STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.]

A FABLE.

As the Eagle one morn from his eyrie on high
Looked down at the sun and the blue, cloudless sky,
The crags overhead, and the mountain stream clear,
An owl's dismal hoot struck upon his quick ear.
He turned his gaze downward into the dark wood,
Where throughout the long day the poor "blear-eyed" bird stood:
What a pity it is, thought the eagle, to see
A bird so enslaved as this owl seems to be.
No doubt he could mount with me up to the sky,
And gaze at the sun, too, if he would but try;
I'll go and persuade him to leave the old tree
In the dark, gloomy forest, and soar up with me.
So the eagle swept gracefully down till he stood
On the bow of an oak, in the edge of the wood,
Where the owl was still perched, and said, "how do you do,
Brother owl? I'm the eagle and king of birds, too;
I dwell on the rock high above us, you know,
And seldom descend from my eyrie so low,
Except to swoop down on some innocent prey,
In my talons to bear, to my young ones away;
I'm the emblem of liberty, too, to the brave,
And sadly it grieves me to see you a slave.
Come, soar up with me in the genial sunlight,
Your strength will increase with your freedom of flight:
Are you not a bird, and a brother of mine,
With wings, tail and feathers, as soft and as fine?
We surely are equals, for have you not heard,
'The Creator hath made of one flesh every bird?
Then, fly with me up to yon dazzling height,
And drink of the morning dew, sparkling and bright,
There we'll hear the lark's song as he mounts to the skies,
For sweetly he warbles as upward he flies,
And like the free birds, you shall build a new nest,
High above the tall trees where the wild pigeons rest"
"Hoot, hoot," said the owl, "perhaps that I can."
(For to think he was something he now first began,)
Then away they both started together and flew.
Till the owl in despair exclaimed, "What shall I do?
My wing has given out—I can no farther go;
I wish I had staid in the dark wood below."
The eagle now paused in his heavenward track,
And taking the poor wearied owl on his back,
Darted off once again: but vainly he tries
To mount with his burden. He cannot now rise;
He falters, he staggers beneath the huge weight,
By his folly, alas! he has sealed his own fate;
His powerful wings that had always before
Borne him proudly aloft were to bear him no more.
Never more would he gaze at the sun's golden light,
Nor his breast cleave the wind and the storm in their might.
He has made his last boast that the "king bird" is he,
The emblem of all that is great, good and free;
The load from his back he would gladly now throw,
But his throat the owl seizes and will not let go.
So their fates must be one, to his sorrow he found,
For he falls with the poor stupid owl to the ground.

H. A. T.

Health of Oregon Women.

Travelers from abroad speak of the care-worn expression of countenances peculiar to Oregon ladies. Our females, we are told, are thin, sharp-featured, their muscular systems being imperfectly developed—and prone to headaches and pulmonary consumption. Of course there are some exceptions to this sweeping observation; yet observing physicians, as well as others, are well aware that the above mentioned appearances and conditions of our women are owing, in great part, to the system of too early education adopted among us. Almost every effort in the school room is to cultivate their minds at the expense of their bodies. They consequently have a sickly life, if perchance it is not cut off in early girlhood; they make poor mothers, are unable to nurse children in many instances, with a tendency to some of the most distressing complaints, and disease is propagated to their children. Much of this arises from the popular mistake that young misses must study algebra, chemistry, scientific botany, Latin, and perhaps Greek and Hebrew, but especially *French*, by the time they are fifteen, in order to become ladies! They have no frolicking girlhood—because it is plebian to romp out of doors with freedom, as nature intended, in order to strengthen and perfect their delicate organization. A knowledge of domestic economy is decidedly vulgar, and belongs to the poor kitchen girls, whose red cheeks, round arms, splendid busts, and fine health are perfectly *horrible*. There is a kind of imagined gentility in always being under the care of a doctor, and jaunting through the country in pursuit of air, water, and expensive medical advice. True-hearted physicians—those who have the good of mankind at heart, deplore this wretched condition of things, without being able to awaken the public sentiment to its destructive character. Teachers are also aware of it, and exert themselves at times to counteract the evils which their every-day lessons exert on the frail, delicate pupils under their charge; but, alas, the poison and antidote are taken together, and they exhibit the effects of their bad treatment, aided by silk or cotton hose in January, thin shoes, and impure atmosphere of crowded rooms and cool night air. Parents are the persons to blame and not the instructors of their children. Young girls are put in school too early in this country, and worked too hard and too long at their studies. More active play and fewer books, bread-making in the place of algebraical equations, with a free exercise of their feet, which were actually designed for walking, would produce a race of women in our midst, such as cannot now be found, in regard to figure, capacity and beauty.—*Salem Medical Journal.*

A BIG STORY.—A negro woman, living near Savannah, recently gave birth to triplets, two of them being black, the other white. The Savannah *Republican* is our authority. Alluding to this extraordinary birth, the Quitman (Ga.) *Banner* says: "The case is not without a parallel. Several years ago a negro woman in South Carolina gave birth to three infants, all of different colors—white, mulatto and black; the white child having straight hair and Caucassian features." It also mentions a case of a Georgia woman who gave birth to twins—one white, the other black.

A YANKEE has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animals for the sake of the fur.

Letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.

To the Editors of the Chronicle and Sentinel:

I suppose all men must now admit that the great reaction has certainly commenced. The suggestions of reason always taught me this must be sooner or later. Earnest and anxious observations of men and things in the North for ten days before the election, confirmed me in my opinions. This reaction will go on and rapidly increase. All ordinary principles of human action must fail or New York will render a more decided verdict than has yet been given. Even Massachusetts gives promise of showing at least a great reduction of the Radical vote.

The fact is also worthy the consideration of statesmen and true patriots, that the decision of the people is more decidedly against the Radical policy than the Radical party. This fact must teach the party that if it shall adhere to a policy after it has been so emphatically condemned, the party itself must be cursed and utterly cast out, for it will add contumacy to heresy.

No man ever understood anything well without understanding the reasons of the thing.

Now, then, what are the reasons of this popular reaction against Radicalism? I think no honest, intelligent mind can mistake them.

1. In the first place the passions engendered by the war and assassination of Mr. Lincoln are subsiding. As passions lessen the vision gets clearer and the judgment stronger. All the measures of the Radical party since the surrender has been founded in vengeance, enforced by passion, and supported by wicked selfishness and ambition. People begin to see this, and naturally they begin to condemn. As they see more, they will condemn more, and so the process of seeing and condemning will go on until everything of the nature of Radicalism will be hated and despised.

2. This cooling of the passions is enabling the people already to begin to see that the real purpose of the Radical party is to change the Constitution and the whole character of the Government by force and fraud. The men who were persuaded to make war to preserve the Union are beginning to see that they placed themselves under the lead of men who hated the Union and the Constitution, and who were determined the war should not end in its preservation. Thus, the people find they have not only been deceived, but actually used to accomplish what they desired to prevent. They are discovering that those who have been continually exciting them with cries of "rebels and rebel atrocities" are, in truth, the only real, intentional traitors, and that these cries have been used to keep the people blinded by passion until these intentional traitors could destroy the Constitution under the protection of oaths to support it!

How startled to shuddering will the American people be, when, freed from all passion, they shall look back and see that they had been so mad as to listen with tolerance to men who taught them that a large portion of the people were under the jurisdiction of the Government without the protection of the Constitution, and that Congress had authority to legislate outside of that Constitution; and more still, that outside of the Constitution, Congress alone had authority, and the other departments of the Government—the Executive and Judicial—only had existence as tools to be used by Congress in carrying out its unchecked work of hate in its limitless field of vengeance! How the people will then curse the wretched men who kept them blinded by passion, only to secure their approval of such wicked treason to the Constitution, and of such cruel oppressions upon a portion of their fellow-citizens who were helpless, because they had surrendered their arms under promise of protection as equals in the Union! Oh, the horrors of that fearful statesmanship which has taught the people to be treacherous to themselves!

3. In the next place the people find they are more heavily taxed than any people on the globe. As their passions cool they naturally inquire how these taxes are applied! And to their dismay they find they are not applied to the payment of the debt created to preserve the Union. After paying the expenses of the Government proper, they find the balance, which ought to go to the reduction of the debt, is used to administer this Government which Congress has created outside of the Constitution! Now, just think of it! Five military dictatorships created in the South, in time of peace, which are this day costing the people far more than the legitimate administration of the whole legitimate Government, and either one of which dictatorships is casting more than the whole administration of the Government in the honest times of the earlier Presidents! And the only effects of these military dictatorships are to depress the hearts of the people and paralyze their industrial energies so as to make them a hating burden to the nation; whereas, with these dictatorships withdrawn, these oppressed people would be cheerful and prosperous, and pay millions of net revenue to the Treasury to be applied to the lessening of the taxes and the reduction of the debts.

Hundreds of millions of taxes levied and collected annually, to maintain an armed force against our own unarmed fellow citizens! More taxes required to pay the expenses of an illegitimate Government outside of the Constitution than are necessary to administer the legitimate Government inside of the Constitution! Can any sane man believe that such stupendous facts can long be hid from the people? And can even a lunatic imagine that when the people learn the facts they will toterate the party guilty of such enormous outrages?

No; the people will discover these fearful facts, and are discovering them, and they will utterly condemn their authors and are condemning them; and here lies the whole explanation of the reaction developed by the recent elections, and the whole explanation of the reasons why this reaction must increase.

Whether the discovery and condemnation will come in time to save the Constitutional Government is a question which the future alone can settle. I have both hopes and fears on this subject.

In view of the hopeful and even glorious changes going on in the North, what is the manifest duty of the South? To give my opinions on the subject is the chief indicement to write this letter.

I do not wonder that many, under the adverse circumstances which surrounded us, committed some mistake. All history shows that in times of severe trial many are timid, few are courageous, and still fewer willing to defy wrong and become martyrs for the truth. The very multitudes gathered about the Savior when he multiplied the loaves and fishes. His very disciples fled when they saw him bearing the cross. But they did not act criminally. They only acted naturally.—Indeed, men often do wrong with good motives. We are all liable to mistakes. The only remedy for human errors is to abandon them; and the only infallable rule of human conduct is forgiveness. It requires courage to abandon an error—to confess a mistake. Will any be so cowardly as not to abandon what they admit is wrong? Will any still urge the Southern people to accept dishonor after the Northern people have proclaimed they do not exact it? Now is the opportune moment for all to get right. For the past their errors were only mistakes.—Persisted in now, these errors will become crimes. Let us all, in the sincere spirit of cordial kindness, welcome back to the good old ark our brothers who have been vainly seeking safety in the wild, unbridled passions outside of the Constitution. North and South, let us all forget and forgive the war and its passions, and return to the Constitution and its guarantees, the freedom universal, and "the rights, dignity and equality of the States unimpaired."

1. In the first place, I think every man at the South, who has been inclined to accept the Radical measures, owes it to himself and the country to reconsider his position. I do not know a single respectable man in the South who has ever said these measures were approved by him as either constitutional, right or just. On the contrary, the reason urged for adopting them has been that, though unjust and unconstitutional, they were the will of the Northern people—the conquerer—and therefore we were bound to submit to them. But they are not the will of the conquerer. Who, now, can look at the election in Ohio and say that negro suffrage is the will of the people of that State? Who will say that the people of Ohio would be so mean as to aid in forcing on other States a rule which they repudiate for themselves? They will never do it. And what is true of Ohio is true of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Northern States. Therefore, every man who urged us to accept a wrong because it was a necessity, must now, in order to be consistent, abandon the wrong when the necessity is shown not to exist.—They urged us to accept Radical measures because they were the will of the Northern people. We ask them now to reject Radical measures because they are wrong, and also because they are not the will of the Northern people. They asked us to submit to the Radical party because they were omnipotent and stronger than the Constitution. We now ask them to reject the Radical party because that party is itself being destroyed by the people.

2. As the most effective method of condemning the Radical measures, I think no man, black or white, at the South, ought to vote at the military elections, or have anything to do with organizing governments under the Military bills. Let every man stay at home and attend quietly to business, and to advise every other man to do likewise.

True, the Radicals here most shamefully boast that the reaction at the North comes too late to rescue the South from their measures. They pretend to be carrying out the will of the people; but now they find out they misrepresented the people—they boast that the military are in possession, and, right or wrong, will or no will, will carry out the programme of force on the Southern people.

This is not true. Even if the military commanders are so desparate as to consent to be used, and should even force a convention and a constitution under the Military Bills, a healthy public sentiment, now fast returning, will, through the Courts, and every other department of the Government, declare such forced governments to be illegal and void, and will consign to infamy every man engaged in this wicked attempt against both the Constitution and the voice of the people.

If the negroes are properly advised they will abandon this effort to force themselves into rule over the white race. Let them be advised to improve themselves; to live in peace and good will with the whites, and wait until they are qualified to be enfranchised in a legal, natural and proper way, and then they may expect their elevation to be permanent and peaceful. To seek to force themselves on the whites now, in an angry, illegal way, is to defeat them forever, and perhaps result in a war of races. Let black and white, therefore, abandon this illegal attempt to organize a civil government by fraudulent and unconstitutional military force, and let no man vote on the question. But if the negroes will not receive the counsels of their best friends, and persist in voting, let them vote alone, and let them alone be responsible for the consequences. He is simply insane who supposes the American people will long tolerate an unconstitutional government forced upon the white race solely by negro votes, merely to support a party which the people are pronouncing unworthy and will soon condemn as hateful. If the Radicals have been unable to prevent the reaction from commencing, they will be the more unable to arrest it, and the attempt to defy it will only make their utter overthrow the more speedy and complete. And when the monster is dead its brood (negro governments) will be unable to live.

3. In the meantime, let us still be kind to the colored people. We know the Southern whites who oppose the Radicals are the best friends the negroes can have in this world. We know that the worst enemy of the negro is the miserable white man who advises him to force himself to an unnatural political equality, contrary to the Constitution, and without the concurrence of the whites. But the whole business of the Radicals here is to keep up the passions of the Northern people by false representations of cruelties to the negroes, and they keep their papers flooded with slanders from real or pretended correspondents giving details of this kind. Even Greeley is engaged in this dirty work, and the miserable Forney lives on it. Let these wicked efforts to slander us only make us the more cautious, and the people will ultimately see that while we insist on resisting every effort unconstitutionally to establish negro governments over us, we are also defenders of the real equal rights of the negro before the law, and are fixed in our determination to give him justice and protection.

I see Governor Johnson is out in another letter to the *Tribune*. It is the ablest he has yet written, and this is saying much in its behalf. The efforts of the *Tribune* to criticise it, are futile, and grossly misrepresent the Southern people.

I do not know a purer and nobler man than Herschel V. Johnson. In heart he is simple as a child; in life he is as pure as virtue itself, and in intellect he is as grand as an emperor ought to be. I know him and I love him. He is unfortunately too despondent in his nature, and the only error of his letter is the revelation of this defect.

Writing on the descending scale, I will mention that Roger A. Pryor is also out in a letter.

He professes to be very sorry that he advised the South to secede in 1860, and is greatly troubled when he remembers how many fell victims of that error. He is anxious to repair, as far as he can, the wrongs he has done the poor Southern people, and wants to devote his sorrowing life to this work of repairing. And how does he begin his penitential exercises? Why, by advising the Southern people who did not die in the fight, but who lost their negroes by taking his advice heretofore, to put themselves under the dominion of their former slaves! He seems to think that as the whites lost their slaves by taking his advice heretofore, the wrong will be repaired by re-establishing slavery, and he graciously, with tears streaming down his cheeks, advises the whites to become the slaves! Why will not men who are forever giving wrong advice, and getting sorry for it, relieve themselves and the people by ceasing to advise? If their opinions were wrong in the past, why should we trust them in the future?

A long conversation which I had with a very intelligent Republican, ended with the following speech from him:

"I belong, Mr. Hill, to the Republican party, as you have seen. I do know the masses of the Republicans do not desire to do injustice to the Southern people. Our leaders told us these harsh measures were necessary to keep down the spirit of resistance at the South. We are beginning to discover that the Southern people are willing to live by the Constitution, and whatever the leaders may desire the masses of the Republicans will exact nothing more. We are ready to repudiate the policy of our leaders, but we do not like the Democrats, and there is no third party. Neither do we like Andrew Johnson, yet I tell you frankly, we are troubled with the thought that such a bad, ill-tempered man as Wade, may possibly take his place. It is difficult to see what we shall do, or can do, but on this you may rely: The masses of the Republican party of the North will never consent to force on the Southern people a government which we would not accept for ourselves. I only wish all the people, North and South, understood each other as you and I now do."

This was the honest expression of a man who desires to do right, and there are very many such. How such men tower above Southern Radicals! Very truly yours,

BENJ. H. HILL.

Old Personals.

The first Christian marriage in the United States took place in Virginia between John Laydon and Ann Burrus, in 1608.

Pocahontas married Rolf, an Englishman, in 1610. She was a poor Poke; a very common sort of a squaw, and didn't do the heroic things told of her.

Virginia Dare was the first child born of Christian parents in the United States—in 1581.

The first child born of English parents in New England was Peregrine White.

The first Christian marriage in New England took place between Edward Winslow and Susannah White.

Judge Billington was the first man executed for murder in the Plymouth colony.

The first literary production of the English colonists in America was the translation of Ovid's Metamorphosis, by George Sandys of Virginia.

In 1639, John Hays was elected Governor—the first general election in Hartford.

Wm. Penn's first treaty with the Indians was in 1682,

Samuel Green was the first printer in America, and he first printed the *Freeman's Oath* in Cambridge, Mass.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister in Connecticut, died in 1647, aged sixty-one years. His church was about where the east end of State-house Yard now is, and had a thatched roof.—It is now the old Center Church.

Miles Standish the hero of New England, died in 1656. A principal branch of his family went to Wethersfield, where the family name still flourishes.

Goffe and Whalley, the regicides, arrived in Boston in 1660. The "cave," at West Rock, is only less celebrated in Connecticut than Putnam's wolf-den.

Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale College, died in England in 1721.

George Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, arrived in this country in 1740.

In 1741 four white persons were executed, thirteen negroes burned and eighteen hanged for a conspiracy to burn the City of New York.

Benjamin Franklin made his electrical experiments in 1752. Franklin died in 1790.

Peter Randolph, first President of the American Congress died in 1752.

John Hancock, Henry Laurens, Arthur Lee and Roger Sherman, died in 1793. In which year four thousand persons died in Philadelphia of yellow fever.

Prof. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Massachusettts, introduced the inoculation of kine pock into the United States in 1800. Up to that time people were inoculated with small-pox, and sent to a "pest house" in some lonely place to take chances living or dying from this method of preventing small-pox.

George Washington died in 1799, aged sixty eight.

Aaron Burr's arrest on a charge of treason was in 1807. He killed Hamilton in a duel in 1804. He died in 1836.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died July 4. 1826.

In 1786, Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, was consecrated the first Catholic Bishop in America.

WISE AND WITTY.—Referring to old Ben Wade's declaration that he won't back out from negro suffrage, the New York *Times* says he seems to be very much like the passenger at sea who in a storm tied himself for safety to the *anchor.*

DECREASE OF CATTLE.—News reaches us from every quarter of the State that stock are rapidly sinking from the effects of cold and starvation. Those who are competent to judge say that at least one half the stock in the country will have perished before the opening of spring. In consequence of these reports and the actual expense in procuring fair beef cattle, our butchers are raising the price of beef. *Portland Bulletin.*

HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?—Seeing that the people of the Northern States, from Connecticut to Kansas, repudiate negro suffrage, how, asks the Boston *Post*, does it strike fair minds, for a Congress, in which the North alone is represented, to force negro suffrage and negro supremacy upon the ten Southern States which are refused representation?

Democratic Meeting at Scio.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8th, 1868.

The Democracy of Santiam Forks met pursuant to notice. Was called to order by placing A. C. Jones in the Chair, and J. J. Davis, Secretary, *pro tem;* and on motion F. M. Daniel, J. M. Johns, and J. R. Thorp were appointed a committee on Permanent Organization, By-laws, and Platform of principles; and after a short absence presented the following: which was adopted:

Whereas, Patriotism and fraternal love unite voices in appealing to the reason and judgment of every American freeman with the same force and spirit which conquered the Independence of America, sustained her honor and glory in 1812;—added to her renown in 1846;—and preserved her with unity, and integrity in 1861; and *Whereas,* the immediate present is fraught with the mightiest affairs of State, involving a turning point in our history and cannot be neglected by the supporters and defenders of Constitutional law and liberty; therefore, we, the Democracy of Santiam Forks, Linn County, Oregon, agree to organize a Society to be known as the *"Santiam Democratic Club;"* and as a means of advancing the above objects, adopt the following By-laws and Platform of Principles:

BY LAWS.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, to be elected by the Club.

SEC. 2.—There shall also be appointed, in a manner hereinafter provided, a Committee on finances with such other Committees as the Club may direct.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of the President, or, in his absence, the vice-President, to preside and maintain order at all meetings of the Club; to appoint, with the consent of the Club, all committees, and to call extra meetings of the Club when, in his judgment, the interest of the Club may demand it.

SEC. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys collected by the Finance Committee, or otherwise raised by the Society under the direction of the Club; to pay out the same, and to keep a strict account thereof.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the Club; to see that the same are published when so ordered by the Society, and to give notice of all meetings in such manner as the Club may direct.

SEC. 6.—The Corresponding Secretary shall act as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, and report their proceedings to the Club, and, under their direction, correspond with other Clubs and persons upon subjects of interest to the Society.

SEC. 7.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to solicit funds for the payment of the necessary expenses of Club, and to pay the same to the Treasurer.

SEC. 8.—At every regular meeting of the Club, and at such other times as it may designate, some suitable person or persons shall be invited and procured to address the Club upon the political issues of the day; and a standing Committee of three persons shall be elected, whose business it shall be to procure such speakers.

SEC. 9.—A majority of all the members present shall be necessary to decide all questions brought before the Club for its consideration.

SEC. 10.—Any citizen of the Santiam Forks may become a member of the Club by subscribing to these By Laws.

PLATFORM.

1st.—*Resolved,* That all Govern ments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

2d.—That the Constitution of the United States is the measures of power of the Federal Government.

3d.—That an enforcement of the Constitution, the exercise by the Federal Government of all powers clearly granted by the Constitution, and retention of all other powers by the people in their several State Organizations was the intention of the framers of our Government; and will maintain the Federal Government in all its vigor, and protect the several States in all their reserved rights; and that to these principles, in this hour of our national calamity, we cling as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when darkness and the tempest close around him.

4th.—That the States alone are to determine the qualifications of electors within their respective limits.

5th.—That we invite all good citizens, whatever may have been their former affiliations, to unite with us in opposition to negro equality, negro suffrage and the usurpation, and tyranny of the present Congress, which is shown by its having refused representation to ten States of the Union while it continues to tax them in open violation of the Constitution; by abrogating civil Government in ten States of the Union, and getting up a military Government in its stead; by denying to the citizens of ten States trials by jury; by forcing upon the people of ten States, and all the Territories of the Union Negro Suffrage without their consent; by attempting to intimidate the President in his opposition to its revolutionary proceedings with threats of impeachment; by squandering millions of the peoples money upon lazy, vagabond negroes, through the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill; by exempting three Billions of Dollars in the hands of the rich from taxation—thus increasing the burdens of the poor; and by many other acts of tyranny and oppresion which render it unworthy the confidence of a free people.

6th.—That we invite all good citizens to unite with us who are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution; who are in favor of a restored Union; who are in favor of the supremacy of the white race upon this continent; who are in favor of a hard money currency; who are in favor of equality of taxation and representation; who are in favor of an economical administration of public affairs, and whose motto is—"Equal and exact justice to all men—special privileges to none."

7th.—That the United States Bonds should be paid off in currency. (Greenbacks.)

The Society then proceeded to complete their organization by electing for President, G. M. Stroud; vice-President, J. A. Pennabaker; Treasurer, B. Burtenshaw; Secretary, J. J. Dorris; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Watkinson.

The President then appointed Messrs. D. V. Baldwin, P. Munkers, and J. C. Dickey a Committee on Finance; and J. M. Johns, D. B. Marshall, and Jas. Williams a Committee to solicit speakers.

On motion, each member be a Committee of one to zealously labor to promote the principles as set forth in our platform.

After which there were enrolled about 70 names.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of these proceedings to of the following papers:

State Rights Democrat, Oregon Herald, Unionist and *Ta Crosse Democrat;* and, also, a copy to be retained by each business house in Scio.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Saturday, Feb. 22d, at 1 P. M.

G. M. STROUD, President.
J. J. DORRIS, Sec'y. R. WATKINSON, Cor. Sec.

LIBERAL.—A modest individual in the Nutmeg State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends then desire to make him.

☞ A gentleman who had a very deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge her. "No, no," replied the gentleman, with much feeling, "that poor creature would never hear of another situation."

The "Sugar Wedding," thirty days after marriage, is the latest fashion.

How to Secure Public Lands.

The following from Commissioner J. M. Edmonds, gives the necessary information relative to purchasing or securing public lands by bounty land locations, preemptions, or homestead.

In order to acquire title to public lands the following steps must be taken:

1. Application must be made to the Register of the district land office in which the land desired may be situated. The minimum price of ordinary public lands is $1 25 per acre. The even or reserved sections falling within railroad grants are increased to double the minimum price, being $2 50 per acre.

Lands offered in the public market and not afterwards kept out by reservation, or otherwise, may be entered or located.

2. By the applicant filing with the Register his written application describing the tract, with its area, the Register will then certify to the Receiver whether the land is vacant, with its price; and when found to be so, the applicant must pay that price per acre, or may locate the same with land warrant, and thereafter the Receiver will give him a "duplicate receipt," which he is required to surrender prior to the delivery to him of the patent, which may be had either by application for it to the Register or to the General Land Office.

3. If the tract has not been offered at public sale it is not liable to ordinary private entry, but may be secured by a party legally qualified, upon his compliance with the requirements of the preemption laws of 4th Sept. 1841, and 3d March, 1843; and after such party shall have made actual settlement for such a length of time as will show he designs it for his permanent home, and is acting in good faith, building a house and residing therein, he may proceed to the district land office, establish his preemption claim according to law by proving his actual residence and cultivation, and showing that he is otherwise within the purview of these acts. Then he can enter the land at $1 25, either with cash or with bounty land warrant, unless the premises should be $2 50 per acre lands. In that case, the whole purchase money can be paid in cash, or one-half in cash, the residue with a bounty land warrant.

4. The law confines Homestead entries to surveyed lands; and although in certain States and Territories preemptors may go on lands before survey, yet they can only establish their claim after return of survey, but must file the preemption declaration within three months after receipt of official plat, at the local land office where the settlement was made before survey. Where, however, it was made after survey, the claimant must file within three months after date of settlement; and where actual residence and cultivation have been long enough to show that the claimant has made the land his permanent home, he can establish his claim, and pay for the same at any time before the date of public sale of lands within the range of which his settlement may fall.

All unoffered surveyed lands not acquired under preemption, homestead, or otherwise, under express legal sanction, must be offered at public sale under the President's proclamation, and struck off to the highest bidder, as required by Act of April 24, 1820.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

Letters to any part of the United States. 3 cents for each half ounce. Drop letters, 1 cent—where carriers are employed, 2 cents. Registration Fee, for valuable letters, 20 cents.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Blanks, Proof Sheets, Book Manuscaipts and all mailable printed matter (except books and Circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces.

Books 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Unsealed Circulars, not exceeding three in number to one address, 2 cents, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, etc., 2 cents for each 4 ounces.

All packages not charged with letter postage must be so arranged that the same can be conveniently examined by Postmasters; if not, letter postage will be charged.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on Cards, Paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellanous printed matter, viz: 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—4 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

No package will be forwarded which weighs over 4 pounds.

All Letters, for delivery within the United States, must be prepaid by stamps (except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors); otherwise letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newspapers and Periodicals, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, if paid in advance—daily per quarter, 35 cents; six times per week, 30 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; weekly, 5 cents. Semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, 1 cent for each copy. Newspapers and periodicals, when weighing over four ounces, double the above rates.

POSTAL ORDER MONEY SYSTEM.

The money Order System is intended to promote public convenience, and to insure safety in the transfer of money through the mails. Orders may be obtained at any of the Money Order Offices for any amount up to fifty dollars, on payment of the following fee: On sums up to and including $20, 10 cents; above that sum, 25 cents. Instructions are indorsed on the back of each order.

☞ As an old woman lately was walking through one of the streets of montreal at midnight, a patrol called out, "Who's there?" "It is I, patrol," said she, "don't be afraid."