

Temperance—The Best Means of Promoting It.

There is just now a great deal being said on the subject of Temperance, the best means of abating, modifying or annihilating that which every sensible person must view more or less in the same light—the scourge of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks. The Christian Advocate, in Portland, very properly takes the lead in this laudable work, but seems undecided as to the best means of attaining the desired end. To persecute the man that vends intoxicating beverages is persecuting none the less those who drink them, for, it is evident enough, that if it is a moral crime to sell whisky, it is none the less a crime to use it. As a general thing, temperance lecturers, and temperance journals, fail to get the "jug by the handle," in the treatment of this momentous subject. By leveling their execrations and maledictions against the "rum-seller" exclusively, they betray ignorance of the subject, or else hypocrisy. They dwell on the theory that if there was no one who would sell it, there would of course no one drink it. Now this is a rule that works both ways. We suppose no one will deny the fact, that, if no person would patronize a rum shop, there would be no such institution kept.

Another stupendous imposture almost universally attempted to be palmed off by zealots and "bilks" in the temperance interest is, the painting in glowing rhetoric, of the innumerable "premature" deaths, of diseases having their origin in, and being the result of, intemperance. People who are at all observant of the things transpiring about them, know this to be in great part fallacious. On the score of longevity we are not so sure but the "toper" has the advantage. There are extreme cases, to be sure, where men have indulged to such beastly excesses as to unnerve themselves, and so inflate the brain and bloat the system, that to proceed or recede was certain death. Death may be produced by the intemperate use of the most harmless beverages. Then again, the evidence stands out in bold relief, and is patent to any and all, who are the least observant, and this evidence is backed by well-authenticated statistics, that the visitations of mortality are as great among "tetotalers" of both sexes as they are among "tipplers." We do not write thus to disparage in the slightest degree, the true efforts of temperance reformers, but the exact contrary. If we would wish to reform a man we must convince him of the error of his way. To do this, we must not tell him that which he knows to be a falsehood, and of the falsity of which he can point us to abundant proof. Hence then has no confidence in anything we say or do, and his efforts and influence will surely be directed against us. There certainly can enough be truthfully said against the excessive use, or the use at all, of inebriating beverages, to obviate the necessity of a resort to lying and deceit. The crime, woe, poverty, and pangs of conscience caused by excessive indulgence need only be recited to be appreciated. A man may become intoxicated and yet commit no criminal offence, but he is pretty sure to commit a great many extravagant follies, and we undertake to say, that no man worthy of the name, ever sobered up without feeling a conscientious conviction that he ought to be choked in the crack of a worm fence for some contemptible, little word, act or deed committed when he was not conscious of the littleness

or meanness of what he was doing or saying. This is one great argument in favor of reformation—or, if need be, total abstinence.

There have been numerous methods suggested and urged as a corrective for intemperance, but we believe the most practicable and sensible one is, for every one in favor of tetotalism (and we are sure tetotalism is the correct rule), to set the example himself, and be sure not to persecute his neighbor for not seeing things exactly in the same light that he does. He must also add to his example his advice on suitable occasions. Those who are really in favor of temperance can affect much in this way, while those who are so zealous in the cause as to affect holy horror at the very sight of one who is a little the "worse of liquor," and retire to a secluded place and take a horn themselves, simply by their officious croaking provoke the ridicule and contempt of the very persons in whose behalf they profess to be laboring.

Temperance organizations, while they have doubtless effected some good, have usually been shorn of their influence, and perverted from their original purpose, by designing and interested parties. It too often happens that men get control of these societies whose interests, from the very nature of things, are not involved in the result. They are generally an intolerant, narrow-souled, bigoted, and self-important class of individuals, who, choosing to set themselves up as models of propriety and worthy citizenship, claim a vast deal of popular regard for being what their appetites compel them to be—sober men. These patrons of morality invariably rush into each successive temperance organization, and with their condescending airs and patronizing demeanor, sacrifice (?) their dignity to the good of the poor, miserable reprobates who they stoop to guide in the way they should go. As a general thing these intermeddlers are imbued with some monomaniac moral hallucinations and mongrel religious notions outside the cause of temperance, which are not always regarded by the masses as the best evidence of sincerity on the part of those clamorous and self-imposed monitors in the work of teaching mankind the ordinary obligations and duties of the decalogue of morals. Hence they keep away from the temperance lodge in order to shun their association.

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

This sterling Democratic publication comes to us regularly, and has come to be regarded by us as a desideratum in our sanctum. The editor, Dr. Van Evrie, is one of the ablest as well as one of the boldest political writers of whom we have any knowledge. He designates things by their right names, and dares to beard the lion in his den. When we first became a reader of the Day Book, years ago, we were astonished at the audacity (as we then viewed the subject) of the positions assumed in its columns on the question of "slavery." It fearlessly promulgated the doctrine that the social subordination, mis-called slavery, of the negro in America, was his normal condition—a position in society exactly suited to his condition, capacity and wants; that his relation to the white or superior race was one dictated and shaped by Him who planned our being, and governs the destinies of nations in exact accordance with the enlightenment of the people thereof, and their conformity to His laws; and that to interfere with this relation was an innovation upon His wisdom, and would entail untold disaster upon both races. All this we have had verified during the last five years. Indeed the

present editor of the Day Book, in commenting upon a correspondence written by ourself in 1856, for that paper, predicted in a supposed contingency, very nearly the same character of a war, together with its results, as has disgraced the American name during the first half of this decade.

The Day Book was, of course, under the ban during the war, as all papers and all persons were, who were possessed of the manhood and honesty to say that black was not white. It is now, however, out in all its wonted vigor, pouring huge volleys of reason and common sense into the ranks of disunion Abolitionism, which of course scatters and demoralizes them from one end of the land to the other, as is evidenced by every election that has taken place for the last nine months in any of the States. Specimen copies may be seen at our office.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE CONTESTANTS—MESSRS. STANDLEY AND BURCH—FRAUDULENT VOTING—ADDITIONAL DISCOVERIES.—There seems to remain no doubt now as to the ability of Messrs. Standley and Burch to establish, beyond possible cavil, their claims to the seats in the legislature now claimed by Messrs. Lampson and Laughlin. The latter named gentleman is clearly ineligible to a seat in the Legislature, by reason of not having resided in Oregon one year since acquiring a residence, and voting elsewhere; and even were he otherwise eligible, he is not legally elected, for the reason that the number of fraudulent votes cast for him will overbalance his majority. It has been ascertained that enough Democratic votes were refused to overcome Lampson's majority of eight votes, saying nothing about the great number of illegal votes counted in his favor. Give us fair play, and if you beat us we submit.

READERS WILL DO WELL TO MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—Our facilities for obtaining the latest news enables us to lay before our readers of Yamhill and Washington counties later news than they can get through the columns of any weekly paper published in the State, and later news by one week than they can get through the columns of any paper published outside of Portland. The COURIER is mailed on Tuesday morning, and reaches readers at all points in Yamhill county on the same day. We shall in the future give special attention to the collation and compilation of the news, so that our readers may have the early benefit of the most important news, divested of the vast amount of verbiage generally cumbering the news columns of the larger papers.

HE DESERVED HIS FATE.—Scott, of the Oregonian, has descended from one grade to another in the scale of vulgar practices, until, he has reached a point in keeping with the promptings of his instincts—that of provoking and engaging in Irish meecs. The last one he was "pitted" in, he was, according to report, handsomely flayed by a representative of the Emerald Isle. His star is on the wane. His friends, if any he has, would do well to look after him while he may yet be redeemed.

NEGRO JUDGMENT.—A negro not long since presented a complaint before the agent of the Bureau for one of the parishes of Louisiana, stating his case to be, that he had engaged his services for the crop season to a planter for an eighth of the crop, and had subsequently discovered that the freedmen on a neighboring plantation were getting one-sixteenth of the crop, and that he must have as much as they were getting or else he would quit.

Latest Election Returns.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH—DATES TO JUNE 16TH.

The Oregonian claims for Woods a majority of 70, and says there is one precinct in Baker to hear from. From a gentleman who came up on the boat yesterday evening we learn that it is conceded by all parties at Portland, that the election of Woods depends upon whether the 91 soldiers' votes that were cast in the brush somewhere up north are held to be legal, which all seem to doubt.

There is not the slightest doubt should the election be contested, of Col. Kelly's triumphant election.

The President has vetoed the Montana Land Grant bill, which was passed in the interest of a New York company of speculators.

The Colorado admission question has not been touched since it was vetoed.

The constitutional amendment reported by the Committee of Fifteen, has passed both houses of Congress. It provides that persons who engaged in the rebellion, and who had ever taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States should forever be excluded from holding any office, State or national, and that Representatives in Congress are to be apportioned in ratio of citizens lawfully privileged to vote.

The Clerk of the House will now forward certificate copies of the bill as passed to the Governors of the several States for legislative action thereon by the States.

NEGRO EQUALITY IN WISCONSIN.

The Supreme Court in Wisconsin, in its decision making the negro a voter, congratulates the country and the world upon the prospect of the higher type of civilization soon to be the result of perfect equality between the races of all shades, grades and colors in the United States. Truly, John Brown's soul does go marching on.

"HE NO MELLICAN."

A John Chinaman was lately murdered in Portland by another John, which other John was arraigned before His Honor, Judge Huffman, charged with the killing. A long list of Celestials was summoned and brought into court as witnesses, together with a negro interpreter. At this the Johns all became indignant, and refused to testify in the case, asseverating that he (the negro) no Mellican. Sambo is considered the lowest type of humanity even by the Chinaman, who spurns the attempt at being put upon a equality with him. The Negroonian is bearded in its own den.

A FORTUNE FOR A SMALL SUM.

Our readers will do well to notice the advertisement of the Newport Land Company. This company has been in existence four years; they own a tract of land two miles square, advantageously situated, near the centre of California, and at the head of navigation for large vessels on the Sacramento river. Quite a town has already been built up, and the agent of the company has gone on to New York to procure a forty loom woolen mill to be erected in the new city; a large flouring mill is also to be erected there this fall, and there is every reason to suppose that within two years the lots they are now selling at \$5 each will be worth at least \$200.

PRINTERS.—Printers beat the Dutch and everybody else beat their wives. We have one in the Press office who preached the gospel, ran a side show to a circus, kept a singing school, ran away with a man's wife and two children, practiced medicine, been agent for a concert troupe, and clerk on a steamboat. He has now reformed, and settled down to a legitimate business—that of sticking type. We'll make a man of him yet.—[Exchange.]

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.]

OTTAWA, C. W., June 9.—The Canadian Parliament unanimously passed the bill suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

A court martial will be immediately convened to try the Fenians, and it is believed that a great many of them will be hanged.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Reports from all points represent the Fenian excitement to be subsiding, and many parties are being disbanded and sent home on parole with U. S. transportation from St. Albans, Malone, Ogdensburg or wherever else they have assembled. Gen. Spears' invading column returned to Franklin and St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday, from Pigeon Hill, totally disappointed. Gen. Meade visited Malone, New York, yesterday, and arrived at St. Albans last evening. He feels confident that all trouble is over.

The Fenian leaders are very much dispirited at the interference of the Government and the consequent failure of their scheme, and bitterly denounce the Administration for bad faith, alleging that it had found more than half a million dollars worth of arms, knowing what use was to be made of them; that Fenians were in every way encouraged to make the attempt which our Government has suppressed.

Gen. Meade states that in all he has had reports of 40,000 stand of arms bound for the invading army. This confirms what has already been said of the magnitude of the campaign as planned, and the probabilities that but for the United States Government it would have made their invasion a serious matter.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House spent the morning in discussing the Fenian question.

Mr. Ancona offered a resolution censuring England for her course during the war, thanking Irishmen for their services in the Union army, and expressing sympathy in their effort to free Ireland, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill repealing the neutrality law of 1818, under which the President's proclamation was issued.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution requesting the President to grant the Fenians the same rights that England granted rebels.

Harding, of Illinois, offered an expression of sympathy with the Irish, and recommending Government to give them all the privileges possible under the laws. The proceedings were noisy and decidedly favorable to the Fenians. The whole subject was finally referred to committee on foreign affairs.

FENIAN DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Eastern line is working, but no news report is received. The following private dispatches were received and published this evening.

NEW YORK, June 9.—(Received at San Francisco June 12.) To Mr Hamill: We mean fight. Send us every dollar you can. Don't believe the lying reports of the newspapers.

W. B. ROBERTS, Pres. F. B.

NEW YORK, June 6.—To Jno. Hamill: The following is just received:

PIGEON HILL, C. B., June 9.—We are in the enemy's county. The green flag waves defiantly. We have taken Pigeon Hill, stormed Centre Slab City and taken the British colors, and are ready to advance again. Victory or death! Growlers and cowards have gone to the rear. They will talk about our position, but don't mind them. The tried men of nerve are at the front.

God bless your noble efforts in our glorious cause. Our troops are doing their work; notwithstanding a few arrests, everything goes well. Give the accompanying telegram to San Francisco papers. There is no such word as fail; all are determined to sacrifice their lives till the work of Ireland's redemption is accomplished.

E. L. CAREY.

"Nobody ever lost anything by love said a sage looking person. 'That is not true,' said a young lady who heard the remark, 'for I once lost three nights' sleep.'"

Watt's Nervous Antidote will cure Convulsions.

Watt's nervous antidote cures Spasms.