



For President, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County. JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County. JAS. H. SLATER, of Union County.

The Corvallis Gazette characterizes our article on "prohibition" as mere chaff and then proceeds at great length to combat it. The fact is, the Gazette realizes its inability to controvert the correctness of our premises or deductions. It asks us for statistics. This is a beggarly proposition indeed! We referred that paper and all concerned, to the fact that there was more drunkenness in Iowa to-day—by a very large per cent.—than ever had been previous to the enactment of the most stringent prohibitory law known to any of our states. We defy the Gazette to prove the contrary. The fact is patent to all observers that impractical, chimerical zealots, have rolled the tide of temperance reform back a hundred years.—They will not learn wisdom from experience. They are generally one-sided and intolerant—like to dictate but never think of resorting to practical measures, because they know so little of human nature as to make them oblivious to any of its claims. To prove to the Gazette that the efforts of the kind of zealots above described fall still born as to any affirmative results, we refer that paper to the statistics of the relative consumption of intoxicating beverages for the past five years, and for which period the "prohibitionists" have been exceedingly active and officious. Each succeeding year for the period named the consumption of such beverages has increased.

The Gazette and all of its kind would favor the enactment of a law restraining men from the use of tobacco if there was the slightest prospect of success in the undertaking. The next "law" the Gazette would dictate would be one requiring, under savage penalties, everyone to belong to the Methodist church, and prescribing the number, matter and manner of prayers to be offered up by each to Almighty God. This is tyranny and would bring about rebellion, when such creatures as the Gazette man would never be found in the "thickest of the fight."

Can the Gazette point to a single individual of any considerable mental calibre who favors such despotic, impractical schemes as it advocates? Not one. On the contrary, all men of great minds and enlarged views are arrayed against it. It is only men of small intellects and less genuine cultivation who regard legal enactments as a panacea for all the shortcomings of the human race.

The telegraph brings cheering news to the Democracy from the east, west and south. It tells of Grant and Colfax electors abandoning the republicans and taking the stump for Seymour and Blair. The wave rolls on. Good people feel cheered at the prospect.—The republicans are everywhere despondent: they have no hopes; their days of misrule and plunder are numbered. Democrats are betting two to one that Seymour will carry New York by 70,000 majority. There was lately \$20,000 bet that Seymour would carry Indiana by 29,000 majority.—Large bets are freely offered in Chicago on Seymour carrying Illinois, with no takers. Never before was a candidate so popular as is Seymour.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.—We have received complimentary tickets from C. N. Terry, Esq., Secy. of the State Agricultural Society, and from J. D. Merryman, Cor. Secy. of the Washington County Agricultural and Industrial Society, for the respective Fairs for this year.

The West Side Road.

On Thursday last we went out from Portland in company with President Gaston to witness the progress the West side road was making. We confess our astonishment on passing over the work. We had not thought it possible for the Company to have so soon and so completely reduced the stubborn obstacles which we knew to have lain in their way out of Portland in a south westerly direction. Immense cuts and fills have been made, bridges built and the work completed in detail. Not an obstacle has been skipped or evaded. An immense railroad bridge was accepted by the Company on Wednesday last. Gen. Coffin has the contract for building two others and intends to put them through on the fast line, when the bulk of the work to Hillsborough will have been completed. A very large outlay of money has accomplished this, and entitles the Company to the confidence of the people everywhere in its ability and purpose to push the work along as fast as the means at its disposal will permit. The work has been prosecuted thus far with Oregon money and by Oregonians who in turn will spend it among our people thus working a positive saving to the circulating medium of the country and thereby promoting the general prosperity of the people. The people of Polk, as well as those of Yamhill, Washington and Multnomah, will yet find it to be to their interest to aid this enterprise so well begun.

A PARALLEL BECOMING ITS AUTHOR.—The Gazette, in order to fasten conviction that a prohibitory whiskey law ought to be passed, and no mistake, says there is a law requiring druggists to label poisons, and "why not have a law regulating the whiskey traffic?"—We answer that we have a law regulating the whiskey traffic. Now, Mr. Gazette, as your forte is "prohibition," why not go in for a law prohibiting the preparation and sale of poisonous drugs? Why be content with making the drug man label his poisons? Don't the whiskey vender label his poisons also? A look at his phiz is often a sufficient guarantee that there are poisons about. His poisons label themselves.

The Gazette wants the license law repealed—says it is shocking to protect a whiskey vender with laws. Well, suppose we repeal the license law, then what? Why everybody would have a right to engage in the business without restraint. The Gazette's only recourse to abate whiskey vending would be brute force. An astute Gazette, that at Corvallis.

From the Herald we glean that a man representing himself as traveling agent and correspondent of the Oregonian was lately egged out of Oakland for attempting to rob a man in that burg. He afterwards returned to town when the citizens harnessed him up and rode him on a rail to a mill pond some three miles distant where they immersed him rather abundantly.

THE locomotive Geo. L. Woods, about which the east side company have blown so much, turns out to belong to the Central Pacific railroad in California. It was ordered by the east side company but they failed to raise the necessary funds to pay for it, and the same, says the San Francisco Bulletin, has been purchased by the Central Pacific as aforesaid.

THE Gazette insists that the STONAL favors dram drinking. Nothing could be further from the truth. On the contrary, nothing shall be left undone by us which promises any salutary results in the way of circumscribing the giant evil. But no reform was ever effected by coercive means; hence we oppose what is popularly termed "prohibition."

MUTE.—When Gen. McClellan accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, in 1864, he immediately resigned his position—a very lucrative one—in the army. Grant, fearing lest the people will repudiate him, hangs on to his army toggery—And how mute the republican press is on the subject. It says not a word concerning the great want of self respect displayed by Grant in this matter.

Revival of Know-Nothingism in Boston.

The city of robed statues and naked women, puritanism and hypocrisy, grand churches and dirty hovels, ostentatious opulence and squalid poverty, mock-modesty and scandalous immorality, liberty and tyranny, is at its old tricks. "None but Americans on guard," is again the cry in this self-styled "Athens" of America. We had supposed that the great services rendered by foreigners during the recent civil war would have prevented the revival of the covenant sucking Know-Nothing faction. But in seems we were mistaken; the Puritans are as ungrateful as they are fanatical. The holy spirit that consigned witches and Quakers to the pillory in the same breath that it chanted hymns of praise to the Most High, is not yet extinct in straight-laced Massachusetts. The sanctimonious cant of the authors of the Blue Laws still reigns there. They seem to be of

"That saintly, murderous brood To carnage and the Bible given; Who think through unbelievers' blood Lies their direct road to heaven. One who would pause and kneel unshod In the warm blood his hand had poured, And mutter o'er some text of God, Engraven on his rooking sword." The countrymen of Meagher and Sigel were fine fellows while there was hard work for them to do; as long as battles were to be fought they were pat on the back and called "our brave Irish-German fellow citizens" their virtues were lauded, and pains sung to their prowess while they withstood Southern bayonets in the field or boldly storm'd some rebel citadel. But now their "occupation is gone"—there is no probability of their being soon again called on to offer their bodies as targets in defense of Yankee honor; consequently the valiant fireside patriots of New England feel they can with impunity throw off the mask, and stalk forth in their natural habiliments. Cowardice alone will prevent the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers" from giving full vent to the hateful bigotry that, a few years since, destroyed churches, sacked convents, tarred and feathered priests, and ruthlessly murdered inoffensive foreigners. Speaking of the revival of this party, the Boston correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of June 26:

Know-Nothingism, which disappeared from the political stage of action almost as suddenly as it developed itself, is being resurrected in this vicinity. The latest fire of "Americanism" has slumbered only to become a potent agent in case of emergency. Some of the old leaders think the time has come to again proscriber citizens of foreign birth. In a spirit totally at variance with the genius of our institutions, lodges of the Know-Nothing order has been recently constituted in this city and adjacent municipalities.

In Chelsea the order has assumed formidable proportions. I learn that the machinery of the organization has been simplified, and that its chief object is "to keep foreigners out of office." The leaders of this dangerous movement "contemplate with feelings of indignation and alarm the gradual but certain annihilation of the offices of trust and emolument by men of birth," and think the old war-cry, "put none but Americans on guard," should become the uppermost thought of every native-born citizen. It is a pity that the founder of this demagogical society is not in the flesh to direct its movements. Poor Jonathan Pierce, humble "pump and block maker" that he was, panned down to his grave without having occupied so much as the office of a doorkeeper to the Know Nothing Legislature, instead of the Governor's chair, as was promised him.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.—Gov. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is about 56 years of age. He is descended from Richard Seymour, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. His paternal grandfather, Major Moses Seymour, served in the war of the revolution, and was afterwards for 17 years a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Forman, served through the revolutionary war in the New Jersey line. His father, Henry Seymour, was a distinguished citizen of Western New York, and served in the State Legislature with signal ability.—At the time of his death he held the office of canal commissioner, which he had filled for many years. Gov. Seymour inherited from his father an ample estate. He married a daughter of the late John R. Blecker, of Albany. One of his sisters married Hon. Roscoe Conkling, U. S. Senator from New York. Mr. Seymour has been from early boyhood an earnest and useful member of the Episcopal Church, and is greatly respected for his purity and uprightness of character.—Reading Daily Times.

LEAVING THE PARTY.—Two prominent republican politicians of Indianapolis—Major Jonathan W. Gordon and Col. John A. Watson—the latter the candidate of that party for governor several years ago—have taken open and bold grounds against radicalism and the action of the Jacobin leaders in Congress. Thousands more will follow their example before November next.—Juliet (Ill.) Signal.

Turn out to the Railroad meeting on Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

A Payment of the Bonds in Greenbacks—A Real Case in Point.

A great public question was elucidated in a striking manner the other day, says the Louisville Courier, during the progress of a private conversation. The details of a transaction then alluded to, are stated below with strict accuracy, and the transaction itself illustrated the connection between the Government and a large class of its creditors:

A glass manufacturer from Pittsburg was a few days since in the counting room of a Louisville house with which he has done a large business for twenty years past. In a conversation with his old friend, the Louisville merchant, he remarked that he was not pleased with the nomination of Grant, and would not support him unless Pendleton should be the opposing candidate.

"In that case," I shall vote for Grant, because I contributed to the support of the Government in the hour of its distress, and Mr. Pendleton would compel me to accept greenbacks for the bonds which I hold. That would be repudiation."

"I remember that investment of yours," said the Louisville merchant. "You sold \$10,000 in gold at 282 in 1864, and bought gold bearing United States bonds for which you paid 94 in greenbacks."

"Exactly so," said the Pittsburg gentleman.

"Then," said his friend, "you exchanged your \$10,000 in gold for \$28,200 in greenbacks, and these you exchanged for \$30,000 in United States bonds. On these bonds the Government has annually paid you an interest of \$1,800 in gold which is 18 per cent, per annum on the sum you invested in Government securities. Your interest in four years has returned into your pockets 7,200 of your 10,000 gold dollars, and you claim that the Government owes you \$30,000 more in gold! If in four years you receive \$37,200, in return for \$10,000, your patriotism will be well rewarded indeed."

"I am not responsible for the bad management of the government," said the Pittsburg gentleman. "I was financing for myself and not for the Government, and I only ask it to keep its engagements as I keep mine."

"But while you were financing for yourself," said his friend, "you should have observed that striking fact that while the bonds promised gold for the interest they did not specify the money in which the principal was to be paid. Moreover the greenbacks with which you bought those bonds bore this legend:

"This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private except duties on imports, and the interest of the public debt."

"Every one of those notes which has passed through your hands, before you bought the bonds, and since, has been a notice served on you by the Government that the principal of your bonds is payable in greenbacks. Accordingly, you see the Government paying its other debts in greenbacks. So it paid the soldier for enduring toils, and braving dangers. Even the pitiful pension of the disabled private is paid in greenbacks; and the widow is paid in greenbacks for the lost labor of the husband who lies mouldering in a soldier's grave. What have you done that the Government shall make an exception in your favor?"

"I hold its bonds," replied the glass manufacturer, "and though the bonds may fail to specify anything of the sort, yet there is an implied obligation, whenever a government issues such bonds, that the principal shall be paid in gold."

"But," rejoined the merchant, "that implied obligation is directly negated by the inscription on the greenbacks, and negated also by the wording of the bonds, which carefully specifies gold for the interest and carefully omits any specification as to how the principal is to be paid; thus leaving that point optional with the Government.—Moreover, the greenbacks themselves are notes, bonds, 'promises to pay,' which the Government is as much obliged to pay in coin as any other description of bonds whatever. If the Government substitutes its greenback notes for its bonds in your possession, you hold against it as valid an obligation as you hold before, and have no right whatever to cry 'repudiation.'"

"The Government will be able to redeem the greenbacks in coin as soon as it will be able to pay your bonds in coin. Its necessities compel it to give its creditors promises instead of pay. It is for you to show why it should give you interest bearing notes and compel its other creditors to accept notes which draw no interest.—It is for you to show why the people shall be taxed to pay interest on what the Government owes you, while they get no interest on the notes which they hold against the Government. In what respect is your claim more just or sacred than theirs?"

"Now, suppose the Government takes your bonds at their face and pays you \$30,000 in greenbacks. You can exchange that sum for \$21,400 in gold. You will then receive more than double the sum you invested four years ago, and upon which the Government has

paid you usury at the rate of 18 per cent, per annum! My friend, you have no good reason for calling this 'repudiation.' When so liberal a settlement is proposed you have no right to demand that \$9,000 more gold than is 'nominated in the bond' shall be wrung from the labor of the country for your private emolument. As a just business man you would not set up such a claim against a private individual and you could not legally collect it. The obligation of your bonds as you construe it against the public would convert them and the Government itself into instruments of extortion and inordinate oppression.

"This implied obligation with which you propose to piece out the actual obligation of the Government, applies with far more force and justice to the claims of the soldiers who rendered personal service and devoted their lives to the public defence. But you and the party with which you act do not call it repudiation to pay them in greenbacks for the blood they shed and the limbs they lost. You prefer the least meritorious class of the public creditors; and for those who have already grown rich off of the necessities of the Government you demand an exorbitant, additional gold premium. The same wages and rewards of the poor, who have toiled for the Government, and who have bled and suffered for it, you would pay in greenbacks."

As he listened to this argument in favor of what is termed "repudiation," the Pittsburg gentleman bethought him that for twenty years he had known the good old merchant to be a man who would part with his last cent and coin his body to pay his bond. He mused a moment with the air of a man who hears something which he must ponder more at leisure, and then changed the conversation.

GRANT AND THE JEWS.—The Israelites of Helena, Alabama, held a meeting on the evening of June 20th, and passed unanimously the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The name of Ulysses S. Grant has been brought before the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency; and

WHEREAS, The said U. S. Grant did issue during the rebellion that infamous order, No. 11, well known to every citizen of the land, thereby trying to throw a stigma upon us as a nation; and

WHEREAS, Said Grant has proven himself prospective, as evinced in said order No. 11, we deem him unworthy of our confidence and that of our fellow constituents, and inasmuch as we cannot know how far his prospective policy may extend, consider him unsafe for the high position to which he now aspires or any other within the gift of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the principles set forth in the platform of the Democratic party, and the candidate-nominated at the New York Convention, and will heartily co-operate with said party in securing their election as President and Vice President of the United States.

That we will, at all times, declare ourselves against religious proscription, and will co-operate with the party that opposes the same

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Democratic times Congress held sessions averaging four and a half months a year, and the members received eight dollars a day when at work. Now it is in session nearly all the time, and the expenses average over forty-five dollars a day to each member. What do you think of such extravagance, tax payers? Remember, a radical Congress is responsible for it; that the Chicago Convention indorsed the action of Congress, and that Grant says he indorses the resolutions of the Convention! By electing radicals this extravagance will be continued—by defeating them it will be stopped.—Solano Sentinel.

FOR splendid harness go to S. C. Stiles, Dallas. Mr. S. has lately laid in a fresh stock of hardware, &c., to be used in his harness establishment.

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