

Miss, Feb. 20, '66.
The Day-Book:
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fact we tried to impress upon the minds of our readers, and all with whom we conversed as well, prior to the late election in this State. We were positive enough that the majority in this county, as well as the majorities throughout the State, must be small, and at such times, and under such circumstances it is that one vote becomes of momentous importance. The political situation is now, just what we predicted it might be. The disunionists claim a majority of one in the Legislature, and that ONE by virtue of one vote, cast in Polk county by one of Gibbs' pardoned convicts. Now we ask readers to trace the ultimate and possible consequences to flow, in a national point of view, from the casting of a single vote against us, and that vote cast in Polk county, in the far off State of Oregon, situated in the extreme northwest corner of the United States. There are questions of stupendous moment to be settled by the Senate and Congress of the United States at their next sitting—questions whose solution may decide forever the fate of the American republic. Oregon will contribute her mite toward constituting the common whole of a legislative body that probably will seal the fate of our liberty for all coming time. Oregon will soon be called upon to elect a United States Senator. In this will be determined the extent of the power wielded by the aforesaid "Gibbs' pardoned convict," and the primary action of Polk county. It is a fact well settled, that, if this one Representative from Polk county obtains his seat (which Heaven forbid and avert), a disunionist will be elected Senator, and thus the forces of the enemies of free government at Washington will be augmented by one, and who can conjecture the mischief that may be the result. Congress, under the Constitution, is invested with the war making power, and it is perfectly within the range of possibilities for the next Congress, should it have the requisite two-thirds of a majority, to enable it to override the veto of the President, for it to wage a war of extermination, if need be to carry out its revolutionary designs, against any State or people that refuses to second their schemes. In the light of its past history, who will say that there is any conceivable scheme of diabolism too extravagant for the radical party to embark in?

Imagine Congress, just what it is, a fanatical, revolutionary and irresponsible conclave, and then imagine that Senator soon to be sent from Oregon, such an one as the radicals desire, and that he enables the Senate by one vote to carry through any measure, however infamous and damaging, and the vote of Gibbs' convict in Polk county will then assume its true value and significance. We will then have a United States Senator, himself making a majority of one in the body to which he belongs, elected by a body with one majority, and that one elected by one majority in Polk county, and that one voter who elected him a pardoned penitentiary convict. The importance of a vote is incalculable.

A Woolen Factory has been projected at Springfield, Lane county. This thriving little town already has a flouring mill, saw mill and planing mill and other machinery in successful operation.

vanced age of 89 years. He has been more prominent in the councils of the nation than Gen. Lewis Cass. He was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, Oct. 19th, 1782, and had, therefore, greatly exceeded the ordinary period allotted to man. After an academic course in his native town, he removed to the then Northwest Territory, settling at Marietta, and engaging in the study of the law. He was admitted to practice in 1802. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he brought himself into notice by his opposition to the treasonable designs of Aaron Burr. For his conduct in this matter President Jefferson rewarded him by appointing him Marshal of Ohio. On the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, he entered the service as colonel of an Ohio regiment, and commanded in the first skirmish on the frontier. He remained in the army until near the close of 1813, when he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory, in which position he displayed talent of a rare order, and won for himself a reputation for executive ability which was universally acknowledged. In 1838 Gen. Jackson appointed him Secretary of War, which position he relinquished for that of Minister to France. In 1844 he was elected United States Senator from Michigan. In 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but was beaten by Gen. Taylor, after which he was again returned to the Senate, and remained a member of that body until March, 1857. He served as Secretary of State during Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and on its close he retired to private life. In the death of Lewis Cass is severed another of the links connecting the present with the grandest period of the country's history.

LINCOLN ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The following extract of a letter of President Lincoln, published in the London Dispatch, May 27, 1862, we print for the benefit and consideration of the present day admirers of the "sainted Lincoln." Mr. Lincoln uttered a logical truth in this extract, that we presume it will be hard for the Rump Congress knaves and their satellites to explain on a different hypothesis:

"If we succeed in conquering the seceders back to the Union, the very genius of the Constitution requires that we should concede to them their original representation in Senate and Congress, and suffrage for the Presidency. If we robbed them of self-government we would justify their treason and rebellion, and utterly destroy the elementary principles of the Federation."

STRUCK A GOOD THING.—There are a great many preachers down South engaged in the lucrative business of solemnizing marriages between the blacks for one dollar a pair. One reverend gentleman from Boston is making from \$20 to \$50 per day in this nefarious business. What will not the Puritans, and especially the Puritan clergy, do for a dollar? They persuade these benighted mortals (the negroes) that their former marriage was illegal and void because they were slaves, and that they are liable to be indicted for adultery if they are not remarried.—Thus the negro, for whom so many crocodile tears have been shed, falls a prey to the cupidity of those mercenary wretches who have devoted their lives to the cause of abolition.

and declares that he will not vote for Congress, first, last and all the time.

In the Statesman of the 18th we notice a very handsome "puff" for a new brewery in Salem. The editor says he has tried ale manufactured at this new institution, and from the tone of the notice we are of opinion that he had imbibed "copious effusions" of the stuff. Alas for human frailty! The editor was once an honored member of the I. O. G. T. of that place, but has evidently backslidden. "I will drink neither spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider," ha!

The Statesman is greatly puzzled to know where the Democratic voters could have come from in such vast numbers. We can partially enlighten that sheet. A large number of them came from the "Union" ranks.

The Agriculturist and Plowman mentions the fact, that a society has lately been organized in Portland called the "Rhinderpest." We are of opinion that this society is one of long standing in Portland.

The Christian Advocate, at Portland, thinks there is no difference now between the M. E. Church North and South, and does not see why any distinction should be kept up.

The commission of L. E. V. Coon, as Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar for this State, has been revoked. Cause not stated.

GLEANINGS FROM TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—DATES TO JUNE 17TH.—The bill to quiet land titles in California passed the Senate on the 15th inst.

In the 7th (Voorhees') District, in Indiana, the Democrats have nominated Judge Claypoole for Congress, and the Republicans have nominated Gen. Washburne.

A destructive fire broke out in Virginia City on the 17th inst., doing much damage to property generally.

Old Thad. Stevens has declared in favor of the Monroe doctrine. Wonder what the old bill can be up to now.

Col. W. Seaton, for fifty years editor of the National Intelligencer, died at Washington on the 15th inst.

The powers of Europe are at present threatened with a complicated war. The counsel and friends of Jeff. Davis are urging with great vigor their application for his parole.

Gen. Lewis Cass died at his home in Detroit, on the 17th, aged 83 years. Grinnell, member of Congress from Iowa, was severely thrashed in Washington lately by one Rosseau—quite a sensation in consequence.

The Bethany (Tenn.) Tribune says that the rebels in Gentry county, in that State lately tore down an American flag, carried it away and buried it. Why sleep the thunders of the Herald of this city and the Courier of Lafayette?—Oregonian.

Now how convenient it would be for an editor who sets out to lie as a general rule, to know a little something, especially of geography. The Oregonian editor, knowing his own ignorance of history and geography, should have discretion enough not to locate the many rebel scenes and atrocities he describes. There is no such county in Tennessee as "Gentry," and we doubt whether there is any such paper in the State as the Tribune. The "thunders" of the COURIER never "sleep" when the flag is violated, but it has no space to devote to mythical outrages—afar off, when the flag is assailed right at home by a would be "lawyial" Governor.

utter absence of all readiness to enter into confidential negotiations and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and counsellors of the Emperor have been reported to the King from authentic sources, which leave no doubt that the Imperial ministry desire war at any price, partly in the hope of success in the field, and partly to heal domestic difficulties, nay, even the Austrian finance by popular contributions or by honorable bankruptcy. The fact of war is settled by this determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose a favorable time to begin."

The London Times says, such a dispatch as the above has not often been penned by an European minister. The Prussian States (now think courtesy unnecessary in their communications with Austria. All the pride of the bitter hostility which has been necessarily repressed during the long negotiations may now be revealed. The dispatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of a sudden rupture.

The London Telegraph says, with this dispatch the last hope of peace has disappeared, and war is inevitable.

A Prussian division under General Fliess, has crossed the Elbe into Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel and Frederickstadt. The Austrians were reported to be evacuating Kiel, and concentrating at Altona, where Gen. Goblentz and staff had established their headquarters on the 8th. Gen. Goblentz had issued a proclamation protesting against the Prussian occupation of Holstein. It is stated that he daily expects orders to attack the Prussians and use every effort to rout them. He has announced the transfer of the Government of the Duchy of Holstein to Altona. It is reported that the Prussians would forcibly prevent an assembling of the estates of Holstein at Altona. The latest accounts say that the Emperor of Austria had ordered Goblentz to avoid an engagement. Goblentz is further ordered to retain the civil functionaries in power, and delay the declaration of martial law. The Emperor claims that affairs now stand as they did previous to the Gastein convention. Federal dispatches say that diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease the moment the Prussian delegation to the diet leave Frankfurt to return to Prussia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Black and Taylor, with over three hundred of their pugilistic friends, left the city to-day for some point on the San Jose river to fight for five hundred dollars. No attempt made by the authorities to stop the party.

BRITISH IMPUDENCE.—When Gen. Meade was at Calais a few days ago, Lieut. Gov. Gordon, of New Brunswick, arrived at St. Stephens, just across the river, and sent word to Gen. Meade, requesting his immediate attendance upon his Excellency. The General sent word in reply that he should be on board his steamer, the Regulator, from half past two to three. The Governor did not come, but sent Gen. Doyle.

MR. BIDWELL has introduced a bill authorizing and directing the establishment of a semi-monthly line of mail steamships between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, with a subsidy of not to exceed \$100,000 per annum. This movement doubtless has the support of and probably is instigated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose large China steamers it is now said cannot enter the port of Honolulu, where, according to their contract, they are to touch. So far as that is concerned the difficulty could easily enough be got over by employing a steam tender to embark and disembark passengers, mails, etc., in the offing. The real difficulty in the case is that the Company do not desire to go by the way of the Sandwich Islands at all, satisfied as they are that it will not pay, and that their easiest and quickest route to Japan lies far north of the Hawaiian group.

should not our benign government do the thing handsome? It has plenty of land and money, and no poor kin that needs charity. There is a great work to be done—homes, schools and colleges must be provided before the negro can take his proper position in society, and wield the influence Providence has designed him to fill. I see everything plain before me in its regular gradation. War for negro union—that means freedom. Freedmen's Bureau—that means an asylum where negroes are supported for nothing and taught to hate "secesh" properly. Congress can do the balance of the job, keeping the "rebel" States in abeyance until the status, rights, and prerogatives of the "American citizen of African descent" are secured. There is wisdom in this, for if the "rebels" got their seats in Congress, they would be kicking up a fuss, and try to rob the "freedmen" of their rights, and keep them making cotton, corn, sugar, tobacco, &c., blacking boots, and doing dirty jobs, which would be demoralizing to their feelings and instincts, which should not be allowed, and of course will not be. To more properly understand the importance of fully sustaining the government in its "elevating process" of Sambo, we have but to look at the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, having a debt of nearly three billions of money expended, 500,000 lives sacrificed, directly or indirectly, by the war, 1,000,000 maimed, more or less, for life, 1,000,000 of negroes destroyed, \$2,000,000,000 property destroyed for the freedom of 3,000,000 of blacks; or in other words, the living darkeys cost, by adding cost of war and property destroyed, at over sixteen hundred dollars a head for old and young, little and big, besides one dead person for every two living negroes. As much more expended, and the "freedmen" would be placed in very comfortable circumstances, enabling them to live as becomes a great people, "living under the best government the world ever saw," without making corn and cotton. If white folks want cotton, let them raise it. I see nothing to prevent the system working admirably. The Treasury can supply the money; the army can protect their rights from the "secesh"; Sumner and Stevens can fix up the laws, and if somebody could neutralize the armament order secreted by the "citizen of African descent," (which, and no doubt, will be by an eastern inventor) time will do the balance, and prove to the world the genius of the men of 1860—1866, and place our government beyond the reach of "traitors and slave drivers." Yours, &c.

CRAB APPLE.

INTERESTING ARMY STATISTICS.—A late dispatch from New York gives the following:

When President Lincoln, in 1861, called for 75,000 men for three months service, the army of the United States had on its roll 14,000 men. During the ensuing four years, 2,408,532 left the army alive, and 184,330 died of disease. The number of white troops entered was about 2,500,000; the number of deaths among them was 251,222, or one death out of ten. The number of colored troops was 180,000, of whom 29,298 died, or about one in six, being nearly double the rate of deaths among white troops. Of every eight deaths among white troops, three died on the field of battle and five from disease. Out of every nine deaths among the black, one died on the field of battle and eight from disease. The mortality among volunteers was nearly fifteen per cent. greater than among regulars. These statistics are from official reports; but while they give the number of those who died in service, they do not mention those who left the service and went home to die.

A wise old gentleman, who knew all about it, on retiring from business, gave the following sage advice to his son and successor: "Common sense, my son, is valuable in all kinds of business—except love making."