

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

THE END OF VOLUME II.

With this number closes the second volume of the STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT. A year ago, when we issued the first number of this volume, a very large proportion of the community firmly believed it would be an ephemeral concern; and for this reason even many shun-pure Democrats—men who had been peculiarly bled by our immediate predecessor—stood aloof, and did not take the DEMOCRAT, lest they might lose a part or all of its subscription price.

Eola Correspondence.

EOLA, Oregon, July 27, 1867. Editor State Rights Democrat: I find in last week's DEMOCRAT, under the head of "Jottings by the Way," the following: "The Christian Church was founded by Alexander Campbell, a man of great erudition and gigantic mind. He and his followers hold that baptism by immersion is the only valid baptism, and that when a man says, with the church, that he believes Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and will be baptized by immersion, he is on the road to Heaven."

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

There is plenty of room in the foregoing for a discussion; but for a reason which will readily occur, we are not now in the mood for one, especially such an one as this would doubtless be—sharp and acrimonious. We shall, therefore, only make a few remarks and not attempt seriously to debate. The first thing to which we call attention is the spirit our friend Waller manifests. It is anything but amiable; anything but proper for a minister. Suppose it is true that we have misrepresented the tenets of his church; is that any reason why he should get into a passion, and charge us with uttering falsehood, and finally virtually threaten to withdraw his support? We leave our readers to judge.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Polk.

Editor State Rights Democrat: I desire you should give notice in your paper that there will be a Democratic Mass Meeting in Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, on the second Saturday in September. We invite the co-operation of the Democracy of all the adjoining counties. The object is, first, to meet the friends of the Union, and, secondly, to reply to Williams' speech, which he made on the 20th of July, in which he refused to divide time with us, but went on uninterrupted and told his story of lies. We hereby invite him back to discuss the issues of the day and defend the lies he told on that occasion. Yours, &c., H. N. Y. HOLMES, Ch'mn Democratic Co. Con. Com.

THE COMING "MAN."

It is sometimes asked, what will the Yankee-humbug humanitarians do for objects upon which to lavish their sympathies when the unhappy negro disappears from the earth—as disappear he must—now that he is turned adrift in the name of Liberty. Our own impression is, that they will then take to the gorilla. The Yankee is an ungovernable creature, and we dare say he will undertake to prey, when the time comes, that the gorilla is not only a human being, but next in kin to the Congo negro, and that, therefore, we must deal with him as a "man and a brother."

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

The Washington National Intelligencer, which was always a conservative paper, thus alludes to the ridiculous falsehood of the Radical press, that Jefferson Davis was responsible for the ill-treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville. It says: "It was not Jeff. Davis that starved Union prisoners, but the Government of Abraham Lincoln. Davis did the best he could for them in the exhausted condition of his country, and warned their Government over and over again that they were suffering and it could not be helped. He pleaded for an exchange man for man, and then for an exchange of the sick, which he even offered to send home without any return of Southern prisoners, but all appeals fell lifeless upon the cold ears of a heartless Government."

GENERAL HALEPYN.

(Miles O'Reilly) who figured prominently in the late war on the side of the North, in a recent number of his paper, the New York Citizen, makes the following statement: "If Judge Kelley had been South during the war, he could not have the hardihood, not even he could—speak of the negroes of the South as if they had all been loyal. The fact is that ninety-five per cent of them were as faithful to the Confederacy as any average equal number of Southern whites. They formed the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance and pay departments of the rebel armies—working faithfully and perseveringly at their allotted tasks, although not five per cent of the able-bodied whites were left at home to compel them to this work, had they been otherwise minded. It is simply a bold, bald, falsehood to speak of the Southern negroes as having been faithful to the Union, or faithful to anything but the rebellion, during the recent civil war."

DIDN'T FIGHT FOR SLAVERY.

General Clanton, a confederate officer during the war, said, in his speech in reply to General Wilson, at Montgomery, Alabama, "I did not fire a gun for slavery. More than half the Southern army never owned a slave. Hardee, Cleburne, and many others, signed a petition long before the war closed, for my freedom, and to afford you an opportunity to volunteer and assist your white friends of the South in achieving Southern independence. President Davis recommended this course, and I, in the presence of a very large assembly, and stated that I would take great pleasure in commanding colored troops. You acted well your part during that unfortunate struggle, for which you deserve, and have, the gratitude of every Southern man and woman in our midst."

NEVER LIED.

Senator Wilson, in his speech at Huntsville, Alabama, said to his audience: "The Republican party never lied to you of the South." What party passed the Crittenden resolutions in 1850? What party repeatedly declared that the object of the war was simply to preserve the Union? What party proposed the pending constitutional amendment as a facility, and then refused to consider it as such? What party said the substance of the reconstruction bills by the South would entitle her to admission, and through its party Congressional committee afterwards said other terms would be required?—[Holmes County Farmer.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Controller of Currency is making a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Unadilla Bank. A receiver will be appointed. The second annual Schutzenfest of Washington has commenced. It promises to surpass the grand celebration a year ago. Pierpont spoke the entire day in the Surratt case, and concludes to-morrow. The case will then go to the jury. The contract for carrying the mail between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, is awarded to J. D. Carr, of San Francisco. The compensation is 196,000. The present contractor, Corbett, having become a U. S. Senator, could not legally retain the contract. New York, Aug. 5.—A council of war is now being held in Russia between the staffs of the Russian armies, under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaigns suggested by the probable coalition between France and other States are under consideration. It is further asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately, before France can get into an attitude. Russia inclines to postponement, which however does not render the strife less inevitable. Daniel Gould, Consul at Leith, died there July 22d. The Cork Examiner of July says there is every indication of a war between France and Prussia.

The Washington Election—The New Dahomey.

We congratulate our darkly fellow-citizens upon the signal success that attended their performances in Washington at the late municipal election in that city. They carried everything before them, electing every candidate that was on their ticket. Bravo! We congratulate them, also, upon the way it was done. It was a happy thought of theirs to compel the white voters to take position in the rear of the colored persuasion, when making their way up to the ballot box. The spectacle must have been one to gladden the hearts of Mr. Charles Sumner, "Judge" Kelley, [J. Thad. Stevens, and other "white niggers," who have been laboring so long and in so many ways to make Washington City what is now in the capital of the new Black Republic. Ever since the election of "Lincoln and Hamlin," it is true, Washington City has been but little better than a "nigger" nest; all that ever made it respectable or tolerable in the eyes of man took leave of it when Southern ladies and gentlemen abandoned it towards the close of Buchanan's administration. During the time it was but a rendezvous for every thing that was vicious, vulgar and vile—the common resort of shoddy "patriots," thieving legal leaguers, bounty jumpers, cut-throats and spies. We would not have our "enlightened" fellow-citizens suppose that the mere fact of their obtaining political ascendancy there is going to make it, morally, politically, or socially, worse than it was before. On the contrary, we dare say that the "darkies" will do what they can to improve it. But a few barrels of the balm of a thousand flowers, with a judicious distribution of some night-blowing ceres, ought to be advertised for immediately, as the necessary steps to a proper beginning. Seriously, however, now that the capital of the nation is thus becoming under Radical inspiration, a *Nuisance of Radicalism*, all decent white men must unite in an effort to have the seat of government transferred from the District of Columbia altogether, to some central point West, where the atmosphere is purer and where the domination, either of black niggers or white niggers, will not be so easy. Washington is no longer a place for men or women entertaining for themselves the slightest sense of self-respect. It may do a little while longer for Yankee Congressmen and other mean whites of equally low instincts, but all who have not joined the nigger-worshipping throng will take care to give it a wide berth. From the Capitol to the Treasury Department, right and left, length, breadth, depth and height, it is a stench now in good men's nostrils. Away with it!—[Metropolitan Reporter.]

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The New Orleans Times contains the following pertinent bit of catchism, which will puzzle some of our Radical friends to confute: Did the Northern States ever have the institution of slavery? Yes. Did they free their slaves? No. How did they get rid of the acquired thing? They sold their slaves to the people of the south. Why did they discontinue slavery in their midst? Because it paid better to sell their slaves than to keep them. Did they make any provision for the future freedom of their slaves when they sold them? No. What States were chiefly engaged in the slave trade? The Northern States. Did they continue the trade after slavery was abolished in their midst? Yes—they continued it until the commencement of the war. Which of the Northern States had the greatest number of vessels engaged in this trade, and made most money kidnapping poor Africans and selling them into bondage? Massachusetts. Could not Congress have passed a gradual emancipation and colonization act, allowing a moderate compensation for slaves? It could. Would such an act have been accepted by the South? Undoubtedly. What prompted the rebellion in the South? An assurance that the very men from whom originally the Southern people purchased their slaves after they had been stolen from Africa, were determined to release them without restitution of their ill-gotten gains in the premises, and to make use of the Freedmen as tools, in order to perpetuate their political supremacy. Have the fears of the South been realized? Yes. It is unnecessary to make further extracts from this suggestive and retrospective catchism. If order is to be brought forth from the existing chaos, the people of the whole country must forget their bitterness and exhibit a spirit of mutual concession and mutual forbearance.

Two persons in Leake county, Mississippi, out of a family of ten, died recently of starvation, after subsisting for several days on sassafras blossoms, roots and bark. The neighbors, hearing of the occurrence, took charge of the survivors, and preserved their lives.

How to GET UP EARLY.

Place a basin of cold water by the side of your bed; when you first awake in the morning dip your hands in and wet your brow, and sleep will not again seal you in its treacherous embrace. This is the advice given by an aged man, who had been in the habit of rising early during a long life. By attending to this advice you may learn to rise every morning at five o'clock. The editor has found it a pater planus to go to bed at one regular hour. Leave your bed the moment you awake yourself after daylight; nature will thus regulate the sleep to the exact amount required by the system.—[Halls Journal of Health.]

It is said that General Joe Johnston has determined to write a history of the late war, or rather of his own campaigns in it. The absurdities and misrepresentations of "Pollard's" "Lost Cause," and other pretended Southern histories, prompt him to do so.—[Georgia Paper.]

"I cannot conceive, my dear, what's the matter with my watch. I think it must want cleaning," exclaimed an indulgent husband to his better half the other day. "No, pa," said his petted little daughter, "I know it don't want cleaning, because baby and I washed it in the basin ever so long this morning."

WHEN the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment: "Little baby, thou enterest the world weeping; while all around thee smile. Contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

The contractors of the Chicago lake tunnel are said to have netted \$45,000 from its erection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEAT! WHEAT!

100,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED within the next two weeks, for which The Highest Cash Price will be Paid. By J. GRADWILL, 717 1/2 E. Main Street, San Francisco, Store.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

THE SCHOOL LANDS REMAINING UN-sold in the counties of Lane, Benton, Linn, Polk, Marion and Clackamas will be offered for sale at public auction, at the several county seats, at the times hereinafter designated, on the following terms: Minimum price, two dollars per acre. On tracts chiefly valuable for timber one-half, and on all other tracts one-third of the purchase money down, and a credit of two years on the remainder, with the further privilege of retaining the money when due, as long as the interest of 5 per cent per annum is paid punctually. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. at the court house. Lane county, at Eugene City, Wednesday, August 28th. Benton county, at Corvallis, Friday, August 30th. Linn county, at Albany, Saturday, August 31st. Polk county, at Dallas, Saturday, September 7th. Clackamas county, at Oregon City, Tuesday, September 10th. Marion county, at Salem, Saturday, September 14th. I. R. MOORE, Agent of the Board, Salem, Oregon, Aug. 5, 1867.—v2n25w

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE a Farm, containing one section (340 acres) of land, one-half prairie and the other half timber, well improved and nearly all under fence, with about 125 acres under cultivation and in good farming condition; also an orchard of about 1,000 choice fruit trees. It has on it a fine 2-story residence, 22x30, with a double chimney, and containing sufficient room for a good sized family. They are also on the place a substantial 2-story barn, 45x30, with other out-buildings and all conveniences for farming purposes. The farm is situated four miles below Albany, near the Salem and Albany stage road. TERMS OF SALE: I offer the above property at \$10 per acre—one-half of the money required at time of sale, and yearly installments allowed on the remainder. For further particulars apply on the farm, to ISAAC MILLER, Esq. July 18, 1867.—v2n25w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Circuit Court of Linn county, Oregon, on the 6th day of July, 1867, by the Clerk of said Court, and to the undersigned, J. E. N. White, Plaintiff, and against E. C. Officer and Thomas Thorp, Defendants, for the sum of \$841.55, damages, costs and accruing costs, I did, on the 13th day of July, 1867, levy upon, and will on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the city of Albany, sell to the highest bidder, for U. S. coin, all of the right, title and interest of the said E. C. Officer, in the Donation Land Claim of the said E. C. Officer's Donation Land Claim, Notification "1592," Claim No. 63, containing 335 and seventy-one one-half acre of land, in T. 19, S. 3, E. 2, West, Willamette Meridian, Linn county, Oregon. Dated at Albany, July 12th, A. D. 1867. HARRY SMITH, Sheriff, Linn county, Oregon. v2n25w

Summons.

In the County Court of Linn County, Oregon. vs. E. C. Officer and T. Thorp, partners in business under the firm name of E. C. Officer & Co., Deft., vs. Charles Austin, Def't. Action at Law to recover money. Docketed at Albany, July 12th, A. D. 1867. By order of the Court. CRANOR & HELM, Attys for P'tn. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, cancelled. June 24th, 1867.—v2n27w

ALBANY BOOK STORE!

E. A. FREELAND, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER, Albany, Oregon. CONSTANTLY ON HAND: STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Juvenile, Toy Gift and Blank Books, GOLD TYPE, and Blank Books. SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Of every kind used in the State. BOOKS IMPORTED TO ORDER, at short notice. L. O. G. T. "WESTERN STAR" LODGE No. 76, meets at Hall every Tuesday evening. By order of the Lodge. W. C. S. sec. Greely. v2n27w

The Booth Diary—Is it a Forgery?

The newspapers print what purports to be the diary of John Wilkes Booth. After an examination of the document I have no hesitancy in pronouncing this pretended diary a forgery. It was probably written at the instigation of the detective Baker, by some newspaper correspondent. It bears in every line the marks of invention. In some places this is overdone. Booth is made to say: "I shouted 'sic semper' before I fired." It is absurd to suppose that the real Booth would have written such a thing. Again: "In jumping I broke my leg. I rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump." Then, the bone of his leg still tearing the flesh, enemies on every side, all the crossings guarded, the fatal circle of foes steadily closing in, every second of time of incalculable value, the necessity of devoting every faculty to the business of escape a matter of absolutely vital importance, Booth sits down to write several hundred words of maudlin nonsense. There is hardly a semblance of reality in that "diary." It is just such a work as an ingenious sensational correspondent might have produced. But what necessity for forging a diary? One of two things is true. Either Baker and his associates killed the wrong man, or killing the right man, they forged this diary in order to magnify the importance of their deed and the importance of the supposed plot which resulted in assassination. If one supposes that they killed the wrong man, a dozen circumstances are explained. Then one understands why the story that Booth is still alive is so frequently re-affirmed; why men, apparently responsible, deliberately announce that they have seen him; why the corpse of the supposed assassin was so mysteriously hurried into a concealed pit; why even the clothing of the supposed Booth was destroyed; why there was everywhere a labored attempt to prove that Booth had indeed been killed. It is reasonably plain that there was no "plot," in the true meaning of the term, for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. A great deal of party capital has been made out of the supposition that there was a gigantic, far-reaching, carefully elaborated conspiracy. But no evidence is supported of the assertion has been produced. To be sure, Baker says there was a plot, but Baker forged the ridiculous story about the attempted suicide of Witz. Conover says there was a plot; but Conover has been convicted of perjury. St. Marie says that Surratt has said there was a plot; but it is the opinion of the mass of thinking men that St. Marie is another Conover; the officers of the government evidently think so. It suits the purpose of Radical politicians to keep up the sensation about a vast conspiracy. It suits Secretary Stanton's purposes. But there is not an atom of proof that any such conspiracy has ever had existence. Secretary Stanton and Baker know who forged that diary, if forged it is. Stanton says the book was brought to his house by Baker a few days after the death of Booth. Baker got it—where? Did he not procure it to be written, as he proffered the Witz story to be written by newspaper correspondents? If so, why? But what is the necessity for forgery? These are questions that must be answered sooner or later.

VELOCITY PER HOUR.

The speed of our ocean steamers in crossing the Atlantic rarely exceed 11 miles per hour; the speed of river steamers from 14 to 24 miles per hour, of a race horse from 29 to 30; of a bird 50 to 60; of a high wind 20, and of a hurricane 80 miles; of sound 804; of mechanical force in air 750; of the earth around the sun 68,000; of light, as demonstrated by Foucault's apparatus, 690,000,000 miles and yet this inconceivable speed is little more than half the velocity of static electricity which latter Wheatstone has shown to be 1,040,000 miles an hour. If the earth were a cannon ball shot at the sun from its present distance, and with the velocity it travels, and if simultaneous with the explosion a telegram was sent to pass the intervening space of 95,000,000 miles and the message to be received in five minutes; the inhabitants would have nearly two months to prepare for the shock, which would be received over ten years before they heard the explosion.—[Scientific American.]

WHAT A KENTUCKY WOMAN DID.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from Litchfield, Grayson county, Ky., under the date of June 1, says: "As this is the season of the year that ginseng is dug, one day last week a woman living five miles southwest of this place, with hoe and basket in hand, went into the woods to dig for ginseng, and made a very profitable day's work of it. She dug and gathered ten pounds of ginseng, worth \$6.50; caught a young spotted fawn, which she sold today in Litchfield for \$10; caught and killed five young gray foxes, for which the State pays her \$5, and killed two black snakes and one rattlesnake. Can any hunter beat that? She took the young fawn home and she having a young baby, nursed the fawn and baby from her breast at the same time. I am told it was a novel sight to see the baby and the little spotted fawn sucking at the same time."

The National Intelligencer publishes a list containing eighty-seven names of soldiers, late of the Union army, whose nominations for postmasters were rejected by the Radicals in the Senate. The character and services of these men are briefly set forth, and a fairer lot of honor has rarely been seen. They were true soldiers during the war, and are for the Union still. Hence their rejection. What a beautiful comment upon Radical gratitude and duplicity.

A LATELY published war book gives the following story of Stonewall Jackson: At a council of generals early in the war, one remarked that Major—was wounded and would not be able to perform a duty that was assigned him. "Wounded?" said Jackson, "if it is really so I think it must have been by an accidental discharge of his duty!"

SOME southern papers say that Jefferson Davis once owned seven hundred slaves, but the only one of his bondsmen who ever distinguished himself was a