

"I am Called to Do it, Although it Do Go Agin the Grain."

The present extraordinary attitude of the Southern Democracy, with reference to what has become so well known as the "New Departure," suggests the grim, homely, and forcible response of the old countryman to the question in the marriage service of his daughter, when the clergyman asks: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

So of these Democrats, notwithstanding the vigorous kicks, struggles, and protests of Jeff Davis & Co., and their more devoted followers, they are "called to do it, although it do go agin the grain."

The great leaders, the departed Valandigham, the Tammany chiefs, the magnates of the party, have resolved on this union of all the incongruous elements of modern Democracy under the marriage contract of the "New Departure"; and the old fathers of secession who wanted her to marry State's Rights, Free Trade, or some other one possessing twice the Democratic capital "o' this 'ere man," forced by circumstance—and by Republican victories—into acquiescence in accomplished facts, and seeing no other prospect in future for their hopes except through the gates of the New Departure, squeeze themselves in, crying out, as they press one after another, "I am called to do it, although it do go agin the grain."

A Family Quarrel.

The Mobile Register thus criticizes the New York World, because it advises Jeff Davis to keep his mouth shut. It says:

"The World is seeking all sorts of 'allies' in the North. Notably, the prime object of its 'new departure' is to bag such 'allies' out of the Radical camp, in the shape of moderate Republicans. Then in trying to squelch Mr. Davis, the World is aiming to 'hide away one of the Democratic 'allies,' and yet it tells us that a party that will do that thing does not 'deserve to be trusted with the government.' Really, that paper has more need of a guardian than it has business with oracular authority."

Now the editor of the Register is by no means insensible to the importance of keeping secret such facts as are above confessed, but the majority of Southern Democrats are so impatient of the doctrines of the 'new departure,' that there is no way of keeping them quiet, but to let the cat out of the bag. Accordingly we find Southern newspapers taking their readers into their confidence, and explaining to them their plan of campaign, which is to say nothing of their real purposes until they have the reins of government in their hands. They openly confess that the people would repudiate them if their real aims were known, and so they propose to ride into power on deliberate and systematic false pretenses. It is well for the country that the necessity of confiding their duplicity to their own followers, results in its disclosure to the people at large.

What they Want.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and Mail in an article discussing the 'new departure' says:

"The first necessity of the South—the first want of the whole country, is a Democratic President and Congress, Constitution or no Constitution."

We can hardly agree that the "first want of the whole country" is essential with the "first necessity of the South." It is too soon for the interests of the nation to be subordinated to those of the people who fought four years to destroy it.

The Real Democratic Platform.

The Lexington Caucasian says that the true Democratic platform, and no "departure" allowed, is as follows:

"Rescind every act, repudiate every debt, cancel every obligation, annul every amendment, bill and resolution, undo everything that has been done in the last ten hideous years, except just as free, full, fair, untrammelled vote of the whole people of the country; return to the grand old Constitution of our fathers as it was, unpatched, unstained—in fact, wipe out and begin anew."

These and similar utterances of the Southern press show conclusively that it would be extremely hazardous to confide the reins of the government to the Democratic party.

A Frank Confession.

Hon. John G. Cassie, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, said in a late speech, that while he would not recommend violence in opposition to the amendments or any of the laws growing out of them, still he regarded them all as due to violence and fraud, and therefore null and void, to be repealed as soon as the Democracy came into power.

Miscellaneous Items.

TROUBLE AT AMADOR.—The trouble at the Amador mines, Cal., between the workmen and mine owners still continues; Hatch, the book-keeper of the Amador mine, shot in the Miners' League affray, died July 26th.

JUDGE STANLEY, of San Francisco, has admitted Chinese testimony in a suit for debt, where a white man was a party to the suit appealed from a Justice's Court, and rendered a decision in favor of the Chinese defendant.

KALAMA.—This ambitious village on the Columbia river, says the Portland Herald, is almost lifeless at present. The brilliant existence which it anticipated has been proven a dream, and the consequence is that there are but few persons stopping there, and those are only awaiting the time when they can get away profitably.

AGENTS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, says the Red Bluff Independent of the 20th ult., have been here during the past week purchasing the right of way from those who own property on the line of the road. The citizens appear to be willing to take a fair price and the Company is disposed to deal liberally with them.

The San Francisco Chronicle says the recent Haight meeting was a grand "wake," and adds that the wake always precedes the funeral.

The valleys of the Klickitat and Yakima are overrun with stock. Without an increased demand from abroad for the surplus, beef is likely to become a drug in the market. Would not the stock raisers of Oregon do well by paying more attention to sheep.

CROPS.—A correspondent of the Portland Bulletin, writing from Yamhill, says: "Hay harvest is nearly done, with a moderate yield. Wheat harvest is good, but Spring wheat and oats will be very short on account of so much dry weather; the wild oats also has damaged some crops. We are hopeful of having a good market for the surplus grain."

A PETITION is said to be in course of signature calling for the immediate resignation of Mayor Hall. The independent citizens of New York have had enough of his pretentious messages and time-serving policy.

The City Council of Portland, Ogn., has passed an ordinance appropriating \$1000 for the best plan for furnishing that city with water.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, at a meeting held at Indianapolis, July 25th, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and recommend that every honorable effort be made by our fellow citizens to secure his nomination and election.

NEW JERSEY is receiving the warmest commendation from the press and the people in all parts of the country, because of the manly and decided course of her authorities in reference to the Orange demonstration.

VICTOR HUGO is at work on "The Year of Troubles," a noted German on "The Year of Triumphs," and the Rev. Samuel Makes, an Englishman, upon "The Year of Vengeance." Curiously enough, too, the three are writing of precisely the same time—the late disastrous year in France.

"WARRIORS."—A citizen of the interior of Tennessee went to a Memphis hotel, and being served with vermicelli soup, repelled it indignantly, desiring to know if "you 'uns eat those infernal warrums?"

A TEAM of horses was killed by hailstones in a recent storm near Council Bluffs, Iowa. "Chunks of ice ten inches long and of all shapes and thickness," fell, destroying crops and smashing things generally.

The gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been changed from 6 feet to 4 feet 9 inches. The whole work was done—a distance of 340 miles—from 3 o'clock, A. M., to 11 o'clock, A. M., of the same day, a period of eight hours.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1871. Washington is indeed deservedly entitled the "city of magnificent distances." Although it contains only a little more than 100,000 resident population, it embraces an area sufficient to accommodate a half million, and then not be as densely populated as New York. Its avenues, appropriately bearing the names of the different States, are broad (160 feet), and with one or two exceptions, its narrowest street exceeds in width Broadway, New York.

It is a fact worth noting, that, although the sanitary regulations are not of the best, and that fully two-fifths of the people here have settled within the past ten years, and, to some extent, necessarily suffered in health and life, owing to the effect of a change of climate—the general healthfulness of Washington compares most favorably with the most healthful city in the Union. This fact is, doubtless, owing as much to broad streets and avenues, and government reservations, as to the mild and congenial climate in which it is located.

The intersection of the streets and avenues, form reservations, many of which are enclosed into parks. These, together with the Smithsonian and Agricultural grounds, afford ample breathing spots for lungs as it were, for the whole city, and in consequence, malarial diseases which are often so prevalent in most large cities, both North and South, are scarcely ever experienced here.

DR. YOUNG ON IMMIGRATION. Such is the demand for Dr. Young's Report on Immigration in this country and in Europe, that an order came from Philadelphia to the Congressional Printer on Saturday, for three thousand additional copies.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I suppose there is no subject affecting the interests of the American people, on which there is a greater amount of misapprehension than that of the Civil Service. In this, as in all matters having the slightest relation to party politics, a large margin must always be allowed for the misrepresentations of the opposition party. The outs always profess to want a chance to make extensive reforms in all sorts of public affairs, and hence it is their interest to make it appear that there are a great many things which need reforming. That the civil service should be selected as one of these things is very natural for a variety of reasons, not necessary to specify here.

Of course it would be very rash to assert that there is no need of reformation. Among the thousands employed in the various Departments here, most of them owing their appointments, in part, at least, to political influence, it would be strange if there were not many who lack that efficiency or that fidelity to duty, which a private employer would be able to secure in his employees. But such inefficiency or inattention to business is very far from being general, and the scene presented in most of the rooms of the Departments into which one happens to call during office hours, is very different from that listless inactivity which the popular imagination sometimes pictures.

In this connection, a special word should be said of the lady clerks. I may say that so far as my own observation has extended, they are on an average, at least, the equals of the gentlemen, in punctual and regular attendance at their desks, and in diligent application to their work; and Heads of Bureaus in which they are most largely employed, declare that they average nearly as well as the stronger sex in the quality of the work done. The slurs to which they are sometimes subjected as a class, are simply outrageous. Among so large a number there are sure to be some whose conduct will be open to criticism, but it cannot be fairly said that there are any more of such than would be found among an equal number in a corresponding station of life elsewhere, while many of them rank among the purest and noblest of the land.

But I set out to write of civil service reform, and of what has already been done in this direction. The popular agitation on this subject has had the effect, which popular agitation always will have, in attracting the attention of Congress; and so at the last session, a law was passed authorizing the President to prescribe rules and regulations for appointment to the civil service, including, of course, the qualification of applicants. Under the authority of the same law he has, also, appointed a Commission, at the head of which is Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, and which, besides such conspicuous advocates of civil service reform as that gentleman and Mr. Medill, also includes gentlemen who have devoted especial study to the subject in hand, under conditions best suited to afford them a practical knowledge of it, among whom we may especially mention Mr. E. B. Elliott of the Treasury Department. This commission has been in session here for the last two weeks, and has but just adjourned. Its discussions have been earnest and able, and while no final conclusions have yet been reached, it is well known that the most influential of its members favor a very thorough and radical measure of improvement.

In the discussion of such a measure, it was seen that it might interfere with the constitutional power of appointment vested in the President or Heads of Departments. That question has now been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, and the Commission has adjourned until October next.

In the meantime there are, even now, honest and earnest efforts to improve the character of the civil service, and while political qualifications have their influence in securing appointments, they are not sufficient to secure them for persons otherwise unqualified. By a law approved March 3d, 1853, it was provided, that "No clerk shall be appointed in either of the four classes until after he has been examined and found qualified by a Board, to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the Chief of the Bureau or Office into which he is to be appointed, and the two others to be selected by the Head of the Department to which the said clerk will be assigned."

Although this law has been ostensibly complied with, there was formerly no general standard of qualifications, and, except in a few Bureaus, the examinations were little more than a mere form. Within the last year, however, there has been a very decided change in this respect. In July, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order constituting a Board of Examiners, intended for serious work. This Board was to consist of the Chief of the Bureau, for entrance to, or promotion in which the application was made, the Chief Clerk of the Department (Mr. J. H. Saville) and Mr. E. B. Elliott. Upon the last gentleman and an assistant (Mr. Eicholtz) usually devolves the active work of the Board. Most of the Heads of Bureaus refer their applicants at once to Mr. Elliott, who usually examines them in part himself and then refers them for a more detailed examination to Mr. Eicholtz. The scope and character of the examination and the preparation of the list of questions to be asked, are, however, matters over which Mr. Elliott exercises a constant personal supervision.

In regard to the nature of the examinations, it may be said that they are at least thorough, and it must be confessed that many applicants think them rigid; but I have conversed with gentlemen and ladies who have passed through the ordeal, and pronounced the questions asked them entirely fair and reasonable. My own inquiries from examiners and examined have let me to the conclusion that the questions asked are not merely fair and reasonable, but are selected with remarkable care and judgment, and are varied to suit different cases in a manner admirably adapted to discover both the general attainments of the applicant and his special qualifications for the work at which he is to be put.

In the first place, general questions are asked him calculated to draw out something in regard to his former mode of life, occupations, extent of reading and studies; and the subsequent portion of the examination is shaped, in some degree, in accordance with the facts elicited here, though, of course, a satisfactory knowledge of the common branches of education is required in all cases. It is not unfrequently deemed advisable, however, to examine such as desire it upon the higher branches. If the applicant be proficient it is satisfactory to himself to place the fact on record, and it may also be of considerable advantage to the Department at times, to have precise information as to the attainments of its employees. But perhaps the primary reason for such examinations is that the proficiency of an applicant in the branches he has studied and professes to understand, affords a criterion of his intelligence, industry, and power to adapt himself to other investigations, which, of course, are important points to determine.

Whenever it is practicable, the applicant is also examined in relation to the kind of work in which he has been employed, it being reasonably judged that if he has taken pains to perfect himself in that, he will be likely to do well in any other work suited to his capacities, to which he may be assigned. Of course, a failure is likely to be interpreted in the opposite way. In the examinations in the several branches, that which will be most required in the work wherein the applicant is to be employed, is ranked first in point of importance. Thus if a clerk is to be employed in computations, arithmetic receives the first place in the examinations, whereas, if he is to be engaged in looking up laws &c., as is the case with employees in some of the offices, the Board give greater prominence to the examination on law. This flexibility gives the examinations a peculiarly practical character, and, of course, adds proportionately to their value.

The examinations for promotion are similar to those for appointment, but are made more strict. The report made by the clerk's immediate official superior as to his capacity, industry, &c., receives due attention, and he is also examined on the kind of work he has been doing. This places to his credit the aptitude for his work discovered by actual experience, but at the same time affords a means of detecting obvious incompetency, it through any cause, such as political influence, or even official favoritism, it should be overlooked in his own Bureau. The effect of the system, taken as a whole, is undoubtedly excellent. If it does not exclude political influence from any share in procuring appoint-

ments or promotions, it at least obliges the politician to present good material, which is certainly a great point gained, and must greatly promote the efficiency of the civil service. It would be too much to hope that any system of examination should unerringly secure the right man for the right place, but in admitting only persons of respectable ability and fair attainments, the system now pursued, cannot fail, gradually, but surely, to elevate the general character of the service, while the effect of making intelligence a condition of appointment upon the educational interests of the country, cannot but be salutary. In need, if we may judge by the prevailing anxiety for civil appointment, it must constitute a stimulus to mental culture of no mean value.

Space will not permit me to speak of the systems pursued in the other departments, but what has been said, serves to show that the question of civil service reform is receiving serious attention and practical treatment.

"For the very Best Photographs, to BRADLEY & RULOFSON, No. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Closed on Sundays."

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE. ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the CITY DRUG STORE will please call and settle, and all persons having any accounts will please present them. W. B. DOUGLASS, Jacksonville, Aug. 5, 1871-4f

To Farmers and Stock Raisers!

The undersigned are now prepared to break and train colts and horses of any description. Located at Bybee's Race Track, near this city. W. F. DRANNAN, D. M. RICE, H. S. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ogn., Aug. 5, 1871-4f

WANTED, to exchange a heavy two horse wagon for a light two horse wagon; also, a span of medium sized work horses, for which I am willing to pay a fair cash price. For particulars enquire of T. PALMER, at the SEXTONAL office.

Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures of Jackson County, from July 7, 1870, to July 20, 1871, as per settlement with the Treasurer.

Table with multiple columns listing financial transactions, including County warrants, Receipts from various sources, and Expenditures for different departments. Total amount of county warrants: \$16,841.98. Total amount of county warrants received for same time: \$12,099.94. Total amount of county warrants issued for same time: \$7,379.40. Total amount of county warrants received for same time: \$5,899.54. Total amount of county warrants issued for same time: \$2,620.33. Total amount of county warrants received for same time: \$1,279.21. Total amount of county warrants issued for same time: \$1,349.12. Total amount of county warrants received for same time: \$1,349.12. Total amount of county warrants issued for same time: \$1,349.12.

Table titled 'COUNTY FUND, Dr.' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

Table titled 'COUNTY FUND, Cr.' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

Table titled 'COUNTY WARRANTS' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

Table titled 'SCHOOL FUNDS, Dr.' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

Table titled 'SCHOOL FUNDS, Cr.' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

Table titled 'RECAPITULATION' showing financial details for the year 1870, including amounts received from various sources and amounts paid out.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Theodoric Cameron, as the claimant of 10 mining claims adjoining each other, and extending along Sterling Creek 1,000 yards in length, and in width to the high bed rock on each side of said creek, and being in sections 8 and 17, in township 39 S., range 2 W., in Jackson county, Oregon. Said claims are known as the Tod Cameron claims, are placer claims, containing gold dust, are in-lower Sterling mining district, and on surveyed lands, and were acquired by me—one by location and the others by purchase. The claims of Armstrong, Cameron & Co. adjoin on the upper end, and the claims known as the Johnny Wright claims on the lower end. The course of the pay channel is N. E. and S. W. through said claims. That it is my intention to apply for a patent to the following described premises, on which this notice is posted, and within which said claims are situated, to wit:

- The S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of sec. 8, "S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of " 8, "S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of " 8, "S. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of " 8, "N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of " 17, "N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of " 17, all in township 39, S. R. 2 W., containing 100 acres.

THEODORIC CAMERON. U. S. LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, July 20, 1871. It is hereby ordered that the above notice be published for the period of 90 days. 29 July 2004 Wm. E. WILLIS, Register.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm situated on Rogue River, 34 miles N. E. of Jacksonville, on the road to Fort Klamath, the place is in a pleasant healthy situation, and contains 220 acres of choice land, well watered, and by far the best place above Bybee's farm on the river. For further information enquire of P. D. Hall, Jacksonville, or of the subscriber on the premises. S. B. HULL, Jacksonville, July 17, 1871.-3m

SETTLE UP.

ALL those indebted to Miller & Shannon, will find it to their interest to "settle up" immediately. MILLER & SHANNON, Jacksonville, Oregon, June 17, 1871.