

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.

G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., GRADUATE OF THE CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE. WOULD INVITE ALL PERSONS DESIRING Artificial teeth and first-class Dental Specimens of Vulcanite Base with gold plate linings, and other new styles of work, to be seen at his office, up stairs in Parrish & Co.'s Brick, Albany, Oregon.

ALBANY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. THE NEXT SESSION COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1868.

For Particulars address REV. H. BUSINELL, Albany, Oregon.

POWELL & FLINN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

ALBANY, Oregon. Collections and conveyances promptly attended to.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, WATERLOO, SIX MILES ABOVE LEBANON, on the Santiam. Post office address, J. W. MACK, v3e45y.

C. G. CURL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALEM, OREGON: Will practice in all the Courts of this State and will attend the Circuit Court terms in Linn county and the entire District. Office in Watkins & Co.'s brick, up stairs. v3e45y.

D. B. RICE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, ALBANY, OREGON.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE received, continues to tender his services to the citizens of Albany and surrounding country. Office and residence, on Second street, two blocks east of Sprenger's new Hotel. v3e2717f.

JOHN J. WHITNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ALBANY, OREGON.

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

N. H. CRANOR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Albany, Oregon.

HILTBIDEL & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BENJ. HAYDEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Will attend to all business entrusted to him by citizens of Polk and adjoining counties. Sole, July 26, 1867. v2e511f.

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ALBANY BATH HOUSE! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this Establishment, and by keeping it open, neat, and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage.

THRESHERS, REAPERS, MOWERS. J. BARROWS & CO., Agent for all kinds of Agricultural Implements! v3e391f.

WHEAT AND OATS WANTED! THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PAY THE highest cash price for wheat and oats delivered at their Warehouse in Albany. Also wheat and oats Stored and Shipped at the Lowest Rates!

NOTICE! LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS! JUST RECEIVED: a very large stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of TURNING in a workman-like and expeditious manner.

Raw-hide Bottom of Kitchin Chairs! All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. Orders solicited. Shop near the old Flour Mill, at the upper end of First street. JOHN M. METZLER, Nov 23, '67-v3e151f.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DUNNIWAY, TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HER patrons that she has received her invoice of MILLINERY

FURNISHING GOODS, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, and I am now ready to accommodate ANY OF YOU with the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES, At the Most Reasonable Prices!

As Agent for Madame Demore's Incomparable Mirror of Fashions, I am enabled to furnish GRATIS a copy of the Magazine for one year, beginning with the July number, to any person who shall purchase spring goods in my line to the amount of Ten Dollars!!

Send in your orders at once, ladies, that I may know how many of you will give me the pleasure of presenting you a first-class parlor Magazine as Premium on your purchases.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Very Choice Millinery Goods! -AND ALL THE- OTHER NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

She has also secured the Agency of Madame Demore's World-Renowned Patterns, and all of the many useful and ornamental articles advertised in her justly popular Magazine.

COME LADIES! "all of you together," and see if I have not the Cheapest and Choicest Millinery Goods! EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN ALBANY!

DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING In the Latest Styles! Perfect Fits Warranted.

BLEACHING AND PRESSING! In the best manner at the very lowest rates.

NEW STAMPING PATTERNS! BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS! Don't forget the place. Southwest corner Main and Broad Albin streets, Albany March 30, 1868-v3e28v2o71y

PACIFIC HOTEL, THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that this House HAS JUST BEEN FINISHED, -AND IS- NOW OPEN

for the accommodation of all who may favor him with their patronage.

THE FURNITURE is entirely new in every department, and is of the latest and most approved styles.

THE TABLE will always be supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

Persons arriving by boats accommodated at all hours, day or night. Suits of rooms and superior accommodations for families.

A long experience in the business warrants the proprietor in promising satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, if it can be done by beautifully supplied tables, pleasant rooms, cleanly beds and assiduous attention to their wants.

MILLER & BRO., (Successors to Philip Miller), MARBLE WORKS, ALBANY, OREGON.

Shop on Washington, bet. 1st and 2d Sts.

THESE GENTLEMEN BEG LEAVE TO inform the public at large that they are now prepared to furnish MARBLE MONUMENTS

GRAVE-STONES! OF EVERY STYLE AND PATTERN, At the Most Reasonable Prices.

TOMBSTONES CUT TO ORDER On the very shortest notice. MILLER & BRO.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY! TURNING SHOP!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of TURNING

in a workman-like and expeditious manner. Also, he keeps on hand, and for sale, SPINNING WHEELS, and the best of Raw-hide Bottom of Kitchin Chairs!

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. Orders solicited. Shop near the old Flour Mill, at the upper end of First street. JOHN M. METZLER, Nov 23, '67-v3e151f.

POETRY.

TAXATION. We live in a day when taxation is life. When we are taxed for living and taxed for our life.

From the crown of our heads to the soles of our feet, For all that we wear and all that we eat, Though the sunlight of Heaven is still free to pass,

If it lights up our dwellings it must shine thro' tax'd glass, And the air that we breathe, though still free to soar, May soon be strict measured and weighed at our door.

We are taxed for our stores, our workshops and trade, For the goods that we've sold and the profits we've made, For the right to our business, though it be small,

We are watched by Assessors and taxed for it all, For the poor no exemption is ever brought, And the rich, who of splendor are ever most fond, Are free from this curse by the Government bond.

If you call on the Parson, remember your purse; If you call on the Doctor, you'll only be worse; If you call on the Lawyer, he is a taxed man, So stick to your business and live if you can.

Give all bright ideas the wings of the wind, For dreams of prosperity will leave you behind; Tho' your effort be great, for your times there's a "The sinner is free," but the bills are to pay.

We've checked upon mining and check upon trade, We've duties and taxes on all things are paid- Not even the screws of our collars are found Exempt from taxation by parcels and pound;

And as the mechanic as if 'twere a life, Is taxed for the right of putting them in, While the grave undertaker surveys with a smile, And digs with a will as if striking for "oil."

That we're taxed while we live, we're taxed when we die, We're forced from this world to our home in the sky, We're followed with stamps, just as if they would save, Till the rites are concluded with stamps on the grave.

But whenever stern fate, by the powers that be, From this terrestrial sphere shall set me free, If heavenward bound, may I reach that bright goal Without a contemptible stamp on my soul.

HORGS. Horgs are generally quadruped. The extreme length of their antiquity has never been fully discovered; they existed a long time before the flood, and have existed some time since.

There is a great deal of internal revenue in a hog; there ain't much more waste in them than in an oyster. Even their tales can be worked into whistles.

Horgs are good, quiet borders; they always eat what is set before 'em, and don't ask any foolish questions. They never hear any disease but the measles, and th' never hev that but once; once seems to satisfy 'em.

There is a great many breeds amongst them. Sum are a close corporashum breed, and agin some are built more apart, like a hunkum slab.

They used to have a breed in New England a few years ago which they called the striped hog breed; this breed was in high repute with the landlairs; almost every tavern keeper had one which he used to show to travelers, and brag on him.

Sum are full in the face like a town clock, and some are as long and lean as a cow-catcher, with a steel-pointed nose on them. They can all rute well; a hog which can't rute well hev been made in vain.

They are a short lived animal, and generally die as soon as they get fat. The horg can be learnt a great munny cunning things, such as histing the front gate off from its hinges, tipping over the will barrel and finding a hole in the fence tew git into a corn field; but that ain't enny thing to their memory, it is awful hard work for them to find the same hole tew git out, especially if you are anywasy anxious they should.

Horgs are very contrary; and seldom drive well the way you are going; they drive most the contrary way. This hev never been fully explained, but speaks volumes for the horg.-JOSH BILLINGS.

THE LAND OF DESPOTISM.-Senator Doollittle, in a letter to a Democratic meeting thus concludes: "From where I stood this morning, upon the steps of the Capitol, with the flag of the Union over me, I can look upon the land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I visit Mt. Vernon and sit down by the tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of military dictatorship, more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country of the globe. Constitutional liberty is already bound, scourged and crowned with thorns here, in her own sacred temple. Shall the General of the army, urged on by the Jacobin chief priest, crucify her on this sacred Capitol Hill, in her own banner, amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the Old World?"

Let the people answer. "Will you have a daily Sun?" said a newsboy to Mrs. Partington. "Will I have a daily son? Why, you little escapee! How dare you insinuate against a lone woman? No, indeed, I guess I won't have a daily son. My dear poor husband used to complain awfully when I presented him with a yearly son. A daily son indeed! Begone you little upstart!" And the old lady called for the turkey-wing fan to keep her from swooning.

The English journals, organs of the oppressor, favor the election of Grant and Colfax.

The Irish journals, organs of the oppressed, favor the election of Seymour and Blair.

That is the difference. A young lady being asked to wait, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer: "No, I thank you, sir; I have hugging at home."

What is the difference between a young lady and a night cap? One is born to wed and the other is worn to bed.

Grant as a Despot.

Gen. Grant's order against the Jews, while he was in command of the western division of the army, is about as fair an indication of the character of the man as has yet been submitted to the public.

The same order that he issued against them-the same arbitrary, despotic power that he displayed and exercised in that transaction, he would exercise against other citizens, if he were placed in a position where he could do it with impunity.

Give him the power, and sooner or later he will ride rough-shod over all who may differ with him in religious or political opinions. Depend upon it, Grant will not do to trust with power over the rights and liberties of the citizen.

The Jews, to the number of two thousand or more, in St. Louis, have publicly announced their intention to rebuke the act of tyranny by their votes at the polls. The following publication we copy from the St. Louis papers:

To the editor of the St. Louis Abendzeitung: As the editor of an independent paper you will allow us to make a few remarks in regard to the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency, not from a party point of view, but entirely independent of it.

While we as Israelites claim in this benign land of religious liberty equal rights as citizens, we ask for no more than what the Federal Constitution in plain words guarantees, and the several States vouch for by special enactment. Indeed the spirit pervading the Declaration of Independence is an irrefutable proof, that even at that time, when a good deal of religious intolerance and prejudice were yet remaining, it was believed that no Republic could prosper or even exist any length of time, if the doctrine of perfect equality of all citizens was not acknowledged by all and provided for by legal enactment.

With this doctrine the Republic will stand or fall, concerning which there can be no difference of opinion, and few there will be, at least in this country, who will be bold enough to call it in question. Few, we say, there will be, as if some might be, whose actions indicate, that they are no special admirers of this doctrine, or that they will accept it any further than they can conveniently reconcile it with their abstract ideas and theories of the social compact. It would be hardly worth while to say a word in confutation of such anti-republican sentiments, if they are entertained merely by a few abstractionists or simpletons; but should they be publicly espoused, or indeed officially proclaimed by men of influence or high positions-such as are looked upon as leaders of political parties-then it becomes an imperative duty of every good citizen to raise his voice against it, no quid pro pro public detriment capiat.

To these few preliminary remarks, Mr. Editor, you will allow us to add a few words concerning the present Republican candidate for the Chief Magistracy, Gen. U. S. Grant.

It will be obvious that we are not speaking from a party point of view, because some of us belong to the Radical, some to the Conservative and again some to the Democratic party, but we all agree that the doctrine of equal rights for all citizens, and general, perfect and unlimited freedom of conscience should be kept sacred by all, and that, moreover, a man who aspires to the Chief Magistracy of the United States should be far, far above suspicion regarding it. But General Grant, as Commander of the 13th Army Corps, by issuing the following order, not only ignored or disregarded this cardinal republican doctrine, but indeed pronounced officially his unqualified condemnation upon it. Here is the order in full:

HD. QRS. 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, TENN., Dec. 17, 1862. General Order, No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by post commanders.

They will see that this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits.

By order of Maj-Gen. Grant, J. H. N. A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G. Official-J. LOVELL, Captain and A. A. G.

Dr. Wise, of the Israelite, in Cincinnati, very appropriately uses the following language in condemning this order: "Worse than Gen. Grant none in the nineteenth century in civilized countries has abused the Jews, officially, in broad day light and most barbarously. If there are any among us who lick the feet that kick them about, and like dogs, run after him who has whipped them; if there are persons small enough to receive indecencies and outrages without resentment, and creep about their tormentors for selfish purposes, we hope their number is small, and we know it is too small to be counted in comparison to those who will not vote for a man and oppose him who outraged the Jews in a manner as Gen. Grant did."

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to be understood that Israelites, like many others, transgressed the regulations and orders above referred to, nor that they rendered themselves subject to punishment, nor indeed the propriety of punishing them; but to officially brand with disgrace and infamy a whole nation on account of the transgressions of a few single persons-transgressions that had almost ceased to be considered a sin because practiced on the largest scale by both civil and military officers-and to designate the Israelites as "a class," to be arrested unceremoniously wherever found, whether violators of law or not-this will appear to us, as if the semi-barbarian middle ages were about to be inaugurated again under the auspices of Gen. Grant. Will the 2,300 votes from the Israelites in this city help make a President with the name of U. S. Grant, an order expelling all Israelites, whether guilty or not, from his department merely because they were Israelites? Hardly can we believe that, in view of this insult, and unrevoked as the outrage stands, there will be one less enough found in our midst to think of it. Without being prophets, we hazard the prediction that there will be as few Israelite votes cast for Gen. Grant next November as he had occasion to make arrests under his infamous order.

To this publication are appended the names of two thousand Jewish citizens of St. Louis. The names are omitted here for want of space.

Statement in regard to the Empress Carlotta's Condition. There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Leeken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isolation which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar, and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth and to the bosom of the royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress Carlotta appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity.

Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the Imperial family of Austria and other friends, in walking in the beautiful park of Leeken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians; in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which were still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, in the beginning of June, on the approach of the anniversary of the Quereetar, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep to which her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she has an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie Henriette, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child.

At bedtime it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state, as some journals have done, that the Empress Carlotta seeks an opportunity of escaping from the Palace of Leeken to return to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disordered state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the care which is taken of her by the king and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency, constantly afflicts her, and in a great degree occasions her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisers are of opinion that the only official remedy for the present attack is by all means to spare Her Majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all persons excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression upon her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.

Donations for General Butler. We learn, says the Richmond Examiner, that for some months past that most callous and impudent of thieves, B. F. Butler, has been made to roar like a pricked bull calf, by the diverting persecutions of a countless host of tormentors.

From all sections of the country, from Maine to Alaska-from the North, the South, the East and the West-worthless old spoons of wood, bone, horn, pewter, tin, iron and brass, pour in upon him at all hours. The plague of spoons is becoming more unendurable to Butler than a plague of frogs. Baskets of spoons are brought to him from the Postoffice, and the express carts are constantly delivering them at his door. And the donor of each spoon accompanies his present with remarks by no means flattering to Butler's integrity. And as the spoons are utterly worthless, they are said to drive the Beast almost mad with rage. It was once a custom to pillory a rogue as some straggler, where every passer-by might hurl a rotten egg at him or a few abusive words. Let the people of this country keep up this wholesome custom of sending Butler spoons. Let him be reminded every hour and day of his life that he is everywhere remembered as a robber of plate chests. Let every family make annually the votive offering of a broken and battered old spoon to "B. F."

The late Adah Isaacs Menken.

A cable dispatch announces the death at Paris of Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, &c. The chief events in the career of this singular woman are facts of contemporary history. Her maiden name was Isaacs, and she was born in New Orleans about thirty-six years ago. Considerable attention was paid to the education of Adah, and from this source she probably received that taste which filled her with a sort of literary ambition. Her first husband was Menken, to whom she was espoused ere her extraordinary adventures had made her name celebrated. In 1850 New York public by Mr. James Nixon, then proprietor of the circus on Sixteenth street.

Previous to this her liaison with John C. Kern letters to the Sunday Mercury. This alliance, like all her others, lasted but a brief time, and they parted with mutual satisfaction.

In 1864, Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Astley's, London, engaged Miss Menken for a season, to appear in the drama of "Mazeppa," a piece with which her name will be forever connected. This was produced at Easter, and for one entire season, and, indeed, part of the season following, was the rage of the English metropolis. Despite the storm of criticism her appearance in the character of "Mazeppa" evoked the season was an enormous success in a pecuniary point of view. Miss Menken played principally in "Mazeppa," the "French Spy," and pieces of a similar character. She was possessed of a fine figure, and her audacity in displaying it together with her numerous marriages, gained for her the notoriety which attached to her.

Among the last of those who were captivated by her charms, were Alexander Dumas and Charles Swinburne, the English poet. Miss Menken made some pretensions to a literary reputation, but her contributions were confined mainly to her country to one or two weekly papers. She had visited nearly all European countries except Turkey, and had frequently expressed a determination to play an engagement under the Sultan's auspices, but had not succeeded. She did not lack what the French called "audace," and volume of poems to "her friend, Charles Dickens." She played in Paris to crowded houses, and had been one of the notabilities of that city. Paris, more than any other city, suited the peculiar genius of Adah. She must have felt at home among its scandals and eccentricities.

Those Grants. An exchange, reviewing one of our complimentary notices of Grant, says he tanned the hides of copperheads, rebels, etc.

The exchange alluded to, has tackled the wrong person, with its statistics upon this subject, by thus criticising our remarks. We hope to have known Grant before the war, and while it was going on and strange to say, as we are dubbed "copperhead," we were in the same service as himself, and under his command. When Col. of the 21st Illinois Infantry, at Mexico, Mo., he was ravaging Democracy. One day he was in Kingdollar's bank in that city, and upon being asked if he thought the war was to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery, he first avowed himself to be a Democrat, and then said he did not believe such to be his object. But if such were the object of the war, he would resign his commission in the federal army and go over to the enemy.

We were at Donelson, and knew that the only tanning process he indulged in at that place, was the tanning his inner hide with whisky. He tanned himself in this manner until he was not able to sit upon his horse. That battle was fought by General Smith, and Grant got the praise. How did he tan the rebels at Shiloh? We were there. On the 6th day of April, 1867, we a "copperhead," expended upwards of one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition, shooting at the rebels; our hide was tanned during the day, slightly, however, by rebel bullets, while the great "rebel tanner," Grant, was down the river at Savannah. When the sun was shedding his rays over that bloody day's work, we saw Grant, just from his bunk, sneaking off on a transport to Pilsburg Landing. Who turned the tide of battle the day following? Grant was there, but the fighting was done under the direction of a man who was subsequently extracted and dishonored-Carlisle Buell-Savannah, (Mo.) Union.

A rogue asked charity on pretence of being dumb. A lady having asked him with equal simplicity and humanity, how long he had been dumb, he was thrown off his guard, and answered, "From birth, madam!" "Poor fellow!" said the lady, and gave him a dollar.

"No, Biddy," said Patrick to his wife, "you never catch any hes coming out of my mouth." "You may well say that," replied Biddy; "they fly out so fast nobody can catch 'em."

A wealthy young Connecticut girl is the working in a Meriden factory in hope that some young man will fall in love with her "for herself alone."

An old lady, when her pastor said to her "God has deserted you in your old age," replied: "No, sir; I have a very good appetite still!"

Troubles are like babies-they grow bigger by nursing.

The Greenback Question in the Presidential Campaign.

The following, under the above caption in the New York Herald, a journal favoring the Presidential candidates of the Radical party-Grant and Colfax-we deem worthy of republication because the Herald has been conceded to be a pretty sure indicator of the changes in the political atmosphere. Read what the Herald has to say on the greenback and bond question, and the relative positions of the two parties thereto:

"What is understood by the greenback question-that is, the question of paying that portion of the national debt known as five-twenties in greenbacks-is assuming considerable importance in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Vallandigham, in a recent speech at Fort Wayne, strikes boldly right into the subject, and makes it the keynote of the contest in the West; He does not trouble himself about negro suffrage, the reserved rights of the States according to the old Democratic platform, or reconstruction, but confines himself to advocating the payment of the debt in legal tenders, to denouncing the grasping bondholders and the Republican party, which pretends to favor the bondholders, and to the cognate questions of taxation and economy. Other Democratic orators take the same ground, if they do not confine themselves so closely to this subject. Then there are the Labor Unions, an organization numbering at least half a million members in good standing, which make this a fundamental article of their platform of the July National Convention in this city. In fact, in every direction, particularly throughout the West, the Democrats are bringing this question prominently before the public.

"A great many Republicans, too, are for paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, according to the letter and spirit of the law, though the party as a whole has not ventured to make this a part of its creed. It was shirked in the Chicago platform, though the Republican majority in Congress did not hesitate to pass a bill to reduce the rate of interest on the debt one-third, which practically amounts to the same thing as paying the debt in greenbacks. The two most prominent radical leaders in Congress, the late Thaddeus Stevens and Ben. Butler, have been most earnest in advocating the payment in legal tenders. Many other Radical members entertain the same view, and, indeed, there are few Western members of that party who do not. Governor Morton, of Indiana, goes with the Democrats on this question, and, as Mr. Vallandigham remarks, "The Indiana Republican Convention also went over to the side of greenbacks, like sheep crossing a fence, but were obliged to be led back by the halter by the Chicago Convention." It is evidently a popular idea, and the Democrats have got the whiphand of the Republicans on the issue.

"Still, neither party is entirely united on the question. The Republicans, however, are most divided. The division in both parties is chiefly sectional, the West going for paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, and the North and East, where the bonds are mostly held and where capital is concentrated, go for paying in gold and for forcing specie payments in order to accomplish that. It was said that the Democratic nominee, Governor Seymour, was against the greenback men of the West and in favor of the bondholders; but Mr. Vallandigham declares that Mr. Seymour has made direct contradiction of that statement and has emphatically accepted the Democratic platform as Western men understand it. Yet we see the assumed organ of the Democrats in this city is under the control of Belmont and other bondholders and capitalists, foreign and native. It pretends to speak for the Democrat party, when the mass of that party throughout the country hold views on financial questions directly opposite to this organ and the small clique of bondholders that control it. With all its assumption it dare not touch this important question of paying the debt in greenbacks, tho' on that question the Democratic masses are profoundly moved and are going to make it the most prominent one of the campaign. Looking at the contest now commencing in all these points of view, and the rival interest involved, we may expect some curious developments among the factions. But in the fight we have no doubt the greenback men will win, and, if Seymour should be elected, will have the control of the administration. The so-called Democratic organs and leaders here-the aristocratic bondholders-had better look out in time and trim their sails accordingly, or they will be distanced in the race and left out in the cold."

ANOTHER CONVERT.-The Stockton Gazette states that among the notable conversions to the Democracy in California is Hon. John W. Wilcox, of Mariposa county. We are informed that he is an ardent supporter of Seymour and Blair, and will not only give them his vote, but will make himself heard during the campaign. Mr. Wilcox, it will be remembered, was a prominent candidate for Congress in the First District last year before the Republican Convention, and could have received the nomination had he desired it.

GEN. LIFECOOT, Radical candidate for State Auditor of Illinois, challenged and killed a young man named Tavis, in California some time ago. He is now a fugitive from justice, but a splendid candidate for the "God and Humanity" party. If he is defeated in Illinois he had better go South; he would shortly get into the Rump from some of those States.

"Did you know," said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and donkeys together in Portland?" "Indeed I then it is well that you and I are not there," returned the Jew.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: PER YEAR; One Column, \$100; Half Column, \$50; Quarter Column, \$25. Transient Advertisements per Square often lines or less, first insertion, \$5; 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.