

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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. QUINN THORNTON. SAMUEL L. SIMPSON. THORNTON & SIMPSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

F. M. WADSWORTH, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

M. E. CRANOR. GEO. R. HELM. CRANOR & HELM, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

HILTBIDEL & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BENJ. HAYDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

D. B. RICE, M. D. O. P. S. FLEMMER, M. D. DR. RICE & PLUMMER, Physicians and Surgeons.

N. B. HUMPHREY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ALBANY, OREGON.

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

J. BARROWS, L. BLAIN, S. E. YOUNG. J. BARROWS & CO., 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.

E. F. RUSSELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

FRANK DALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

WANTED-100,000 pounds of wool, for which I will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

POETRY.

THE PERFECT MOTHER.

(To the sons of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eliza B.)

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Well may you your mother cherish,

For within her is enshrined,

As if by the hands of angels,

Generous heart and noble mind.

Heart that keeps her friendship precious,

Mind that sees things as they are;

Both, for family and acquaintance,

Making her a guiding star.

So, we wonder not that, also,

Her's is lovely taste and grace;

That a dignity is ever

Royal-like within her face;

And that you, her sons, adore her,

For you feel, in home or mart,

That you are the hope and glory

Of the mother's yearning heart.

Nor, with such a perfect mother,

Wonder we that always you

Follow in the path of honor,

And are many, brave and true.

Garlands, then, for such a parent,

By your father's sacred tomb!

Yet, you all, with your gone brothers,

Will unite in Heaven's bloom!

PAYING OF THE GREEN.

Air—"Wearin' of the Green."

O, Raddies, dear, did you hear

The tale that's going round,

That they'll pay the debt in greenbacks,

And keep the country sound?

That the money that the lender gave us

When the bonds were sold,

He shall take in payment back again,

And not the people's gold,

And not the people's gold,

He shall take in payment back again,

And not the people's gold!

Old Benny Wade, though he enquired,

And stamped, and roared, and raved,

Cannot mislead the people more—

The country must be saved!

The Raddies on the public purse

Will shortly lose their hold,

For its getting rather dangerous

To trust them with the gold.

To trust them with the gold, &c.

We'll restore again the Union,

For which the soldiers died—

The Raddies all will swiftly fall

Before the rising tide.

We'll have a country once again,

And, before we all get old,

May hear again the jingle

Of the silver and the gold!

Of the silver and the gold,

Of the silver and the gold,

Of the silver and the gold!

EIGHTH OF JANUARY BANQUET AT WASHINGTON.

Speech of Hon. Henry Stanberry—His First Appearance at a Democratic Meeting.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

We give below the speech delivered at the 8th of January Banquet in Washington by Hon. HENRY STANBERRY, Attorney General of the United States:

The next regular toast was "The Constitution—a compact of perpetual Union. When disturbed it needs no reconstruction, but only the removal of an obstruction."

Attorney General Stanberry said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I feel to-night something of the novelty and excitement of a new situation. For the first time in my life I find myself at a Democratic celebration. I find myself here not merely as one of the convives, but selected by the committee to respond to one of the regular toasts. I am reminded of an old adage—that politics, like poverty, sometimes brings us acquainted with strange bedfellows. I trust, Mr. Chairman, I may escape the charge of egotism if I take a few minutes to explain how it happened that I have never been at a Democratic meeting in times past, and how it happens that I am here to-night. I feel that I do not speak for myself but for thousands of others whose past and present political associations have been and are the same as mine. For more than thirty years I belonged to the Whig party, and fought in its ranks so long that I was classed as one of the "Old Guard."

I was with it in its successes, which were few, and was constant to it in its reverses, which were many. I never deserted it while its organization existed, and only ceased to exist. My last vote was given to that party in the Presidential contest of 1860. Then came the rebellion, and with it a new issue which overshadowed all former party issues. I lost sight of all former political associations and joined that great Union party which saved the Republic. When this great fact was accomplished, when the work of the soldier was done and the work of the statesman was to be resumed, a new question arose only less in magnitude to that of the preservation of the nation, and that was in what spirit and according to what policy the victorious North should deal with these Southern States and that Southern people who have been engaged in insurrection. They gave up the contest and all the issues of the contest; they repealed their ordinances of secession; they abolished the institution of slavery; they repudiated the debt which they incurred in waging war, and again asked to come under the protection of the old flag; to be restored once more to the rights and privileges of American citizens. It did seem at first that the policy of forgiveness and restoration would prevail. It was inaugurated under the leadership of Mr. Lincoln, and he proposed in good faith to carry out the pledges and hopes held out to the South during the struggle, that the object of the war was not to destroy but to preserve; that the Southern States had never lost their places in the Union, but were only temporarily out of their proper relations, and that as soon as the war was over these constitutional relations should be resumed. But even before the death of Mr. Lincoln there was developed in the Republican party a formidable opposition to this policy, and a new party was soon formed, which held that we waged a war for conquest and not for restoration; that we had not merely put down an insurrection, but that we had conquered provinces, not States, and a foreign people, not American citizens; that these States, instead of being restored; were to be reconstructed; that as conquered territory Congress was to legislate in all their domestic concerns, and if ever they were again to become States of the Union they were to come in by a new title, precisely as in some future day we may choose to make a State of the newly acquired territory of Alaska.

Gentlemen, the Constitution is the text of the sentiment to which I have been called upon to respond. Let us stop one moment to look into that sacred instrument, in order to solve the question when it arises here. The case which has occurred is not, in the language of a lawyer, a *casus omissus*; the constitution is not silent. It has anticipated what has happened. It provides for insurrection, whether small or great, whether in one State or many. It provides for insurrection against the laws of a State, and for insurrection against the laws of the United States. It gives power in both cases; the power in one case to put down insurrection against the State by enforcing obedience to the laws of the State, and the power in the other case to put down insurrection against the laws of the United States by enforced obedience to those laws. So, too, the Constitution gives the protection against the foreign enemies and the power to declare war, and as incidental to that, the power to make conscripts. Where is this instrument, providing for the very remedy to be applied—where do you find the power to put down insurrection in a State and then to destroy the State and hold it and its people conquered and subjugated? And yet, gentlemen, this is precisely what has been done, not by a change of our Federal Constitution, but by Congress, who must find for every act a warrant and authority in the provisions of that Constitution. The Reconstruction acts passed by Congress have converted ten of those States into a lower condition than mere territories, have destroyed every vestige of State government, and have stripped millions of their people of every characteristic that belongs to an American citizen. Under this extraordinary legislation the vast territory covered by these ten States and the millions of unhappy people which reside there have no more protection than a wretched world will never distinguish him from a perishing worm.

"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss I'll flog you for an hour, I will." "Father, instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, 'I will toss with you to make it two hours or nothing.'"

Some years ago a clergyman was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text: "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said: "I tell you, folks, that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house."

are declared to be illegal, are in fact abolished. And in place of them Congress has provided a military despotism. Certainly if no valid State law protected these people there was at least a Federal law which ought to have protected them; for every foot of that territory and every individual that inhabits it the great fundamental law of the Constitution of the United States prevails in all its vigor, and gives to every one of them every privilege and every immunity which it extends to the American citizen anywhere and everywhere. With this Constitution, then, fully in force over all that territory and all those people, where does Congress find its warrant for supplanting a legal State government? Where does Congress find its warrant in time of peace to suspend the *habeas corpus*, to take away the inestimable privilege of trial by jury, to remove the civil officers of the State and substitute Federal officers in their places; and, finally, to try, to condemn, to punish, to imprison, to hang these people for civil offenses by the judgment of a military court? Where does Congress find its warrant in the Constitution of a State by voters of its own creating to pass a suffrage law for a State? Where does it find authority to say who shall vote and who shall not vote in State elections? Lastly, where does it find authority to make a new class of citizens, and to give to that class of citizens greater rights than were ever conferred before by the Constitution upon any class, and to take away from those who always enjoyed the rights of citizenship the most precious of these rights? Gentlemen, I have been at the bar for nearly half a century, and I have been a constant student, not only of the common law, but of our constitutional law; and I do not hesitate to say that the whole of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, from beginning to end, first, second and third in the series, are unconstitutional and void. These are times when to be silent is to be unfaithful. These times when men must speak out. I will not attempt to school myself into reticence upon these great questions, and I could not if I would.

And now, my Democratic friends, you see the reason why I am here, and why your Committee has confined in me so far as to ask me to respond to one of the sentiments of your programme. It is enough for me to know that upon the great questions of the day and upon the great issues that are to be fought during this year we have at last come together. Twenty years ago if I had been told that the time would come when I would take an active part in a Democratic celebration, that the time would come when I should rejoice at a Democratic victory, I could scarcely have believed it. In those contests I thought the Democratic party was always wrong and the Whig party always right. But, gentlemen, the issues of those days were not like those that are before us. Both parties then fought under the Constitution. So with this new and dangerous party that now confronts us—old Whigs and old Democrats—under the name of Radicals. The time has come when we must strike hands, and shoulder to shoulder unite and fall upon the common enemy or the battle will be lost. I see that a distinguished Senator from Indiana a few days ago, in an address delivered in this city, before the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, volunteered to give a name of those persons who opposed the Congressional policy, and to state of what materials the party was composed, and to fix up the issues for which they were to contend in the approaching Presidential contest. As to the name he gives it under an alias as the Democratic or Conservative party, and he says it is composed of the Northern Democrats who sympathize with the secession and rebellion of the Southern rebels and a few recruits from the Republican party. Now, if he means, as I suppose he does, that the recruits from the Republican party are those who voted with that party in the last Presidential contest, how will the honorable gentleman explain the last election which has taken place in Ohio, a State that lies so close to Indiana that he cannot fail to have heard the result? There was ninety-five thousand Republican majority in that State in the Presidential election of 1864. There was only thirty thousand Republican majority given in that State at the last election for Governor in 1867; so that there were fully forty-five thousand recruits in that State alone.

But this is not all. Those forty-five thousand must be added twenty-six thousand more who voted against the Republican party at the same election upon the question of universal suffrage; so that we have here somewhere about seventy thousand recruits in one single State. And more than that, the recruiting force is still in full operation in that State, and every day is adding to its swelling numbers. I have not time to enumerate the well known results in other States which have recently held elections. We know that recruiting offices have been opened in California, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in New York, in Connecticut, and even in Massachusetts; and that, in fact, the recruiting service is now in full operation all over the United States, and that the same alacrity to vote for the restoration of the Union as they did to fight for its restoration. Now observe, gentlemen, that Senator Morton says this new party is composed of just three elements—the Northern Democrats who sympathized with rebellion, the Southern rebels, and the recruits from the Republican party. Of course, we must drop out the Southern rebel element in considering the results of the election in the Northern States, leaving only, according to Senator Morton's classification, the Northern Democrats who sympathized with secession and the recruits from the Republican party. Now, if the Senator is right, and only a few recruits left the party, the fifty thousand anti-Republican majority in New York must have been almost altogether carried by sympathizers with secession. Surely the Hon. Senator could

searcely mean this unless, indeed, he, too, means that not to vote the Republican ticket is to be a rebel and secessionist.

The honorable Senator, however, does not stop with giving a name to the new party, and with stating its component parts; he is kind enough to make up the issues upon which it is to contend in the approaching campaign. He says these issues will be,—First, the payment of the rebel debt; second, payment for emancipated slaves; and third, pensions for the widows and orphans of rebel soldiers.

I do not know by what authority the honorable Senator undertakes to make a platform for a party to which he does not belong. He is certainly very capable of making a platform for the party to which he belongs, but fails to tell us what the platform of the party is to be. The platform which he projects for our party could not command a corporal's guard in any one of the Northern States. It is upon such issues as these that the great popular reactionary movement was begun last fall. The issues of 1867 will be the issues of 1868—the Constitution as it is, the limitation of federal power within the just and well defined limits of the Constitution; civil law instead of military law; free elections and constitutions framed by the people of the States and not by the people of other States, whether in Congress or out of Congress.

A Plea for Mean Men.

A sensible correspondent of the St. Louis Republican makes an able plea for mean men. Hear him:

The good fellow for a lover, the mean man for a hater. The latter will rob all creation to supply his household, the former will rob his family to accommodate his friends. Good fellow, all love; mean fellow, all business. One takes his wife to the opera in a four-horse carriage, the other rides triumphantly in a street omnibus. The good fellow never can be cross to anybody but his wife, for fear of making himself unpopular, the mean man is so sour with all the rest of the world that he has not one particle of ill-temper to spare at home. Mean men seldom get "salubrious;" he is too mean. His wife is never jealous. She knows all other women hate him, because he is mean, and she rather likes it. She laughs and grows fat.

Good fellow drinks; too kind-hearted to refuse, for he loves everybody. Good fellow's wife pale and emaciated, decrepit with care and full of sorrow; mean cuss' wife hale and hearty; fat, red-faced and weighs a ton. Mean men in office are tyrants; good fellows are fools. Both are evils—which the greater? I prefer the tyrant; I prefer a firm man, adhering to one opinion, over a weak man, struggling to catch the opinions of the million. One may involve a nation in misery during his term of office; the other will sow the seeds of trouble that are interminable. Mean men for high stations; for financing; for building up empires; for keeping them up after they are built; for success in all things. Good fellows for Sabbath-schools, for chief engineers of sewing societies, for dancing parties and billiards. Keep them away from the funds, for, though too honest to steal themselves, they will let everybody else steal. Keep them out of office, and, if possible, keep them single. The other will play, perhaps, but he is too mean to let anybody else have a chance, and it is easier to endure one than many.

The Currency Question.

Several votes have been taken in the Congress of the Northern States, since that body has been in session, which if they are indicative of any policy at all, would show that it is the intention to compel the national banks to withdraw their circulation and wind up their concerns. Having always been of the opinion that these institutions, if permitted to multiply and strengthen themselves, would be a curse upon the nation, we have been pleased to see such a demonstration against them.

It will readily be admitted, however, that this circulation should not be called in, without preparation to expand it in another direction or by other means. A large quantity of United States bonds will become due and payable in a short time. These are not the bonds about which the controversy is now going on as to whether they shall be paid in coin. On that question there is no dispute. They are payable in the currency of the realm. These bonds of course now form no part of the circulating medium of the country.

Now what we propose is this: let greenbacks be issued in sufficient quantities to redeem this class of bonds as they become payable. This would put in circulation, if we remember aright, over \$1,000,000,000 of government currency, which would fill the place now occupied by the currency of the national banks, and prevent the financial disaster which must take place, if their notes are suddenly withdrawn, and nothing prepared to fill the vacancy.

This method does not increase the liabilities of government at all. It is only the issue of one form of indebtedness to supersede another form; greenbacks in circulation would then represent what are now bonds in our vaults. In this way we should escape a heavy amount of interest, which we are now compelled to pay. The bonds draw interest—the greenbacks would be without.

We presume it will not be claimed that it is any more damaging to the country to have a currency in the promises of the Government to pay in circulation, than to have similar promises laid away in bank vaults and speculators' strong boxes, while the holders furnish the circulating medium and make whatever profit they may be able upon it. The Government is the responsible party in both cases.

When this change in the currency has been made, the bonds paid, the greenbacks in circulation and the notes of the National Banks retired, if there is not sufficient currency to transact the business of the country, let the Government, and not speculators, furnish the deficiency. It is useless now to attempt to return suddenly to a specie payment. Such a movement would crush out the business of the country. We are in such a condition that a return at once to the real National currency would be fatal. The next best thing is to give us a currency as far removed from the influence of speculators as possible.—Florida (M.) Democrat.

Pendleton for President.

We commend the following sound logic, which we clip from the *Occidental and Vanguard*, to the consideration of those weak-kneed, timid, cowardly Democrats who prophesy defeat, unless we select a military, half-and-half, policy, militand-water political nondescript for our standard bearer in the approaching Presidential contest. Read, timid admirers of shoulder-strapped political hybrids:

"By telegraph we learn that Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has received the endorsement of the Democracy of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, through their State Conventions, as their choice for Democratic Standard bearer at the next Presidential election. These are the only States that have spoken, but from present indications we think there is but little doubt that the entire West and Northwest will present an unbroken front for him at the National Convention. Supposing this view to be correct it would appear that his nomination is almost a foregone conclusion. It is true that the names of other gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but this has been done by a few warm friends and admirers while nothing has transpired to show that they are the choice of the masses of the party in any State.

Mr. Pendleton is a gentleman of fine attainments, distinguished ability, and Democracy is unimpeachable. With such a standard bearer as him the Democratic masses would promptly and enthusiastically enter upon the campaign with the certainty of success to stimulate their exertions. There are other gentlemen who would be acceptable to the people, but unless we mistake the popular feeling, the nomination of no man will be satisfactory who is not known to be a Democrat. We want no military leader whose principles and sympathies are against us but whose ambition to be President exceeds his honesty of purpose. In our judgment the idea which seems to be entertained by certain politicians, that success depends upon the nomination of a military hero, is entirely erroneous.—The people are sick and tired of military rule. They have had enough of it during the last six or seven years, Heaven knows, and they are well aware that the laurels won by Generals on the field of battle years ago will not extricate the country from its present deplorable and alarming condition. The Southern States must be restored to their proper relations with the Government, the ruinous taxation that oppresses the country must be materially reduced, and a hundred other important questions must be settled. To do this will require eminent statesmanship. Starred soldiers and strapped politicians will not do it. With all due deference and respect for honorable officers, the necessities of the times demand that a civilian and statesman should guide the helm of State. It is an error to suppose that military valor will materially affect the result of a Presidential election. No attempt to manufacture such excitement will succeed. It is true that Harrison and Taylor rode into power on the field of battle, but the times have changed. The country when they were elected, was in a state of profound peace and unbounded prosperity, no danger was menacing, no vital questions divided parties, and consequently there was little need for the exercise of profound statesmanship to conduct the government safely and prosperously. The people entered into this campaign in a frolicsome mood knowing that the elevation of those military heroes would not endanger the country. It is different now. There is too much stern reality confronting them, too many imminent dangers surrounding them to admit of dangerous experiments, or clap-trap and tomfoolery. In the approaching campaign the people will be terribly in earnest. No log cabin or hard cider songs will divert them from the fixed purpose to save the country from the dangers late which radicalism has plunged it. To succeed, then, the Democrats have only to nominate men in whose statesmanship and honesty the masses have confidence, upon a good sound, Constitutional platform.—If they fail to do this and attempt to steal radical thunder by nominating a Radical in disguise simply because he is a military man, and place him upon a doubtful platform, defeat will be theirs and ought to be theirs. The fight, to be successful, must be made for principles. No scramble for spoils will command the support or respect of the people.

THE BONDHOLDERS.—It is sometimes said that it would be gross ingratitude to the men who came forward and loaned their money to the government in its hour of need. They did not send their sons to the field to fight; they did not furnish supplies for the army; but they loaned their money, and for what? For the fifty per cent they could thereby make on their money. Hence no gratitude is due these men. They came forward to make money, and finding the Government in a tight place, drove an exceedingly hard bargain with Uncle Sam. Finding a customer is necessarily a circumstance, they took advantage of them—just as usurers almost always do.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—An exchange furnishes the following advice, which it recommends to those persons who have occasion to transplant trees: "In taking up a tree, it should be so marked as to secure its setting out in the same position. Thus the north side may be marked with chalk before work is commenced. If the side which is exposed to the north is turned toward the south, the heat of the sun is too great, and it dries up and loses its vitality.

RATES OF ADVERTISING, PER YEAR: One Column, \$100; Half Column, \$60; Quarter Column, \$35. Transient Advertisements per Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1. A square is one inch in space down the column, counting cuts, display lines, blanks, &c., as solid matter. No advertisement to be considered 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.

The Important Question Before the Country and its Solution.

Shall this great and proud republic be governed by a negro balance of power? That is the important question now before the country. Shall thirty-five millions of the Caucasian race—the highest type of mankind—be ruled by a few millions of ignorant negroes, who are the lowest in the order of human beings, and who are scarcely removed from barbarism? Such a proposition would seem incredible were it not supported by facts. Some may doubt even whether such a monstrous idea would be seriously entertained by any party or faction, and may think that we state the case too broadly. There is, however, no exaggeration; it is the well known purpose of the radicals to perpetuate their power, if possible, through the votes of the Southern negroes. This has been their policy all along. The reconstruction acts of Congress, disfranchising a large number of whites and enfranchising the blacks of the South, were passed for this purpose. The bitter feeling to the President, the threats of impeaching him, the scurrilous abuse of him, and all the legislation to humiliate him and his office and to take away his power, grew out of his opposition to this atrocious policy of the radicals. The benighted Africans, just emancipated from slavery, and not knowing their right land from their left, not knowing what a vote meant or what they vote for, have been given power with a view to deciding the Presidential election and the destiny of the republic. The intelligent whites of our own blood and race in the South have been placed under these barbarians, and the fairest and richest portion of the country is turned over to desolation, with the prospect of frightful starvation, demoralization and a war of races. And this is all done for no other motive or object than to keep the radical party in control of the government.

The spouting of radical orators and emissaries about equality, the rights of man, the poor negro, and all that, is sheer hypocrisy and claptrap. These radicals have refused to give the suffrage to the few negroes in those Northern States where they had the power to do so, and where the negro vote would be of little consequence comparatively, while they are doing their utmost to make the ignorant and degraded blacks of the South a controlling political element in the republic. Who ever heard anything more inconsistent or monstrous? Such conduct seems like insanity, and could hardly be credited were there not examples in history of a similar character. The Jacobins in France shed rivers of blood in the name of humanity and equality, and the Puritan ancestors of our Jacobins of the present time were not less cruel and proscripive in the name of religion and truth. The radical revolutionists of France set up a strumpet as representing the Goddess of Reason and committed the foulest deeds under the pretension of progress and a higher philosophy. It is the same in all countries and ages under revolutionary radicalism, whatever form it may take.—It is so now with our negro worshippers and radical revolutionists. Passion, fanaticism and political ambition have subverted reason. Everything must give way before their intolerant dogmas. Let the glorious institutions handed down to us by the fathers, this white man's government, so full of glory and happiness in the past and the future of our grand republic, perish for the sake of an irrational and impracticable theory. That is the policy of the radical republicans.—That is the cause of the trouble between the President and Congress. That is the great issue before the country—the issue to be decided in the next Presidential election.—N. Y. Herald.

THE REFINEMENTS OF POLITICAL CRUELTY.—The Richmond Enquirer, in discussing the barbarities practiced by the North on the South, in the light of history, it says truly, that the educated and refined people of ten States, a race of the highest Caucasian type, are first disarmed, then tortured by the cruel suspense of two years of insult, and then placed at the mercy of the negro. Here we have deliberate legislation to scourge and curse ten States, through the very means by which insurrection blighted Hayti. There, the work of exterminating the whites began with the knife and torch; here, the work of Congress takes the place of the brute force of an inferior race. The crime of the Hayti negroes was slight compared to that of the sanctimonious and Radical Puritan.—There the blacks were in a vast majority, and they destroyed the people of another race. Here, the Radical, as "a matter of policy"—not from an ungenerable ebullition of savage passion—dooms to degradation and utter ruin, a people of his own color, and seeks to place the heels of the negro upon the necks of the descendants of those who shared with him the dangers of the Revolution. He not only labors to complete the ruin of the present generation, but he wishes to make the South, for centuries to come, a vast negro empire, where the white man must be the helot of the black. Is it strange that against a crime so vile the North should rise indignant and outraged, or that the Southern people should prefer death to such a fate?

In Maine the railroads carry clergymen free of charge, and Indians at half price. Niggers are carried free, and ride in the same cars with the Indians and other dead heads.

Bennett, senior, is three-score and eleven, and is worth three millions. Bennett, junior, is one score old, and is worth less.

A man was killed at Kirkendall, Ohio, while trying to get his dog off the railroad track. The dog was saved. The man leaves a wife and seven children.

—To prevent dogs from going mad in August—out their heads off in July.