IDAHO WORLD.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

AN UNCALLED-FOR ATTACK BY A RADICAL SENATOR AND A SCATHING REPLY—A RECORD OF SIXTY YEARS COMPARED WITH A RECORD OF NINE.

During the debate in the Senate some time since, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made an attack on the Democracy, which was ably defended by Mr. Saulsbury, of Deleware. We copy from the *Congressional Globe:*

Mr. Morrill (of Vermont)—I have nearly as much confidence in the rebels of the South in relation to our financial policy as I have in the Democratic party. I believe that they will support the honor of the country about as faithfully, perhaps, as will the Democratic party; and when it comes to the question of the emancipation of the colored race at the South, I believe that the Southern rebels will be as true, if not truer, to the cause of freedom than the Northern Democracy.

Mr. Saulsbury—Mr. President, the silence of the Democratic members of this body during this debate has on several occasions met with animadversions on the other side, I for myself, sir, am tired of it, or rather, I should say, I am tired of some things which constantly, notwithstanding our silence, have been said in reference to the party to which I belong. There has not been a single day since this debate commenced that some persons, very wise in their own conceits, have not seen proper to speak in very disparaging terms of the Democratic party. We have heard to-day from one Senator that he has more confidence in the people of Virginia than he has in the Democratic party. I do not know what his confidence in the people of Virginia is, but his remark evidently was intended to mean that there was not much confidence to be reposed either in the people of Virginia or in the Democratic party. I am exceedingly sorry that that Senator made that remark, showing his want of confidence in the two million Democrats in the United States. Sir, when those two million Democrats shall hear it, when the telegraph shall flash that news to them, I am afraid they will be terribly pained; I am afraid they will weep at the idea that confidence from so distinguished a source cannot be accorded them! Sir, it is time that such remarks had ceased to be made in the Senate of the United States, especially when nothing is said on our part to provoke them. Who cares for the lack of confidence thus expressed? Whom does it hurt? Mr. President, when the party to whom these Senators belong have done as much to exalt the character of this nation, to build it up, to make it respected at home and honored abroad, as the Democratic party has done for it, then it will be time for them to assist upon a comparison between their party and the Democratic party. Sir, the Democratic party took the management of your country in hand when you numbered but fifteen States and some five or six million people. Every foot of territory that has ever been added to the United States has been added by Democratic administrations. Every foreign war that has been fought, heroically fought, every triumph over a foreign foe that has ever been achieved, has been achieved under a Democratic administration. What has the Republican party done that its advocate should taunt Democrats on this floor with a want of fidelity to the country, or that it should set itself up as the great judge of the Democratic party, its policy and its administration of the country? A brief existence of eight or nine years; a land deluged in blood; almost every acre of your soil freshened with graves; a debt amounting to billions of dollars; a people crushed to earth by onerous taxation, and every safeguard of civil and constitutional liberty set at defiance, ignored and trampled upon. These are its achievements. You cannot look at the history of the Democratic party and charge it with the violations of the fundamental law of the land of which your party have been guilty. During the period of sixty years that the Democratic party administered the affairs of this government it never arrested one—no, not even the humblest American citizen, and tried him on a criminal accusation, except by due process of law. No man's house was ever invaded, except under legal authority, during the whole sixty years that the Democratic party administered the government; not one public press was ever suppressed. This party of yesterday, when they came into power, found a constitution under which the people of the country had lived for seventy-five or eighty years in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and constitutional liberty: they found this constitution, made by the great and wise men who laid the foundations of your government deep in the principles of constitutional liberty, and without any experience in so great a work they set to work patching it up, until now, if the great men who made it could rise from the dead or descend from heaven, they would scarcely recognize the instrument they had made. But, sir, I will not, unless further provoked, indulge longer in this line of remark. It is foreign, I admit, to the subject which ought to be the legitimate subject under discussion. I have only made these remarks because, day after day, we in the minority of this chamber have heard denunciations of the party to which it is our pride and our honor to belong, by gentlemen on the other side of the chamber. Sir, if blows hereafter are given, blows shall be returned.

HOW QUEEN VICTORIA LOOKS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following results of an inspection of the British Queen:

Queen Victoria is short and stout—so stout, indeed, that fat would perhaps be a more correct term. Her face is full, round, very large and heavy; mouth large, and lips thin, but neither impressing you disagreeably; nose rather prominent, but symmetrical in shape, and terminating sharply; head of medium size, but looking somewhat disproportionate to her large face, more noticeable for breadth at the base than height, and flat or level on top; forehead straight and very finely developed; eyes, I think, blue; expression unassuming, kind, and motherly. Her hair is quite gray—therefore, I infer, all her own. She looked, to me, from fifty-five to sixty, though her actual age is fifty. Her complexion has the brightest scarlet hue, indicative of much dinner-wine drinking, which is said to be very regular with her, and some malicious people say she don't restrict herself to the milder stimulants.

INSANITY is reported to be alarmingly on the increase in California. In Oregon, on the contrary, *flagellam Dei*, or "scourge of God" of the ancients, takes the form of idiocy or increase of penitentiary convicts.

SIXTEEN persons were beheaded in Germany in the year 1869.

WORTH READING.

Bribery lurks at the bottom of the universal evil of modern society. It affects everything. No place is too sacred for the pollutions of those who deal in bribes. The country knows the the fact, but is powerless short of revolution to arrest the evil. Nothing is more generally believed than that Congressmen, Senators, regularly accept bribes and sell their votes, speeches and influence for gold. In this way they have robbed the land settlers and Indians by dividing the spoils of treaties with railway corporations; have peddled the most responsible offices of the revenue service; have sold cadetships in the army and navy, and done a thousand crimes which in a moral sense are little short of treason, since they inevitably weaken the confidence of the people in our form of Government and undermine its foundations. Investigations in the House of Representatives show beyond a doubt that some dozens of members of that body have, within the last two years, accepted bribes. The evidence against one of them (Whittemore of South Carolina) is strong enough to satisfy the most doubting mind. But when the Chairman of the Military Committee introduces a resolution to expel the dishonored and degraded member, further time is moved, and there arises a general doubt that the House will do so just and decent a thing as the resolution asks. Why? Because there are so many other members implicated and fearful of a precedent which might lead to their own exposure! Should similar investigations be instituted in the Senate into the motive which secured certain Indian treaties, revenue appointments, railway subsides, etc., we doubt if the results would not be damaging to the honor of that body. We have no disposition to magnify this great evil, but when any wrong comes to be a matter of general belief, the press should not fail to denounce it, though the highest in authority are implicated. State Legislatures have in the main acquired a dishonorable reputation. They are ruled by the lobby, and the lobby is always the enemy of justice and the public welfare. It buys its way to wealth, privilege and power with gold, or with promises convertible into gold. We utter no libel in stating that the more thoughtful of the people have lost all confidence in the integrity of average legislative bodies. The Courts can only in part be trusted. Here in California, they are probably as yet, in the main, pure and incorrupt. But how long can they stand out against the prevailing epidemic, under the general pressure of moneyed influence and the alarming growth of moneyed power through the insidious influence of bribery and vicious laws?

Thomas Jefferson is credited with the opinion that in all free countries a popular revolution is needed every thirty years to keep the moral atmosphere pure and correct the abuses of wealth and corruption. At the rate we have progressed in crime and its ally bribery for the last six or eight years, it is to be feared that Jefferson's thirty years' rest from revolution will not be realized. The guardians of the law are everywhere bidding high for revolution and encouraging an outraged people to take power into their own hands. Already, in New York, we hear of a secret society of laboring men, organized to secure to its members that protection in person and property from robbers and assasins for which they apply in vain to the Courts; and this is but the beginning of a reform which sooner or later must extend far and wide over the country.—*Sacramento Union.*

The above extract, although open to the objection of Satan rebuking sin, is yet too good to be lost. It shows up the condition of things by the leading Radical journal on this coast of the administration of affairs by the Radical party for the last eight or ten years, too plainly to need comment.

DULL CLERK.—Pickernel, a successful dry goods merchant, of Boston, was waited upon at his hotel by a gentleman farmer, who was desirous of getting a boy, for whom he was a guardian, a "place" in Boston. Of course he was an uncommonly smart boy, quick at figures, strong of intuition, and one every way fit, as he should "judge," to become a merchant. Pickernel thought it over, and said he would try and make a place for him. In due time the boy arrived at Pickernel's store, his broad face ruddy with health and soapy from the morning wash, his hair sleeked, his clothes new and uncomfortable, and a stiff dickey cutting his ears. He announced himself as the boy, etc.

"Ah, you are the boy, are you?" said Pickernel.

"Yes, I suppose so," replied the youngster.

"Well, come in here, then; I am very busy, but I will examine you in a few practical questions."

The boy came in, and sitting down on the desk, swung his heels underneath it as though he felt entirely at home, waiting the "questions."

"Well," said Pickernel, "suppose a lady should come in here, and buy a dress of fifteen and a half yards of calico for eleven and a half cents a yard, what would it come to?"

The boy looked at his questioner, at the ceiling, at the floor, in a state of great bewilderment.

"How much caliker?" he asked.

"Fifteen and a half yards."

"What price?"

"Eleven and a half cents."

He thought a moment.

"Well," said he, "I'm darned if I believe any woman ever wanted so much cloth for a dress as that."

This was throwing up the sponge, and Pickernel put another question.

"How much would five and a half pounds of tea come to, at seventy-five cents and three-quarters per pound?"

He received this pretty much the same as the other, and after waiting a minute he asked—

"Was it green or black tea?"

"Without answering, Pickernel put another question—

"Suppose I should send you out with a two-dollar bill, and you should buy fourteen and a half pounds of beef at seven and a half cents a pound, how much money would you have left?"

The boy looked at him for an instant, and then indulged in a low whistle.

"You don't suppose," said he, "you can get beef anywhere at seven and a half cents a pound, do ye?"

Pickernel gave up at this. He asked him no more questions, but sent him back next day with a letter, stating that he didn't think he would answer.

DENTIST—"My dear woman, if you kept your teeth clean you would have less toothache." Lady—"But, doctor, they say that washing teeth wears them out." Doctor—"Good gracious, madam! I hope you don't think that way when anything ails your feet."

KOSSUTH is in Turkey and in abject poverty.

Miscellaneous.

Greenbacks at Par!

POST OFFICE

BOOK AND VARIETY STORE.

(Post Office Building,)

CORNER WALL AND MONTGOMERY STS.,.....IDAHO CITY.

TWICHELL'S BUILDING,

MAIN STREET,.....BOISE CITY,

JAS. A. PINNEY, Prop'r.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND OR receiving every variety of goods in the line of establishments of the kind at

WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

My stock embraces all kinds of

Standard and Miscellaneous Works, a large variety of Cloth and Paper bound Novels, by the most Popular Authors,

STATIONERY,

Of every description, in endless quantity: Blank Books, of all styles; Time books, Memorandum Books, Index Books, Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, Dolls, of all styles and prices; Toys, of every description made;

ALBUMS, GIFT BOOKS,

Diaries, Portfolios, Writing Desks and Cases, Crib Boards, Chessboards and Men, Pens and Penholders, Juvenile and Toy Books, a variety of Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery, of the best manufactures and qualities;

Diaries, for 1870!

A large assortment of elegant styles, ready for sale.

☞ Any Book, or other article in my line, not found in my stock, will, on order, be procured in the shortest possible time,—my facilities for so doing being ample and expeditious.☜

☞All the leading Periodicals, Pictorials, Magazines, Weekly and Daily Newspapers, kept constantly on hand. Subscriptions received Quarterly, Half Yearly or Yearly, either at Idaho or Boise City.

Idaho City, Dec. 4, 1869-m3

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

G. MARRE,

MAIN STREET, IDAHO CITY,

HAS PURCHASED THE STOCK and business of the late firm of Kennaly & McCauly, and continues the trade, at his old stand,

EAST SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Fleischman & Heyneman's Store.

I have constantly on hand

Stoves and Tinware,

COPPER, TIN, SHEETIRON, ZINC,

Galvanized Work of All Kinds.

HYDRAULIC NOZZLES, PIPES,

AND EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE

JOB WORK

Done well and promptly, at reasonable rates.

☞I have the largest and completest establishment of the kind in Boise county. G. MARRE.

Idaho City, may 20tf

FOR SALE!

Several Hundred Pounds

.....OF.....

OLD TYPE METAL!

Suitable for all the purposes

For Which Babbit Metal is Used.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Furniture Store!

J. F. SLOCUM & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

Have just received from New York city and Chicago, per railroad, a large and fine stock of furniture of every description, including

Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.,

From a baby's carriage up to anything else. Their house is on Main street, Boise City, next door to the First National Bank. [Dec. 23, 1869-m3*

GREATHOUSE BROS.

LOAN MONEY AT

Two Per Cent. Per Month.

GO LOWER. [oct 7tf.] Good security required.

General Merchandise.

ECKHART & SAUNDERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Main Street,

THREE DOORS BELOW WALL

IDAHO CITY.

Idaho City, June 17, 1869-tf

J. G. BRYANT,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

CORNER OF

Main and Commercial Sts.,

Nov. 11, 1869-m3. **IDAHO CITY.**

VANTINE & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Embracing a large stock of

Clothing!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Groceries and Provisions,

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, Glassware and Crockery,

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Cigars, Mining Implements, &c.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Corner Main and Wall streets.

Idaho city, November 18, 1869-m3.

SHEPARD

RUBBER BOOTS!

(PATENTED DECEMBER 1ST, 1868.)

LEATHER (OUTSIDE) SOLES.

IRON CLAD HEELS.

THE USUAL WAY OF NAILING LEATHER Soles on rubber boots makes holes quite through the soles, which are sure to leak. These leather soles are fastened by anchors embedded in the rubber when the boots are made, but do not go through the soles. **The Boots are therefore perfectly Water-Proof,** and the **Soles can be mended** without making them leak. They will wear three or four times longer than the ordinary double-sole Rubber boots.

RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
347 Broadway, New York;
82 Lake Street, Chicago,
607 Market St., San Francisco.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $1 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who may see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, one which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
jan27m3 Augusta, Maine.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners of Boise county, I. T., at their next meeting, to be held at Idaho City on the second Monday in April, 1870, for a renewal of license to keep a toll road between Placerville and Pioneer City.

JOHN CADEN.

Pioneer city, I. T., Feb. 10, 1870-n15w4.

Staging.

THE OVERLAND AND OREGON STAGE LINE!

Leaves Boise City Every Night,

At 12 O'Clock, M.,

FOR THE EAST AND WEST,

Connecting with the C. P. Railroad Cars

At Indian Creek,

And with the O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

At Umatilla.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS AND W. F. & CO.'S EXPRESS,

PASSENGERS and FREIGHT.

Rates of Fare:

From Boise City to Indian creek (currency)..		$60 00
Fast Freight, per pound, ...	"	15
From Boise City to Baker City, (coin).....		$25 00
" " " Uniontown,	"	30 00
" " " La Grande,	"	30 00
" " " Walla Walla,	"	40 00
" " " Umatilla,	"	40 00
" " " Portland,	"	50 00
Fast Freight, per pound,.....	"	15

TIME:

From Boise City to Indian Creek,.....40 hours.
" " " Umatilla,.....48 "

☞ *OFFICE ADJOINING OVERLAND HOTEL.*

E. S. HUBBELL, Agent.

Boise city, November 4, 1869-m3,

PINKHAM BROTHERS STAGE LINE.

THE U. S. MAIL STAGES OF the Pinkham Brothers will, until further notice, leave as follows:

Idaho City and Boise City Line:

Leave Stage Office, in the Luna House, Idaho City, every morning (Sunday not excepted) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Boise City early the afternoon of the same day.

Leave the Stage Office, near the Overland Hotel, Boise City, every morning (Sunday not excepted) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Idaho City early the same afternoon.

Fare, Each Way, $7 50—Coin.

Boise Basin Lines:

Leave Stage Office in Idaho City, for Centerville, Placerville and Granite Creek, every afternoon, immediately after the arrival of the stage from Boise City.

Leave Placerville every morning, for Idaho City, and connect with the stage for Boise City.

Leave Idaho City, via Centerville, at 7 o'clock every morning.

Leave Pioneer City for Idaho City, at 2 o'clock every afternoon.

Each way the stages will stop a short time in Centerville.

For Passage fare or charges on Fast Freight apply at the Stage Office in the Luna House, Idaho City, to JO. PINKHAM, General Agent, or, in Boise City, to EB. PINKHAM, Prop'r.

June 17, 1869-tf

DRYDE'S LIVERY STABLE AND CORRAL,

ON MONTGOMERY STREET,

BET. COMMERCIAL AND WALLULA,....IDAHO CITY.

BUGGY,

Saddle and Carriage Horses,

NEW AND FASHIONABLE BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES always ready, day or night, at a minute's notice. ☞ Horses received on board by the day or month, at reduced rates. DRYDEN McCLINTOCK,
n1tf. SAM. STEWART.

LOON CREEK EXPRESS!

FROM IDAHO CITY TO Oro Grande.

J. M. SHEPHERD

HAS ESTABLISHED A WEEKLY EXPRESS between

BOISE BASIN AND THE LOON CREEK COUNTRY,

And will connect in Idaho City with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express to every part of the world. This Express will convey letters and express packages to and from the various points named, and will take letters from the Postoffice upon orders therefor, for persons in the mines.

The Express leaves Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, Idaho City every Thursday morning, direct for Loon Creek. Letters and packages can beleft at the Express office.

N. B.—Letters sent by Mail should be directed to Oro Grande, care of Box 313, Idaho City, I. T., to insure their reaching their destination.

J. M. SHEPHERD.

Idaho city, Jan. 20, 1870-m3.

Hotels and Restaurants.

LUNA HOUSE!

Corner Montgomery and Commercial Sts.,

IDAHO CITY,.....BOISE COUNTY, I. T.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

MAT. G. LUNEY, Proprietor.

HAVING FINISHED AND COMPLETELY furnished this new and commodious house, the proprietor is determined not to be excelled, in fare or accommodations, by any hotel of like pretensions on the Pacific coast. This house has

Rooms and Apartments for Families,

Newly and neatly furnished with the BEST OF BEDDING. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. It is the only house in this city where a family can obtain

Rooms and Board Under the Same Roof.

The proprietor flatters himself that he "knows how to keep hotel," and cheerfully extends an invitation to all persons to come and judge for themselves.

All the STAGES of the Basin have their Offices in this House.

Idaho City, Nov. 14, 1868-m3.

Notice to the Public.

MARTIN HAS RE-FITTED AND OPENED his well-known Restaurant, on Wall street, between Peyton's and Taylor's saloons, where the public are invited to call and find everything in A No. 1 style, with everything the market affords.

BOARD, per week,.....$10 00
SINGLE MEALS, ...1 00

Meals at all Hours.

MARTIN MELANOVICH, Prop'r.

Idaho city, May 6, 1869-m3.

Manuel Eissler,

ASSAYER,

Placerville, - - Idaho

GOLD AND SILVER MELTED AND ASSAYED. All kinds of Mineral Assays executed accurately. Large samples of gold and silver bearing sulphurets assayed and worked by the new process of Osborne. Placerville, June 27, 1868.