

Correspondents writing over assumed signatures or anonymously, must make known their proper names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

All Letters and Communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Abbott & Brown.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. N. TANDY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

J. QUINN THORNTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HILTABIDEL & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BENJ. HAYDEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

D. S. RICE & PLUMMER, Physicians and Surgeons.

S. WHITTEMORE, M. D., SURGEON, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER.

M. B. HUMPHREY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

M. H. CRANOR, GEO. H. HELM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

J. C. POWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

J. BARROWS, L. BLAIN, S. E. YOUNG, GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EUGENE SEMPLE, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, ALBANY, OGN.

I. O. G. T., WESTERN STAR LODGE NO. 10, meets at Masonic Hall every Tuesday evening.

I. O. O. F., ALBANY LODGE NO. 4, The Regular Meetings of Albany Lodge.

RUSSELL & DALTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

A NEW BARBER SHOP IN ALBANY! On Main St., adjoining Irving's Saddlery Shop.

J. F. MCCOY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of this City and State, and of Washington Territory.

REASONABLE TERMS, GIVE US A CALL! MARSHALL & SCHLOSSER.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HATS AND CAPS, No. 72 Front Street, Portland.

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

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

MADE TO ORDER, NEATLY REPAIRED, J. C. Meussdorffer & Bro.'s

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

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

STOVES! Of the Most Favorite Patterns. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves!

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.

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

A FULL ASSORTMENT Of everything in their line of Business, At Lower Figures than any other House

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION, In the line of UPHOLSTERY, PARLORSETS

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

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

UNDERTAKING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, 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, SADDLE HORSES.

REASONABLE TERMS, GIVE US A CALL! MARSHALL & SCHLOSSER.

POETRY.

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

HEARTS GROW AWEARY, With heavier woe, Drop 'mid the darkness;

BREAD AND BUTTER, The girl engaged in mending bread, Shall make a sweetest butter,

THE PUBLIC DISGUSTED, That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party.

Maj. Sidney Deskey, a young American officer, has been dangerously wounded in a recent fight with the Turks in Crete.

A French naturalist has made the interesting discovery that the tails of tadpoles will grow after they are cut off.

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.

"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.

"Now, sir, if Western farmers pay most or all the expenses of running these Eastern manufactories, are we not in justice entitled to a part of the profits? We are pecuniarily stockholders; and in fact the heaviest stockholders in the establishment.

"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.

"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.

"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 85 in place of 85 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 we 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 85 per barrel also. This \$1,000 goes exclusively into the pockets of Mr. Phelps, and not a cent into the treasury.

"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, says Mr. Phelps. He tells the people that by this policy of protection they have \$2,000 in the treasury, which the Cannon Falls miller paid, and all that is wanted to make the thing perfect and to increase the tariff. So the tariff is increased to \$3 per barrel. Now Mr. Phelps determines to sell all the flour, so he continues to sell at 87, and by this stroke of policy he closes the market against the Cannon Falls miller, for he cannot sell flour at 87 per barrel when he has to pay a duty of \$3. So Mr. Phelps sells all the flour, viz: 2,000, clearing \$2 on the barrel, and thus puts \$4,000 into his pocket. And how much is paid into the treasury? Why not a single cent. So the people in this case pay \$4,000 and get credit for nothing.

"Now the Cannon Falls miller being cut off from our market does not purchase all the surplus wheat grown by the Cannon Falls farmers, and they in consequence of it seek another market. They bring their wheat to Mr. Phelps and sell it cheaper than our farmers do. Our farmers apply to the Trustees to put a duty on this foreign wheat, so that they may be protected as well as Mr. Phelps. The trustees reply, 'Why God bless your ignorant souls, it is not our policy to protect farmers, all we have to do is to protect the manufacturer, Mr. Phelps, and if the cheaper he can get wheat the better. If you cannot grow wheat as cheap as they can, you had better go into some other business.'

"Such 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 manufactories, are we not in justice entitled to a part of the profits? We are pecuniarily stockholders; and in fact the heaviest stockholders in the establishment.

"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.

"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.

"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 85 in place of 85 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 we 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 85 per barrel also. This \$1,000 goes exclusively into the pockets of Mr. Phelps, and not a cent into the treasury.

"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, says Mr. Phelps. He tells the people that by this policy of protection they have \$2,000 in the treasury, which the Cannon Falls miller paid, and all that is wanted to make the thing perfect and to increase the tariff. So the tariff is increased to \$3 per barrel. Now Mr. Phelps determines to sell all the flour, so he continues to sell at 87, and by this stroke of policy he closes the market against the Cannon Falls miller, for he cannot sell flour at 87 per barrel when he has to pay a duty of \$3. So Mr. Phelps sells all the flour, viz: 2,000, clearing \$2 on the barrel, and thus puts \$4,000 into his pocket. And how much is paid into the treasury? Why not a single cent. So the people in this case pay \$4,000 and get credit for nothing.

"Now the Cannon Falls miller being cut off from our market does not purchase all the surplus wheat grown by the Cannon Falls farmers, and they in consequence of it seek another market. They bring their wheat to Mr. Phelps and sell it cheaper than our farmers do. Our farmers apply to the Trustees to put a duty on this foreign wheat, so that they may be protected as well as Mr. Phelps. The trustees reply, 'Why God bless your ignorant souls, it is not our policy to protect farmers, all we have to do is to protect the manufacturer, Mr. Phelps, and if the cheaper he can get wheat the better. If you cannot grow wheat as cheap as they can, you had better go into some other business.'

"Such 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 manufactories, are we not in justice entitled to a part of the profits? We are pecuniarily stockholders; and in fact the heaviest stockholders in the establishment.

"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.

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.

Great Little Men. Multum in parvis is an excellent old adage, whose truth has been signally illustrated by many dwarfish heroes, such as those famous ancients, Lucius Calvus, the Roman orator and Lucretius, the Roman actor. It is said that Alcibiades of Alexandria, a celebrated philosopher, the contemporary of Lamblichus, was but two feet and a half in height. We are told he thanked God for having burdened his soul with so small a portion of corporeal matter.

Amongst the moderns our practice is due—either on account of valor, genius, or virtue—to the little great men, Attilla, the Scourge of God; Pepin, the Brief; Philip Augustus, a brave soldier, whose love for the fair Melane is one of the romantic passages of history; Albertus Magnus, whom it is said the Pope, on one occasion, several times requested to rise, in the belief that he was still kneeling; the Portuguese navigator, Vasco di Gama, who first rounded the Cape of Good Hope; Erasmus Gulton, the Protestant, who so stoutly defended Rochelle against Cardinal Richelieu; Gibson, the painter whose wife, too, was a dwarf, three feet high, but the mother of nine children; Prince Eugene, the worthy comrade of the great Marlborough; Maria Teresa, the most resolute of monarchs; the Spanish admiral, Gravina; and that wild and marvellous rhapsodist, the German Hoffman. To this list let us add the medieval chronicler, Gregory of Tours; the historian, Procopius; Pomponazzi, the Italian philosopher; the jurists, Blad, Dumoulin, and Cujas; the Dutch painter, Does; the chemist, Ronelle; Brisson, one of the Girondin chiefs of the National Convention; Donon, the savant, and David Garrick.

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—All notes and evidences of debt, five cents on each \$100; if over \$100, five cents; if over \$100, five cents on each additional \$100 or part thereof.

All receipts for any amount without limit, over \$20, two cents; if \$20 or under, nothing.

All deeds or deeds of trust, fifty cents on each \$500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the note secured must not be, but they should be indorsed to show the why.

Assignments of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgements of deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent, fifty cents for \$300 or rent or less; if over \$800, fifty cents for each \$200 or less \$300.

An exchange well says, "Out of every dollar the laboring man earns, about sixty cents is taken indirectly to maintain a military despotism over eleven States, and enrich Abolition officials." This is why our poor men complain of hard times.

It is the high prices and high taxes that take their money, and it is the negro bureau, military despotism, and Abolition officials, that make the taxes high. To get rid of these, Radicalism must be voted out of power.

There is to be a perfect stampede among the Republicans in Ohio. At a late Democratic meeting in Pike county, there were 100 men in the procession who were formerly Republicans; and ten of the marshals of the day were once prominent Republicans.

Several darkies were passing an agricultural implement store, one of them pointing to a cultivator, and saying, "A man can sow that 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 the 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 perpetuating 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.