

THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

VOL. III.

ALBANY, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

NO. 6.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
ABBOTT & BROWN.

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

TERMS, IN ADVANCE: One Year, \$3; Six Months \$2; One Month, 50 cts.; Single Copies, 12 cts. If payment be delayed six months \$4 will be charged; if one year, \$5.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

RENTAL.
RENTAL.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him by clients of both adjoining counties.
Eola, July 26, 1867. v2n21f

DEBTISTRY.
D. R. E. H. GRIFFIN WILL VISIT PROFESSIONALLY the town of Harrisburgh on the 16th of July, and remain for a few days. v2n20w3

DRS. RICE & PLUMMER.
Physicians and Surgeons,
Tender their services to the citizens of Albany and vicinity. Office on Second street, opposite the Lower Ferry. v2n21f

RUSSELL & DALTON.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Real Estate Agents,
Will practice in the Courts of the Second, Third, and Fourth Judicial Districts, and in the Supreme Court of Oregon.
Office, at Whitcomb & Co.'s, Brick Store, Parrish's Block, Albany. v2n21f

S. WHITMORE, N. D.,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER
Tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Albany and surrounding country. Office, at Whitcomb & Co.'s, Brick Store, Parrish's Block, Albany. v2n21f

N. B. HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office in the Court House. v2n21f

CRANON & HELM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office—In Noyes's Brick Building, up-stairs, Albany, Oregon. v2n21f

J. C. POWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
ALBANY, Oregon. Collections and conveyances promptly attended to. v2n21f

J. BARROWS & CO.,
GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS in Staple, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Albany, Oregon. Consignments solicited. v2n21f

EUGENE SEMPLE,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.
Portland, Oregon.
Office—Over Kilbourn's Auction Rooms, December 8, v2n11f.

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. Foreign dentists' artificial teeth would do well to give him a call. Office upstairs in Parrish's Brick. Residence corner of Second and Baker streets. v2n21f

L. O. G. T.
"WESTERN STAR" LODGE No. 19, meets in Masonic Hall every Tuesday evening.
E. E. McCLEURE, W. C. T.
F. M. WASHINGTON, W. S. v2n21f

L. O. O. F.
ALBANY LODGE, NO. 4.
The Regular Meetings of Albany Lodge, No. 4, L. O. O. F., are held at their Hall in Noyes's Building, Albany, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of the N. G. v2n21f

MONTGOMERY & HAYWOOD, Proprs.
Cor. Washington and First Sts.
Having been thoroughly refitted, it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. The table will speak for itself. Neat and comfortable beds and rooms for patrons, &c.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per week, with lodging, \$5 00
Per week, with lodging, \$6 00 to \$8 00
Single meals, 50 cts.
Beds, 50 cts.
Meals all hours. v2n21f

CITY HOTEL.
COR. WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS.
Having been thoroughly refitted, it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. The table will speak for itself. Neat and comfortable beds and rooms for patrons, &c.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per week, with lodging, \$5 00
Per week, with lodging, \$6 00 to \$8 00
Single meals, 50 cts.
Beds, 50 cts.
Meals all hours. v2n21f

JOE WORK neatly and cheaply done at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, & HATS.

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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,
NEATLY REPAIRED.

J. C. Meussdorffer & Bro's
No. 72 Front Street, Portland, Ogn.
Cor. D and Second Sts., Marysville, Cal.
No. 123 J Street, Sacramento
Nos. 625 & 627 Commercial St., San Francisco.
Wholesale House at San Francisco, Cal.
No. 628 Commercial through to 637 Clay streets.
Dec. 1, 1866—v2n16f

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT!

MAIN STREET - - - ALBANY.

JOHN BRIGGS,

(LATE C. C. GOBLEY & CO.)
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

STOVES!

Of 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 reckonings make Long Friends."
Feb. 2, '67—v2n25f

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE.

C. MEALY & CO.
Corner of First and Broad Albin Streets
(First Door East of J. Noyes's Brick)

Albany, Linn County, Oregon.
Keep constantly on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT

Of everything in their line of Business,
At Lower Figures than any other House
This side of Portland.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION

In the line of
UPHOLSTERY, PARLOR SETS
Chamber Sets, Picture Frames

BUREAUS, SAFES, 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.
a18-ly

A. MARSHALL, PETER SCHLOSSER.

ALBANY LIVERY STABLE!

Opposite the Old "Pacific Hotel" Stand.

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—v2n23ly

POETRY.

TO MY WIFE.

[The following lines were taken by a friend from the desk of a member of Congress from one of the Western States. They are understood to be his reply to a letter from his wife, asking, "Do you ever think of me?" The devotion of a true husband to a true wife is most beautifully described.—National Intelligencer.]
These lines were written by the Hon. Wm. Munger, of Ohio.
When daylight breaks over the craggy east mountain,
And silently strikes on the low cottage door,
And noisily lights up the silvery fountain;
When crystal springs sparkle on meadow and moor;
When sweet feathered songsters their morning songs awaken,
When the lark from her wings shakes the bright dew;
When the lark's first early and humble meal taking;
When morning first dawns—I then think of you.

When the day-god has risen high up in the heaven;
When nature in splendor shines brightly and gay;
When the rays of the sun to all things give light;
When the noise of the harvester's sickle is ringing;
When the clear sounding horn calls him homeward in glee;
When the bright summer sun makes the wild flowers sing;
When the knee seek the shade—then I'm thinking of thee.

When even tide ebbeth, and day has less lightness;
When the storm king is riding supreme on the blast;
When the lightning is flashing in coldness and brightness;
When labor is o'er and day closes at last;
When the husbandman's weary of toiling since morning;
When the shadows grow long on the flowery lea;
When the lustre of evening the landscape's adorning;
When stars 'gin to twinkle—I'm thinking of thee.

When the pure vault of Heaven with gems of the moon for their queen and space for their home—
Reflects the bright sun—such things doing duty
In nature's great system, in cities a shin does—
When night has thus settled in silence and glory
On mountain and valley, on land and on sea;
When the whole aerial system's repeating its story
Of God's great creation—I'm thinking of thee.

Newspapers.

One man took a paper, and his life was happier than a king's; his children all could read and write and talk of men and things. Another man took no paper; and while strolling through the wood, a tree fell down upon his crown and killed him—as it should. Had he been reading of the news, at home like neighbor Jim, he'd not let a cent that accident would have happened him.—[Lyons Republican.]

Editors know lots of such stories. They don't often tell them, because they do not wish to harrow the feelings of their readers. We will add this, however, as a solemn warning:
A young married man was solicited to take a paper. He declined on the ground that his village paper was not worth a dam; though he did not know whether he meant a female beast, a saw-mill dam, a coffee-dam, or the other kind. Well, the evening of the same day, not loving his wife as he should, and having no virtuous employment on hand, and not having a village paper to read, he went into "by and forbidden paths," slipped down and broke his leg.

If he had been a subscriber for a village paper, and had been at home reading it to his lovely wife, or had been listening to her reading of it, this serious accident would not have happened. But worse than all, he dared not have an account of the accident sent to the village paper; and his wife wept many hours because he had no right to have his name in the papers. He had six weeks to figure up the value of a DAM.

Let us hope that others will be warned by this tragic affair, not to speak profanely of village papers, nor act profanely, in not subscribing for them, and paying in advance.—[Exchange.]

WELL PUT.—To those who are as clamorous for the maintenance of the faith of the nation, an exchange very pertinently puts the following questions and gives answers:
"Wasn't the faith of the nation solemnly pledged, 1st, that the war was not waged for the purpose of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South? 2d, that it was not waged for the subjugation or conquest of the South? 3d, that the States of the South should be re-admitted into the Union with their sovereignty, rights and even their dignity unimpaired? Wasn't the faith of the nation, we ask, pledged to each of these propositions, and in each of them broken? And by whom? By the very brazen political rascals who are now aping the betrayed and beggared toilers of the land, and in the name of the nation's faith, forsooth, asking them to pay the bonded Shylocks their unbought interest, and this, though their own little ones shall go hungry and in rags.

DROP THAT PAPER.—Yes drop it.—Too niggardly and mean to subscribe and pay for your county paper, which is steadily laboring for the promotion of the welfare of society—for your welfare—you have been sponging upon your neighbor ever since it has been established.—You are always eager to read it, and frequently before it reaches the hands of its honorable owner, it is crumpled and torn by your itching fingers. Drop it! Never pick it up and read it again. Unless you can do so with the proud consciousness that you have the right—a secured right in a legitimate way. If you are too poor to aid in sustaining it, let us know, and we will send you the paper gratuitously. But it is downright meanness in you, when you are as able as your neighbor, to send your children through the snow and sleet and rain to borrow it. Be a man and help us in our third volume.

Herschel V. Johnson on the Republican Party.

Herschel V. Johnson writes to the N. Y. Tribune as follows, on the subject of reconstruction in the South and the policy of the Republican party:

AUGUSTA, (Ga.), Aug. 6, 1867.

ED. TRIBUNE.—You have commented in the Tribune on my recent letter to a Committee of Atlanta, Georgia, expressing my views, in part, upon the scheme of reconstruction adopted by Congress, and offered to the ten proscribed States for their acceptance. Your comments are intended to be severe; they are also unjust to me and to those who may agree with me, though, I am bound to presume, not so intended by you. I should have felt grateful if you had published the letter, which I believe you have not done. I remain no right to its publication in the Tribune, for I fully recognize your right to publish or reject whatsoever you may deem expedient and proper. I therefore prefer no complaint on this score, though, from your usual fairness, I might have expected you to pursue a different course.

The masses at the North, and I am not sure that the remark is not applicable even to yourself, and very many of the editors and leading men of that section, are not informed of the true condition of things in Georgia and the other nine States which are termed disloyal. Especially are they not informed of the real feelings and motives of those who are adverse to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. If they remain no right to its publication in the Tribune, for I fully recognize your right to publish or reject whatsoever you may deem expedient and proper. I therefore prefer no complaint on this score, though, from your usual fairness, I might have expected you to pursue a different course.

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either of us traitors or disloyalists in any legitimate sense of that term.

If you could mingle personally with them I doubt not you would be surprised to learn how little of prejudice against the negro, on account of color and race, exists in the minds of almost the entire mass of the Southern people. We are their friends and wish them well although they are taught otherwise by those who have come among us for the purpose of using them for political purposes. They appeal to their passions and prejudices and are busily engaged in organizing them in antagonism to the white race. Where or how this will end we should be in the dark were it not in the bloody lessons of history. I confess to gloomy forebodings for the future. Heaven grant that I may be wrong in my apprehensions.

You will ask, "If you are the friend of the negro why do you object to their being universally enfranchised?" I reply, not merely because their skin is black, but because I believe that they are too ignorant to use such a franchise advantageously and well; that it will be fatal to good government. We have probably sixty thousand colored people in Georgia who will hereafter go to the ballot-box, under the plan of Congressional reconstruction—a greater number than that of the white voting population. And so it will be in all the ten proscribed States. The result must be that the several Governments of these States must pass into their hands (who are now being taught by political drill-masters that they have injuries to avenge against the whites), with the tremendous power of taxation, confiscation, and of fixing what shall be the security for the life and liberty of the white citizen. Is not this a terrible picture to contemplate? And can the Northern people wonder that the Congressional policy meets strong, earnest and honest opposition? Let me suppose a case, that will bring the subject home to the Northern people. Suppose enough of such ignorant voters should be suddenly planted in any ten of the Northern States, to overcome the votes of their white citizens, and control the several governments of those States, how do you think New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire and Maine would like the operation? How would they feel under such a policy, that would put all their interests in the hands of such a power?

But it may be replied that those States are not disloyal, rebellious, as are the ten proscribed Southern States—that we deserve such a fate. I am not going to discuss whether we are, in truth, rebellious States. We should differ on that question. But admit that we are rebels, or have been, and therefore deserve to be punished, is this the way to punish us in view of enlightened statesmanship? Is it wise to punish us by forcing upon us bad government? That might possibly do if we were the only ones to endure the penalty. But it will extend its baleful influences to all the other States. It will destroy agriculture; it will swamp the national debt and currency; it will crush out from the breasts of the people of the South the last throbs of fraternity, which magnanimity and justice and wise statesmanship would engender and cherish. Let me add the calamity will fall upon our posterity for generations to come, and at present, upon thousands of innocent persons who did not participate in the rebellion. I am, therefore, opposed to the universal enfranchisement of the negro, because it will inaugurate bad government—the very worst of temporal evils of society—and not merely because their skins are black. If the North are determined to punish the South, let them do it. They have the power. But let them adopt some method besides that of inflicting on us bad government. For the punishment, in that form, will fall upon themselves and all our posterity.

It would seem to me that we have suffered enough to satisfy the most vindictive. Our beautiful region has been desolated, all our capital sunk, our people impoverished, and our slave property, which was worth to us \$50,000,000 has been confiscated by the act of emancipation. We could, after a long time, recover from our prostration, if allowed the right of self-government. Ought not statesmen to desire our recuperation? They may despise us as a people, but is it the interest of the Republic that we should be made paupers and outcasts?

You, I believe, maintain the natural equality of the negro with the white race. I am not going to debate this question with you. The difference between us is irreconcilable. I do not believe in such equality. But admit, for the sake of argument, that the two races are, by nature, equal. What does the admission amount to but that they are endowed by the Creator with equal capabilities, intellects and moral and, and therefore, under a sufficient course of training, that the negroes among us are susceptible of attaining to the same state of intelligence, virtue and civilization which the whites have reached? It does not prove that they are now, in point of fact, the equals of the white race in these indispensable qualities of good citizenship and wise self-government, nor could a man will so insist. But being, as you contend, thus equal by nature, you draw the conclusion that, being free, they have the right to vote. Women are free, and also intelligent and virtuous, yet they are not admitted to the ballot. A large majority of foreigners are highly intelligent and virtuous, yet they are denied the franchise until five years of resident probation. Thousands of boys, at 16 years of age are intelligent and virtuous, yet they are postponed to the age of 21 years. The colored people of nearly all the Northern States are denied the elective franchise, and where they are not they enjoy qualified suffrage only. Why all this? It simply proves that no matter what may be your abstract philosophic views of equality between the

POETRY.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

One day a farmer's lazy boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the old man shouted in his rage,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase,
The lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"
"I can," said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe,
And the old man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The Magic Word.

Wendell Phillips, the great Republican leader, having secured, so far as he can, negro suffrage at the South, is moving boldly to occupy the next ground in the battle for the social and political equality of the races without distinction of color. He writes to the Anti-Slavery Standard, that he is "very glad to observe an increased inclination among the colored people of the South to claim a share in the future management of public affairs," and he refers to the claim the negroes of Richmond are setting up for the Mayorality of that city, and for a division of the Board of Common Council, and says, "this is as it should be; we trust they will be elected." He hopes, also, "to see, ere long the offices in their keeping" wherever they have the majority. That he regards, as the "logical sequence of their emancipation and enfranchisement."

Not only do the negroes of Richmond propose to take to their own color the office of Mayor, and a division of the Common Council, but the Tribune, of New Orleans, the organ of the colored people of that city, in its issue of the 9th inst., asks: "Who will open the public schools to all children?" and replies itself by saying: "We are of opinion that it will be done by a colored Mayor, with colored members among the City Council;" and it proceeds to give reasons for that belief. The reasons are, that a five years experience under Republicanism failed to produce the opening of these schools to colored children.

The Tribune then proceeds—"Since the stumbling-block comes from the social relation of white officers, let us then elect officers whose social relations are in the opposite direction." * * * "One word will have the magic power of blending both races together in the public schools."

WOMAN.—Is it not strange, after all the bible say of woman and women, ladies should be preferred by many of her sex. "She shall be called woman," is the first intimation that we have of her name. We read of the gentle, loving Ruth, the queenly Esther, and Elizabeth, the mother of John all as women, and she who was the most exalted of all, Mary, the mother of Jesus. If lady had been a superior title, or something equivalent to it, it surely would have been conferred upon her. True, she was poor, the wife of a carpenter, her babe was born in a manger, yet the angles rejoiced; and the morning stars sang together, as she (a woman) held the child in her arms. Who bathed the Saviour's feet with her tears, and followed him to the cross and tomb, and received the first blessing of the risen Lord? Woman—ever kind and compassionate, the very name seems to breathe of love and adoration.

In all ages, noble, heroic women were the mothers of true, brave men. Our grandmothers were all women; they loved their husbands, taught their children, and made home happy; their sons grew up and called them blessed. The words woman, mother, and home form the golden links that keep society together; there seems a comfort in each word, but the word lady brings to our mind's eye sickly children, little graves, a disorderly household and a bankrupt husband. It is this love of show that is ruining the American people; we want women, good and true, to preside over the homes of their husbands and children, to fill the places that God intended them to fill, directing the minds of sons and daughters to future usefulness for themselves and fellow creatures.

RECIPE TO CLEAN WOOL.—Hunt Bros., of the North Bloomfield Custom Woolen Mill, New York, give the following recipe for cleaning wool: To two pails of water add a quart of soft soap and a half-pint of common salt. Heat from 150 to 180, or a little warmer than the hand can bear. Put in the wool that will stir conveniently, and let it remain fifteen minutes, moving it in the kettle occasionally. Then take out, let it drain, return the drained liquor to the kettle and add all the water needed. Repeat the process, and occasionally add a little soap and salt. After the wool is drained sufficiently, simply rinse it well with cold water and you will then have it white and soft. Never let wool boil in the liquor, as that will fix the gum, render the fibre stiff and gray, and unfit it for soft and un-flexible yarn. Fine wool needs more time in the kettle than coarse. Taggins may be cleaned in the same manner, by clipping off all the hard matter that cannot readily be compressed between the thumb and finger.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Boston wit, defining the difference between an accident and a misfortune, says: "If Wendell Phillips should fall into the river, it would be an accident. If he should get out again, that would be a misfortune!"

BLANKS.—Call at this office and order your blanks printed.

MAN AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The Feejeans have plenty of provisions; but they consider "long pig" their pleasant pork for human flesh—much finer than pork, beef or mutton. In severe winters, if we are to believe Admiral Fitzroy, the Terra del Fuegians, "when they can