table in any of our hotels and fashionable private dining rooms and you will be surprised at the quantities which are drunk at the meal; and if your mind be not taken up with observing the others, you may discover the same evil in yourself, and thus be led to correct it. This habit, sooner or later, ends in producing dyspepsia and constipation, than which there are no afflictions more destructive of health and comfort. When we are thirsty at our meals or at other times, we should drink to allay such thirst only. All solid food should be thoroughly ground and mixed with saliva in the mouth unaided and undiluted by water or other drinks. Rely upon it, this apparent necessity of drinking is a mere habit, which we can correct at will; and all who prize health at its true value will not consider its preservation or purchase too high at the cost of attending to so simple a matter.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON EAST HORSES.—Mr. Beecher descends thus:—"If a horse has had swiftness put into him it is nothing more than fair to give him a chance to develop his gifts. Of course there is reason in all things. Even in trotting, it is easier and pleasanter for some horses to go twelve miles an hour than for others to go three. They were made so. Does it hurt a swallow to go faster than the ox? Why not? Because he was made so. It is easy to do the thing we were made to do easily. And a good horse was made to go fast. He does it when wild, of his own accord. He does not lose the relish of speed even when domesticated. Take a fine fed horse, which in harness looks as if he were a pattern of moderation, and turn him loose to pasture. Where, what a change! He takes one or two steps slowly, just to be sure you have let go of him, and then with a squeal he lets fly his heels in the air, till the sun flashes from his polished shoes; then off he goes, fiercer, clear across the lot, till the fence brings him up, and then, his eye flashing, his mane lifted and swelling, his tail up like a king's scepter, he snorts defiance to you from afar; and with a series of rearing, running sideways and plunging, whirling and whirling, he starts again, with immense enjoyment, into another round of running. Do you not see that it is more than fun? It is ecstasy. It is horse rapture!"

An attorney who wished to show his smartness by quizzing an old farmer at an election dinner, began by asking him if there were many girls in his neighborhood. "Yes, there's a dreadful sight of 'em," replied the old man, "so many that there ain't half enough respectable husbands for 'em all, and some of 'em are beginning to take up with the lawyers!"—The attorney did not follow up the subject.

A FRENCHMAN who had been in India, speaking of tiger-hunts pleasantly remarked, "When ze Frenchman hunts ze tiger, ah ze sport is grand, magnifique! but wen ze tiger hunts ze Frenchman, ouil zere if ze very devil to pay!"

OLD ELVES, the miser, having listened to a very eloquent discourse on charity remarked, "That sermon so strongly proved the necessity of aims-giving, that I've almost a mind to beg!"

A witty doctor said tight lacing was a public benefit, inasmuch as it killed all the foolish girls, and left the wise ones to grow to be women.

A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said: "Oh, how I do wish this was called work, and was well paid for!"

Lebanon Correspondence.
LEBANON, May 4, 1867.
Editor State Rights Democrat:
To every one conversant with the history of the American Government, it is, doubtless, apparent that all the great national commotions that have agitated the people have grown out of sectional strife. The mass of the people, unfortunately, in both sections of our country, have allowed themselves to fall a prey to the artful machinations of unscrupulous demagogues and soulless fanatics, under the sacred name of patriotism and christianity. From the foundation of the Government there has been a continual sectional struggle; and at different times it became so violent that serious fears were entertained for the safety and permanency of the Union. And there were always found sufficient virtue and wisdom in a few of the leading statesmen to reconcile the turbulent antagonisms and restore peace and harmony to the country, until the inauguration of the Republican-Union party, when a breach was opened that continually widened and deepened until it culminated in civil war, the most revolting and destructive that was ever inflicted upon any people since the world was.

It is not for the sake of the destruction of property, the fending commissions of crime, that marked its course; the dissolute morals, the deep-seated hatred it has engendered; the wide-spread scene of ruin and desolation; of misery, famine and starvation—the fruits of the bloody conflict—present a field that does not only appeal to the christian to aid in the universal manhood imparted to him by the Savior of mankind, but must affect with touching sympathy all who have sufficient humanity to sympathize with the extremes of mortal suffering. Some of the evils of this terrible conflict are transitory, and will pass away with this generation; others are permanent and enduring, and will be entailed on posterity.

When that old fanatic, negro thief and murderer, John Brown, was sentenced to death by the authorities of Virginia, on the day of his execution the abolition church of London, England, as it revealed the tone of their sympathies. Instead of regarding him as a victim of justice, deprecating his acts as an unholly violation of the laws of God and man, he was transformed into an angel of God, and his death was glorified in the melodies of Divine worship: "John Brown's soul goes marching on."

When, at last, the protracted sectional strife was arraying the people in the attitude of deadly conflict, the ministering servants of the abolition church interposed no words or deeds of reconciliation to soothe and quiet the raging storm of human passion that threatened to spread death and devastation over the land; but, on the contrary, they rekindled the most fierce and ferocious invectives against the "slaveholding South." They would hurrahe multitudes of the excited populace, and tell them, in the name of holy religion, and in obedience to the commands of the Prince of Peace, that it would be doing God's service to hurl the firebrands of death and destruction into the rebel dominions—to utterly exterminate them, root and branch; and to convert the rebel South into a gloriously grand, "glittering in glory." A sanguinary collision ensued between the hostile sections, prosecuted, ostensibly upon the part of the North to preserve the Union and perpetuate a republican form of government, but really to overthrow the domestic institutions of the South and set free their slaves. In this bloody conflict the "loyal" North completely vanquished the "rebel" South, and freed their negroes—accomplished greater results in a few years than anticipated at the outset; yet, notwithstanding these great and glorious achievements, the fruits of victory were incomplete and unsatisfactory. The negro was free, but that "covenant with the devil" which had been made, and which had been endorsed by the action of Congress in relation to negro suffrage, and sends a chill to the thrilling melody through all her branches and borders. It is seen by the late dispatches that the Methodist Conference in Baltimore, Md., on the 25th of May, 1867, endorsed the action of Congress in relation to negro suffrage. The Bishop solemnly beseeched the young ministers to pay strict attention to the literature of the day. He said the doctrine preached a hundred years ago was not appropriate at the present. The true meaning is, doubtless, not preach the Gospel of Peace—"the same yesterday, to-day and forever;" but to make their preaching conform to the shifting sands of political expediency, and thereby effect and maintain a coalition between church and State; then these reverend bloodsuckers could plausibly claim a large share of the patronage of the Government and the spoils of office.

It is now seen that for more than a score of years there has been a deliberate system of ethics, under the auspices of religion, to extinguish the prejudice that ministers of the Gospel should have a high and honorable position in the estimation of the people. When the "great rebellion" broke upon the country these "christian patriots" came up to the aid of Government with a zeal truly sublime; and from their serious and emboldened demands, they must be impressed with a self-satisfying consciousness that the people should bestow upon them the first places of honor and profit in the official stations of the Government, and to confirm this it is only necessary to notice the tone of the religious press of the abolition school. They gently hint that the gross wickedness and moral depravity of the Government officials suggest the necessity of supplying their places with purer and better men. This is certainly true. But who are supplying their places with those who put on the externals of holiness, but whose words stir up strife and develop the baser passions of the human heart, is quite questionable. We observe a persistent effort to pervert the whole people into a state of fanaticism, and to sweep away its principles are thrust into every phase of society, social, moral, political and religious, and especially its influence exerted in our public schools.

A Lebanon correspondent in a former number of your paper gave an account of an exhibition of the Santiam Academy, and therein alluded to its partisan exercises.—The Pacific Christian Advocate man copied copiously and with great gusto, and in a court of the exhibition, until he espied that "big boy" which seemed to excite a negro-phobic convulsion in this sensitive but loyal "knight of the quill" who presides over the Pacific Christian Advocate. From the exhibition he jerks his conclusions, and his loyal reverence must have been "intensely excited." Yes, verily! in imminent peril we have no intelligence of his returning

reason. "May God have mercy on his poor soul; repentant in pace."
Has not the cause leading to the woful condition of our once happy country received its most vital impulse from the pulpits where loyalty to the Government is an absolute requirement of the Christian faith—a passport to Heaven? I am a firm believer in the purifying influence of the christian religion over men and nations as revealed by our Great Redeemer, but when its ministers and professors denigrate its holy cause upon the altar of political idolatry it is a sin and reproach to any nation—an odious mockery and a fearful engine of oppression and despotism.

Mrs. Surratt—Her Murderers.
The extraordinary scene in the House of Representatives recently, when Butler boldly charged Bingham with helping to hang "an innocent woman" will revive the discussion throughout the country with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Surratt, who was hanged July 7, 1865, with others, convicted of conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. Mr. Bingham was the Assistant Judge Advocate to the Military Commission, and, in allusion to the part of his position necessitated in the trial, Butler said:

"If, during the war, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham) did as much as I did in that direction, I should be glad to recognize that much done; but the only victim of the gentleman's progress that I know of was an innocent woman hanged upon the gallows. His only victim in the war was one Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence in my judgment."

"His associates" in this hanging were Maj. General David Hunter, Major General Lewis Wallace, Brevet Major General August V. Kautz, Brigadier General Albert P. Howe, Brigadier General Robert S. Foster, Brigadier General James A. Ekin, Brigadier General T. W. Harris, Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Clandinin, and Brigadier General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate. All those, as well as Bingham, and as well as President Johnson, who approved the sentence of the Commission, are included in Butler's sweeping charge of hanging a woman "condemned without sufficient evidence." Butler did not hesitate to hang Mumford in New Orleans upon evidence which might have been "sufficient," and no far as Mumford was concerned, it sufficed to hang him, and Butler's loyalty approved all the arbitrary acts of the administration during the war. For such a man to declare that those who were concerned in the commission to try the conspirators, are guilty, in the case of Mrs. Surratt, of innocent blood, will excite sufficient in the case to warrant the republication of some of the testimony in that case. It will be remembered that the testimony against Mrs. Surratt rested upon two witnesses, Lloyd and Weichman, while most of the offsetting testimony in her favor was of the most respectable character; and her confessor, who administered the last confession of religion, declared that "as God lives Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the murder of President Lincoln, or of any intent or conspiracy to murder him." Payne pronounced her innocent, and General Hartranft said that he believed Payne. All these things will be re-read with fresh interest, particularly in the light of the Supreme Court's decision with regard to trials by military commissions, and in the face of the fact that a man like Butler, in an unguarded moment, publicly confessed what possibly many other men of Butler's political faith believe to-day.—[New York World.]

A Leaf from a Modern Dictionary.
The reader need not refer to the "latest Unabridged and illustrated" to prove the correctness of the following definitions:

Water—A clear fluid once used as a drink.
Honesty—An excellent joke.
Rural felicity—Potatoes and turnips.
Tongue—a little horse that is continually running away.

Dentist—One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.
My Dear—An expression used by man and wife on the commencement of a quarrel.
Policeman—A man employed by a corporation to sleep in the open air.
Bargain—A ludicrous transaction in which one party thinks he has cheated the other.
Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.
Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.
Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Donnet—The female head-dress for the front seats of the opera.
Esquire—Everybody, yet nobody; equal to colonel.
Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.
State Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.
Public abuse—The mud with which every traveler is bespattered on the road to destruction.

Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes in secret places.
Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.
The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in but take uncommon means to keep out.
Money—The god of the nineteenth century.

The old story of the school-boy who spelled Andrew Jackson, &ru Jaxn, has been overshadowed by a genius out West, who wished to mark a half dozen new shirts—he marked the first John Jones, and all the rest ditto.

Honest Horace Greeley.
A great many people, says the New York Day-Book, think Horace Greeley an honest man, and yet he, who has been howling for years about the wrongs of negroes, went to Washington, to urge President Johnson to sign a bill that reduced eight millions of white people to a more abject slavery than the Poles, the Irish, the Hungarians or the Cretons have ever suffered. In fact, no negro was ever placed in such an abject condition. To show the consistency, as well as the honesty of this apostle of despotism, we exhume a scrap, about ten years old. On the 23d of May, 1855, this same Horace Greeley offered the following, among other resolutions, at the Republican State Convention, at Syracuse, New York:

"Resolved, That the rights of the States, and of the people located in the Territories, are just objects of solicitude and support, and we condemn the efforts making in our day, to fuse all political power into one indiscriminate and overshadowing sectionalism, as contrary to the faith of our fathers, and praiseworthy to Republican institutions."
How much evidence do the people of this country need that these yelpers for negro freedom only used it as a cloak, to conceal their hatred of white men's liberties? With loud professions of love for Republican institutions, they have been constantly striking blows at the very vitals of all liberty, and to include negroes in our system only to bring ridicule upon Democracy. Every man desiring to give a vote to negroes is at heart a monarchist, and if pressed to the point, he will confess that he would prefer a king to the return of the Democratic party to power. Try the next ten Abolitionists you meet, and see if nine out of the ten will not tell you so.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.—How unfortunate it is that Democrats, otherwise politically intelligent, should be in such gross ignorance of the real question before the country, as to be actually driven to adopt the arguments of monarchists to defend themselves! For instance, a writer in the Columbus Crisis says:

"First, then, the right to vote is not a natural right! It is a conferred right.—It will and must always have an arbitrary line in it."
Now, if the right to vote is a "conferred right," why then waste off in the old arguments of kings and despots, that "the rights are conferred?" It is a shame ever proves fatal; yet it might possibly occur, and it is necessary that every person should know how to treat a case if it should come under their observation. The remedies are few and simple, and can be had in every family. The first remedy is to use freely of cold water, held in the mouth and copiously used on the outside. This, in many cases, will be sufficient; yet there are instances when this will not answer. In such a case, take a piece of cotton or lint, well soaked in a strong solution of alum water, rolled up in a small, hardwad, and press it firmly up the cavity of the tooth so as to reach the mouth of the bleeding vessel, and at the same time close your teeth upon and compress it, so as to retain it in that position, where it should be kept from two to twelve hours before being removed. This remedy we have never known to fail. It is simple, easily applied, and within the reach of every person.

I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl, said a lady. One frosty morning I was looking out of my father's barnyard, where stood many cows, oxen and horses waiting to drink. The cattle stood very still and meek till one of the cows in attempting to turn round happened to hit her next neighbor; whereupon the neighbor kicked another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other in fury. My mother laughed and said "See what comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning." Afterwards, if my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say—"Take care my children; remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself and others a great deal of trouble."

The word "news" is not as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former times (between the years 1595 and 1780) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the compass, thus:

N
E
S
W
Importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term newspaper.—[Dictionary of Dates.]

NO NEED.—Solon Robinson's new novel is entitled "What is dirt?" If he hasn't found out after twenty years' employment in the N. Y. Tribune office, says the Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette, he has not need to inquire. The conundrum after a failure there—would stand even ahead of the Sphinx riddle—unanswerable.

It is a happy omen of the probable extermination of Kankon that the deaths exceed births in Massachusetts. Strange record for "free love" New England.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes a lengthy expose of the Grand Army of the Republic—an organization of political adventurers and cornorants.

Lebanon Correspondence.

LEBANON, May 4, 1867.
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It is not for the sake of the destruction of property, the fending commissions of crime, that marked its course; the dissolute morals, the deep-seated hatred it has engendered; the wide-spread scene of ruin and desolation; of misery, famine and starvation—the fruits of the bloody conflict—present a field that does not only appeal to the christian to aid in the universal manhood imparted to him by the Savior of mankind, but must affect with touching sympathy all who have sufficient humanity to sympathize with the extremes of mortal suffering. Some of the evils of this terrible conflict are transitory, and will pass away with this generation; others are permanent and enduring, and will be entailed on posterity.

When that old fanatic, negro thief and murderer, John Brown, was sentenced to death by the authorities of Virginia, on the day of his execution the abolition church of London, England, as it revealed the tone of their sympathies. Instead of regarding him as a victim of justice, deprecating his acts as an unholly violation of the laws of God and man, he was transformed into an angel of God, and his death was glorified in the melodies of Divine worship: "John Brown's soul goes marching on."

When, at last, the protracted sectional strife was arraying the people in the attitude of deadly conflict, the ministering servants of the abolition church interposed no words or deeds of reconciliation to soothe and quiet the raging storm of human passion that threatened to spread death and devastation over the land; but, on the contrary, they rekindled the most fierce and ferocious invectives against the "slaveholding South." They would hurrahe multitudes of the excited populace, and tell them, in the name of holy religion, and in obedience to the commands of the Prince of Peace, that it would be doing God's service to hurl the firebrands of death and destruction into the rebel dominions—to utterly exterminate them, root and branch; and to convert the rebel South into a gloriously grand, "glittering in glory." A sanguinary collision ensued between the hostile sections, prosecuted, ostensibly upon the part of the North to preserve the Union and perpetuate a republican form of government, but really to overthrow the domestic institutions of the South and set free their slaves. In this bloody conflict the "loyal" North completely vanquished the "rebel" South, and freed their negroes—accomplished greater results in a few years than anticipated at the outset; yet, notwithstanding these great and glorious achievements, the fruits of victory were incomplete and unsatisfactory. The negro was free, but that "covenant with the devil" which had been made, and which had been endorsed by the action of Congress in relation to negro suffrage, and sends a chill to the thrilling melody through all her branches and borders. It is seen by the late dispatches that the Methodist Conference in Baltimore, Md., on the 25th of May, 1867, endorsed the action of Congress in relation to negro suffrage. The Bishop solemnly beseeched the young ministers to pay strict attention to the literature of the day. He said the doctrine preached a hundred years ago was not appropriate at the present. The true meaning is, doubtless, not preach the Gospel of Peace—"the same yesterday, to-day and forever;" but to make their preaching conform to the shifting sands of political expediency, and thereby effect and maintain a coalition between church and State; then these reverend bloodsuckers could plausibly claim a large share of the patronage of the Government and the spoils of office.

It is now seen that for more than a score of years there has been a deliberate system of ethics, under the auspices of religion, to extinguish the prejudice that ministers of the Gospel should have a high and honorable position in the estimation of the people. When the "great rebellion" broke upon the country these "christian patriots" came up to the aid of Government with a zeal truly sublime; and from their serious and emboldened demands, they must be impressed with a self-satisfying consciousness that the people should bestow upon them the first places of honor and profit in the official stations of the Government, and to confirm this it is only necessary to notice the tone of the religious press of the abolition school. They gently hint that the gross wickedness and moral depravity of the Government officials suggest the necessity of supplying their places with purer and better men. This is certainly true. But who are supplying their places with those who put on the externals of holiness, but whose words stir up strife and develop the baser passions of the human heart, is quite questionable. We observe a persistent effort to pervert the whole people into a state of fanaticism, and to sweep away its principles are thrust into every phase of society, social, moral, political and religious, and especially its influence exerted in our public schools.