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ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1867 - v2n231f

POETRY.

BURY THY SORROW. Bury thy sorrow; The world hath his share;

Think of it calmly When sustained by night; Tell it to Jesus, And all will be right.

Gather the sunlight, Aglow on thy way; Gather the moonbeams— Each soft, silver ray.

Hearts grow awry With heavier woe, Drop 'mid the darkness; Oh, comfort them; go, Bury thy sorrow;

She may not play the game croquet, Or French or German spatter, If well she knows the card from why.

In meal or cream she's e'er slow, And cannot stop to putter; But says if he will sow and reap, She'll make his bread and butter.

The dairy maid, the farmer's wife, Shall be the least we notice; Alone, man leads a crusty life, Without good bread and butter.

BRICK POMOERY TO THE WISCONSIN EDITORS.—Go home from your convention when your spree is ended. Take off your best clothes and go to work.

Clean your presses and make your office attractive. Get ready to print a paper or a job, then stay in your office during business hours.

Hunt out the local items and incidents of your own town or village. Throw away your scissors and use the pen.

With a full and general assortment of TIN, SHEET-IRON, COPPER AND BRASS-WARE!

And all other articles usually found in a TIN STORE!

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"Short Reckonings make Long Friends." Feb. 2, '67—v2n231f

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The Tariff Question Happily Illustrated.

The following illustration of the follies of burthening the people with high protective Tariffs, is from a lecture delivered in Red Wing a few days ago by the Hon. Chris. Graham.

"Well, Mr. Grumbler, I suppose you are in favor of a tariff to protect domestic manufacturers."

"No, sir, I am not. Protective tariffs are all wrong, sir, I assure you. That is a protective tariff, when divested of its euphemistic verbiage? It is nothing more or less than a tax collected from the major portion of the community to be paid over to a favored few to enable them to become nabobs without labor or exertion."

"It is done under the false pretense of collecting the necessary funds upon importations to defray the expenses of the government without resorting to the imposition of a tax upon the people."

"The masses are told that the amount thus collected is so much clear gain to them, and that they are relieved to that extent from the burdens of taxation. At the same time it is building up manufacturers in our own country, without any expense to the people."

"This is a barefaced imposition that will not bear investigation. That a large amount is thus collected, is true; but the question arises, who pays it? The importer or consumer? Why, sir, the consumer pays it. The import duties become and are a part of the prime cost of the goods, and the prices advanced pro- rata."

"So you see the importer gets his money back from those to whom he sells, and they from those to whom they sell, and so on. The consumers being the last purchasers finally foot the bill. In addition to this, the advance we are compelled to pay on domestic goods, in consequence of the tariff, goes to the pockets of manufacturers and not a cent into the treasury of the United States."

"Now, for the purpose of illustration we will reduce the system to the dimensions of a nut shell and bring its operations practically before us."

"Suppose the Trustees of this township had the power to impose a duty upon all manufactured articles brought into the township to be sold. And suppose we take the single article of flour. We will suppose there is a grist mill at Cannon Falls, and Mr. Phelps has one in this township; and we will further suppose that 2,000 barrels of flour are sold each year to the citizens of this township."

"1,000 barrels by Mr. Phelps and 1,000 barrels by the Cannon Falls miller. The Cannon Falls miller can afford to do so, because he sells his flour at \$5 per barrel; Mr. Phelps sells at the same price, or he cannot sell at all. Mr. Phelps, being a cunning Yankee, goes to the Trustees and tells them that he cannot successfully compete with the Cannon Falls miller; because he, Phelps, has to pay a tax on his manufactured flour to the township treasurer that the Cannon Falls miller does not pay."

"He also tells them that his duty imposed upon the Cannon Falls miller will go into the treasury and materially assist in defraying the expenses of the township."

"Now this, although plausible at first sight, is nothing more in fact than requesting the trustees to levy a tax on the masses to be paid to Mr. Phelps, to enable him to run his mill and swell his profits, for the amount collected from the Cannon Falls miller has to be paid by the people."

"The Trustees lay a duty of \$1 per barrel upon the Cannon Falls miller. He sells his 1,000 barrels and pays \$1,000 into the treasury; but he sells at \$5 in place of \$5 per barrel, this increase in price being the amount of duty imposed by the Trustees."

"Now we have collected and put into the treasury the nice little sum of \$1,000. But the question now is, who paid it?—The Cannon Falls miller has collected back from the people the \$1,000 that he paid by the advanced price on his flour. Then who did pay it? Why, he chuckle-heads paid it. But that is not all for we also paid Mr. Phelps another \$1,000, for he sold his 1,000 barrels of flour at \$6 per barrel also. This \$1,000 goes exclusively into the pockets of Mr. Phelps, and not a cent into the treasury. Thus we have paid out \$2,000 and got a credit of \$1,000. A splendid financial operation, especially for Mr. Phelps. Mr. Phelps has made \$1,000, not by his energy or his industry, but by the operations of an iniquitous law. But it is said that Mr. Phelps has to pay a tax on the flour he manufactures. Very well—he has to pay 5 per cent—that is, we pay him \$1,000 and he pays \$50 of it into the treasury and puts \$950 in his pocket. In this view of the subject we pay out \$1,000 and get credit for the magnificent sum of \$50."

"Now this works so admirably that Mr. Phelps, in a fit of patriotic generosity, presents each of the trustees with a barrel of flour, and induces them to raise the tariff to \$2 per barrel. As soon as this is done flour rises to \$7 per barrel. The Cannon Falls miller sells 1,000 barrels and pays \$2,000 into the treasury, which the people pay back to him by the advance they pay on flour. Mr. Phelps is also paid the advance of \$2 per barrel on the 1,000 barrels he sells, and thus coolly puts \$2,000 of the people's money into his pocket. Thus the people pay out \$4,000, and get credit for \$2,000."

"Things are going swimmingly now, and everybody is getting rich. Mr. Phelps says: 'He tells the people that by this policy of protection they have \$2,000 in the treasury, which the Can-

American Reconstruction.

The complication of the domestic affairs of the United States was never more remarkable than at the present moment. The work of reconstruction has not actually made progress, for all sections and parties admit that the framework of society in the Southern division of the Union is as much deranged now as it ever has been. Government by the bayonet and the forcible suppression of thought, which every reflecting man in the country heartily deprecates, and even the most extreme regard with secret aversion and misgiving, seem likely to be extended through the present generation. The longer a rule of this kind is maintained, the more difficult it becomes to terminate it, because the discontent which it excites renders severe repressive measures indispensable. The American people are at length accustomed to a state of affairs for which they would formerly have turned with indignation—to the existence on their continent of a purely military government over ten millions of their fellow citizens, whose representative men are put under the ban, who are not only excluded from the Federal legislature and Federal offices, but are deprived of all voice in the government of their several States. The community that is subjected to this treatment accepts it without murmuring, but the passive attitude of submission into which it has fallen is even more unpromising for the peace and welfare of the country than open resistance. Forcible opposition, if any could be made, might easily be quelled; but when one-third of a great nation, whose concurrence in the general government is necessary to its prosperity and security, declines to take any part in it, and sits down in listless indifference or despair, either coercive or conciliatory measures will prove unavailing. The Southern people say that since Congress has determined that the negroes must govern, so shall it be, but they will not give their sanction to the proceeding by recording their names in an assured minority at the polls. There are not many even in the radical party who look with satisfaction on the probable perpetual estrangement of the Southern people, and the incorporation into the main structure of the government of the five military districts which have virtually superseded ten organized States.—London Times.

"Such a sir, is a brief analysis of the practical workings of a protective tariff in the case of a single individual, in a single article. It is applicable to the whole system when combined."

"Now, sir, if Western farmers pay most or all the expenses of running these Eastern manufactures, are we not in justice entitled to a part of the profits? We are peculiarly stockholders; and in fact the heaviest stockholders in the establishment. When dividends of 100, 150, or 200 per cent. are declared, what portion is paid over to us, who have been heavily taxed to run the machine? Not a cent. We are not even thanked—for it is we grumble at their extortions, who are branded as Copperheads and enemies to the best interests of the country."

"These nabobs rolling in wealth and luxury drawn from the sweat and toil of the west, are still unsatisfied. They demand more protection, or in plain words, the power to suck out the very life blood of the West. They are now before Congress with their pockets well lined with 'greenbacks,' missiles of corruption, demanding farther protection. And they are sure to get it if Congress can spare the time from attending to the interests of the negroes. Money is all powerful and irresistible. Members of Congress may be corrupted—they are not; but human beings, and the very meanest kind at that."

"The people, sir, are greatly exercised about freight monopolies, and are holding indignation meetings in this and adjoining States to put them down, but not a dollar is raised against manufacturing monopolies. Whilst the former is robbing us of cents, the latter is robbing us of dollars. We are actively engaged in trying to stop a small spigot hole, without paying the least attention to the big bung hole that is also open. Wise men would first stop the big bung hole and then the spigot hole, for if the bung hole be not speedily stopped there will be little left to run out of the spigot. But you will find that the majority of spigot men are in favor of enlarging the bung hole."

"But, say these wiseacres, by building up manufactures we are furnishing ourselves a home market for our surplus products. That is, we will give a man a dollar for every ten cents worth of produce he will buy from us, for we are taxed a dollar to build up manufactures for these nabobs for every ten cents worth of produce they buy from us. Now, sir, if it be the interest of the farmer to buy a home market on these terms, the system could be greatly and economically simplified, by each county furnishing its home market. Let the farmers of this county employ 1,000 loafers to be and remain in Red Wing under obligations to do no manner of work, but to be clothed in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. The farmers on their part are to foot all the bills in produce at the lowest cash figures, and also to pay each loafer \$500 in cash, at the end of each and every year. Now by this simple process, easily understood, the farmers would have a home market for all their surplus products, right under their own nose and would save the cost of transportation to our eastern home market."

"A popular fallacy that prevails to an alarming extent, is that our only market for our surplus products is created by the number of operatives employed in manufactures. Why, they do not buy the one hundred thousandth part of our surplus products. The operatives upon our public works alone buy 1,000 times more than they do. When we take into consideration the number of artisans, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors, bankers, and those engaged in commerce, and all the other classes not engaged in agriculture, who are all buyers and consumers of our products, the number of operatives in manufactures dwindle into insignificance. Why, Red Wing alone buys more of the farmers' products than any one manufacturing establishment in the United States, and yet we have never had the impudence to request Congress to levy a tax upon farmers of this county to pay us a large sum because we bought their produce."

"Several darkies were passing an agricultural implement store, one of them pointing to a cultivator, said: 'That's a man can sow and eat thing and ride while he's plowing!'"

"'Golly,' replied another, 'the darried rascals were so sharp to think 'dat afore de niggers free!'"

"The vicious, notwithstanding their sweetness of their words, and the honey of their tongues, have a whole storehouse of poison within their hearts."

Facts and Figures of the Public Debt.

There are but few persons who have any conception of the vast numbers contained in a billion. In order to arrive at something like a definite understanding of the immensity of such sum, let us suppose one billion of silver dollars to be placed in a heap, and one man set to count it, how long would it take him to count it? Some will say, perhaps a month, or maybe three, six months, or a year, but we will let figures answer. We will suppose that an expert would be able to count and arrange in banking house order, one every second; at that rate he would count sixty per minute, three thousand six hundred per hour, (and allowing ten hours for a day's work,) thirty-six thousand in a day, one million in a month and two days, and in one year ten million eight hundred thousand, and one billion in ninety-two years. Now, let us suppose our National debt to be no more than it is generally stated to be, say about \$2,700,000,000, and if we divide that sum by 10,800,000, the sum that could be counted in one year, we find that it would take 250 years to count the National debt; and yet some of our Radical friends would have us believe that the debt is a mere trifle, while they go on with their reckless extravagance, spending \$500,000,000 of the people's money every year, mainly for the purpose of perpetrating their own power and supporting twenty to thirty thousand corrupt officials. Think of these things, ye tax payers, and consider whether it would be better to continue in power a party so unscrupulous and hypocritical, and so recklessly extravagant in expenditure, or return to the good old Democratic principles upon which the Government was administered in former times, when our taxes were so light we scarcely knew we had a Government to support.

E. C. C. [The calculation of E. C. C. shows the immensity of the public debt, and how long it would take to pay it by counting out dollar by dollar in silver. There is a way, however, not so tedious; pay off in one thousand dollar greenback bills, five hundred dollar greenback bills, and one hundred dollar greenback bills. In magnitude will not be so enormous, in fact as it appears when treated in that way.—EDITORS ENQUIRER.]

ANDREW JACKSON.—He was indeed an extraordinary man; the only man I ever saw that excited my admiration to the pitch of wonder. To him knowledge seemed entirely unnecessary. He saw intuitively into everything, and reached a conclusion by a short cut, while others were heating the bush for the game. His reasoning was impulsive and his impulse inspiration.

He never sought an object that he did not succeed in attaining, and never fought a battle that he did not win. General Jackson was not only an honorable but an upright man, and equally scorned a man as a dishonorable act. Whatever he might have been in his youth, he was a pious man in his old age; and though, as Corporal Trim says, "our army swore terribly in Flanders," the General had conquered the habit before death.

It was not the politeness of conventional habits but the courtesy of the heart, and his deportment toward his family, his guests and his slaves was that of a patriarch of old presiding over his flocks, his herds and his dependents.—J. K. Paulding.

A young lady who had been reading attentively the title of a novel called "The Last Man," exclaimed, "Bless me, if such a thing were to happen, what would become of the women?" We think a more pertinent inquiry is, what would become of the poor man?

The New York correspondent of a country paper says that Edwin Forest has been converted to spiritualism, and talks in his room all night with the shades of his dead friends.

PICKLED GRAPES.—Drop grapes into hot spiced vinegar. The better the grapes, the better the pickles. Put up a jar of these, and you will be sorry you had not put up more.

TOLD THE TRUTH.—The man in jail who looked out of the window of his cell and exclaimed, "This is a great country!" is now generally admitted to have spoken within bounds.

DEAD LETTERS.—Jones complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what it could be. Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

A Chicago Times Cincinnati special says Gen. Grant's father spoke at a Democratic meeting last night at Kent, Portage county, Ohio.

It is known that a crisis exists between France and Prussia, which causes much apprehension in financial circles.

When we look down upon the earth, we think of the past; when we look up to the sky we think of the future.

Mrs. Mumford of New Orleans, threatens to sue Gen. Butler for \$100,000 for hanging her husband during the war.

A fortune is awaiting in Peru for the man who will invent a method of solidifying guano for exportation.

A Presbyterian church in Ohio suspended one of its members, because he joined the Masons.

A Canal street, New York, tailor has received an order for eight thousand Fenian uniforms.

RATES OF ADVERTISING, PER YEAR: One Column, \$100; Half Column, \$50; Quarter Column, \$25. Transient Advertisements per Square of 100 lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1. A square is one inch in space down the column, counting out, display lines, blank, &c., as solid matter. No advertisement to be considered less than a square, and all fractions counted a full square. All advertisements inserted for a less period than three months to be regarded as transient.