

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR PAPER.

—Our readers will discover that the COURIER has grown somewhat in size since its last weekly visit. We see nothing in the future very disparaging, though there is a mighty effort being made by the enemies of progress hereabout to freeze the paper out. We shall further enlarge so soon as the patronage awarded us will justify. This number commences the last six months of the first volume of the paper, and we hope to be able to enter upon volume two with a support that will warrant us in making the COURIER a much better vehicle of news, home intelligence, etc. The expense incident to the present enlargement has been considerable, involving as it did the purchase of a quantity of new material, as well as extra labor in arranging and adjusting advertisements to the present width of our columns.

CLEANINGS.

—Judge Shattuck decided in the case of the Columbia county contested clerkship, that the contestant was not entitled to the office, by virtue of the ineligibility of the contestant—that a new election should be had to fill the vacancy. According to this decision, should the ruling obtain in this county, a special election will be necessary in this county, to supply the place of Laughlin, who is ineligible (should no other disqualification overtake him) to a seat in the House.

—A man last winter in Indiana, got a divorce from his wife because she went out skating against his wishes. He concluded to let her slide.

—The Mountaineer favors the enactment of a law by our next Legislature, authorizing an annual appropriation of funds for the relief of the immediate wants of destitute emigrants. We would decidedly favor an enactment of the kind. The people of Oregon should be willing to contribute of their bounty to the relief of those who reach our shores in a state of want.

The same paper says that the execution of Michael Dunn for the murder of McKay has been stayed, and that a new trial will probably be granted.

—The Mountaineer complains bitterly of old Dick Henderson for employing a person who knew nothing about Oregon to write his late speech in Congress. The aforesaid speech manufacturer made many blunders concerning Oregon affairs, and of course Henderson could not detect them. He read the "piece" just as it was written for him. The speech says the Willamette is the second largest river in North America.

—A squaw in Oregon City who had a pappos on her arm, exceedingly white for a member of her race, was asked by a gentleman if it was not a half-breed, to which she replied: "No, not a drop of white blood about it—half Injin and half Missionary."

—From a late Missouri Republican we glean the welcome intelligence that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the infamous Missouri test oath is unconstitutional. Thus radicalism is again discomfited.

—The Portland Advocate announces in its issue of the 21st, that it is now permanently fixed in its new office, corner of Taylor and Second streets.

—The Advocate says the Rev. David Rutledge will take his departure soon from the Oregon conference. He has in contemplation a mission South.

—All of the old managers of the Register at Vancouver, are leaving the concern like rats paddling out from a sinking ship. Cause: The services of their kind are no longer acceptable in that locality. Everything is Democratic over that way.

—One of the fraudulently elected officers in Grant county says:

"Being elected on technicalities does not suit me, and I will not accept the office. If I am not the choice of the people, I do not wish it. It is a matter of principle with me, and I will stand upon it. I may be censured by some for holding to these views, but I feel that I am right. The whole Democratic ticket is fairly elected, and I, for one, am in favor of giving them the offices in the county."

—Horace Greeley visited Washington not long since, to plead in person with President Johnson for the unconditional pardon of ex-President Davis of the late "Confederacy." Radical Congressmen getting wind of the purpose of his visit, besought him, in the name of the radical party, to desist for the present. Greeley succumbed to the pressure and returned to New York.

—The Walla Walla Statesman gives an account of a man having been hung to the limb of a tree about five miles from that place, and left, where he remained until his neck gave way from rotteness

and let his body down. It is supposed to have been the work of a mob. Deceased was some time since charged with attempted violence to the person of a young girl, near where he was found hanging.

—The ignorant and stupid mortal of the Eugene Journal, froths and foams at a rate in keeping with beings of his calibre, over the fact that some Democratic paper has predicted that Jeff. Davis would be liberated, and that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him by vandals and hireling perjurers, of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.—If the ninny intended his remarks to apply to Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and other radicals as well, it would have the effect to knock the wind out of his sails, and make him appear, if possible, more ridiculous than he is.

—The Sentinel is looking forward to the possible event of a failure in the Oregon Legislature the coming session to elect a United States Senator, and argues correctly too, that, in such a contingency, the Executive has no power to appoint one.

—On the 14th of August, ensuing, a convention is called to meet in Philadelphia, in which all parties who are opposed to the course being pursued by the radical disunion-destroyers, are invited to participate.

—The Reporter notices the fact that Mr. Whitaker, canvassing agent for Langley's Pacific Coast Business Directory, had visited Jacksonville. In a few weeks, at farthest he may be looked for in Lafayette, collecting materials and soliciting subscribers for the work.

—The Louisville Journal is in favor of the President pardoning the distinguished and eminent prisoner of State, Jefferson Davis, and inviting him to dine at his board. The Journal editor wants an invitation should the occasion occur.

REMOVAL OF THE LAFAYETTE POST OFFICE.—Mr. R. L. Simpson has received the appointment of Post Master for Lafayette, and has already constructed in the front corner of his store building a neat, convenient and very creditable office for its accommodation. Besides a glass-front case, containing a number of boxes, his office contains twelve drawers, with lock and key, for the accommodation and convenience of those who choose to rent them. They are already nearly all let.

Mr. J. T. Hembree has, greatly to his inconvenience, kept the office in his dry goods store for upwards of two years. He was a prompt and accommodating postmaster.

IMMATERIAL.—It was insisted in the trial of this case that the vote of Douglas precinct should be thrown out, for the reason that one of the judges of election was not sworn. I think there is nothing in this objection, as it appears that the votes were given in good faith by the voters, and returned in due form to the office of the County Clerk.—Boise in the Polk County contests.

The above decision settles the question of Wild Horse precinct, in Umatilla county, and of all the ostracized precincts in Grant county. It is not material by whom sworn, or whether the judges of election are sworn at all, so voters are acting in good faith.

NEW HEAD.—We will shortly have a new dress for our paper. Until it arrives we shall be compelled to use the one now figuring over our columns on the first page.—It is huge. The letter we have been using, not being adapted for our present use, we return it to our friend Nohner, of the Review, from whom we borrowed it, and tender to him our thanks for the use of the same.

REV. W. F. BOYAKIN has come to be a noted character. A full, vivid and complete account of his McMinnville conduct appears in the columns of the N. Y. National Police Gazette. The Police Gazette, though "Union," could not refrain from picturing Boyakin as an abolition stump speaker, and honored correspondent of the abolition Oregonian, as well as late editor of the abolition Corvallis Gazette.

—Judge Boise decides that that Gibbs' pets—pardoned convicts—are legal voters. To have decided otherwise would have beaten the abolition ticket in more than one county in Oregon.

FOOT RACE.—A novel foot race came off on the evening of the Fourth, between nine host of the "Sires' Hotel" and Capt. Thaine of Victoria. Mr. Sires carried, on his shoulder, a scantling twelve feet long and four inches thick and four inches in width. The distance run was one hundred yards, and Mr. Sires came out about thirty feet in advance of his opponent amid the acclamations of the spectators.—P. S. Weekly.

Kansas Senator—Pacific Railroad. CHICAGO, Jul 21.—Governor Crawford of Kansas, has appointed Maj. E. Ross as United States Senator vice James H. Lane deceased. Mr. Ross is editor of the Lawrence Tribune.

The President has removed Mr. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and appointed Wilson to the vacancy.

What's the Remedy.

According to what those say who pretend to know, and which we are assured Mr. Laughlin does not deny, he is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, by reason of not having resided in the State twelve months next preceding his alleged election. According to the decision of Judge Shattuck, it would require a new election to fill the place made vacant by the ineligibility of said claimant; and according to the late decision of Judge Boise in Polk county, and there can be no question of Laughlin's ineligibility (admitting the first proposition above to be true). He is not qualified to sit as a legislator.

Now the seat of said Laughlin is contested by Mr. Burch, who, should Judge Shattuck's opinion prevail, and we think it correct, would not be entitled to the seat, though the contestee be ousted the first hour of the session. Right here the query, "what's the remedy?" becomes pertinent. It is rather late in the day to order a special election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, after that body has convened and commenced business. This state of things would deprive Yamhill county of one of her Representatives. With all the evidence before him, premising that a given state of facts do exist, Mr. Laughlin cannot for a moment doubt his ineligibility, and we would merely suggest, that honor and inclination to fair dealing would dictate that he abandon his pretensions toward obtaining the seat, to the end that a new election could be authorized, proclaimed and had, in time for Yamhill to be represented in the approaching session by the full number of members to which she is entitled under the law.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Statesman of last week contains some excellent hints to Postmasters, which we would gladly copy complete, did space permit. We subjoin the following extracts:

QUARTERLY RETURNS.

The prompt rendition of quarterly returns is of the utmost importance. The quarters expire on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The returns must be made up for each quarter within two days after its close, and transmitted to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. For this purpose the Department furnishes printed blanks, of which the "Account Current" is the most important paper. No office should be without a proper supply of blanks. Post offices, where the incumbent habitually fails to render quarterly returns, are certain to be discontinued. Some postmasters at the smaller offices, where the business is insignificant, imagine that there is no necessity for them to render accounts, which is a great error, and which accounts for the number of such offices that are constantly being discontinued. If little business is done, so much the less labor to fill up the Account Current, which should be promptly filled up, signed, and transmitted, at the close of each quarter.

BLANKS.

Postmasters in Oregon desiring blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Blank Agent at New York, N. Y. Postmasters Arizona, Nevada and Idaho can obtain blanks by applying to the Blank Agent at Buffalo, N. Y. In case of emergency, however, the postmaster at San Francisco, upon application being made to him, can always furnish a moderate supply of blanks. There should always be on hand, even at the smallest offices, a number of the following blanks, viz: Account Current—Emolument Account—Account of Mails sent—Account of Mails Received—Oath of Mail Carrier—Requisition for Postage stamps—Requisition for Blanks. POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

For stamps and stamped envelopes, application should be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. These requisitions are required to be written on printed blanks furnished by the several blank agents. But neither postage stamps nor stamped envelopes will be forwarded to a postmaster who is in arrears with his quarterly returns.

RECAPITULATION of the annual list for 1866, containing assessments of income tax on income of year ending Dec 31st, 1865, and licenses for year ending April 30th, 1867. These figures are compiled with great care from the books in the Collector's office:

Division No. 1. Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook.	\$3,640 70
No. 2. Washington and Yamhill.	8,772 00
No. 3. Multnomah.	77,519 95
No. 4. Clackamas, Marion and Polk.	25,279 21
No. 5. Benton, Linn and Lane.	19,413 20
No. 6. Douglas.	2,402 85
No. 8. Jackson and Josephine.	9,296 25
No. 9. Wasco.	9,772 60
No. 10. Umatilla, Baker and Union.	10,721 70
Total.	\$166,718 06
Estimated addition from Coos, Curry and Grant counties.	\$10,000.

The weather is just comfortably warm, with a prospect of being warmer.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The following decision of Judge Boise, in the case of W. L. Smith, whose vote was contested in Polk county, lets Mr. Laughlin out. He does not, we are informed, deny voting in Idaho:

"W. L. Smith. This voter, in the spring of 1864, went to Idaho Territory, to the mines; was then living at his father's house in Polk county; remained away until after the 4th of December last, and returned; voted in Idaho Territory for territorial and county officers. The question of domicile is not a question of law, but of fact. If a person leaves his residence with the intention of returning, and continues in that intention, and does nothing inconsistent with that intention, the law presumes that his place of residence is not changed by his absence for a temporary purpose; but his acts must be consistent with the retention of his residence at his former domicile; and the exercise of the elective franchise, or holding a political office in the new location, is inconsistent with the continuation of the former domicile. Mr. Justice McLean (in the case of Shelton vs. Tiffin et al. 5 Howard U. S. Reports, p. 185,) says on this subject: "On a change of domicile from one state to another, citizenship may depend upon the intention of the individual. But this intention may be shown more satisfactorily by acts than declarations. An exercise of the right of suffrage is conclusive on the subject." This high authority would seem to settle the question in this case, as Smith acknowledges that he did vote in Idaho. His vote will be rejected.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.—We have seen it stated in the papers that, after Gibbs and Hawkins got home to Portland from their pilgrimage, the latter, though a temperance lecturer, got so drunk that the former had to assist him through the streets of the city. We have a better thing than that on Gibbs' right bowler. If he will take the trouble to look, he will find in the "Senate Report on the Conduct of the War," for '63-4, where, in giving his testimony before the Senate Committee, Ben. Wade Chairman, Major General Harburt swore that Col. Hawkins—this same Gibbs-Hawkins—surrendered Union City, Tenn., to Gen. Forrest, "from sheer cowardice." By examining the testimony of sundry Captains who were under said Hawkins, Gibbs will discover that their opinion of his surrender of Union City is, that it was the most cowardly act on record—that the rebels told Hawkins that he was "damned coward," but had brave men." Gen. Harburt swears that two thousand reinforcements were within striking distance when Hawkins surrendered, and that he (Hawkins) knew it. Gov. Gibbs and the brave (?) Hawkins constituted a fit pair. They came up together, let them go down the same way.

SLANDER REFUTED.—Below we publish the action of Elder A. V. McCarty's Church in his case, as well as letters from ministers in California, all breathing the completest assurance that Elder McCarty sustained an unsullied reputation through out, and coexistent with the large circle in which he is known in that State. We insert Elder McCarty's vindication with the greater pleasure, because of the fact that it was in the columns of the Courier, and upon information deemed reliable, that publicity was first given to the rumor that he was arraigned upon the charges as stated.

His persecutor can now settle with his conscience, and atone to justice outraged and truth defiled. Mr. M. will continue the object of esteem in the opinions of all who know him, as he has heretofore been.

TO THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN OREGON: Pursuant to an act of the last annual meeting, held at Bethany, Marion County, Oregon—which act was to refer the case of Elder A. V. McCarty to the Luckimute Church for their investigation. Accordingly the Church met on Saturday, before the second Lord's day in July, 1866, and after prayer was offered by Brother Norton, Brother Z. Davis was called to the chair, and Bro. H. Linville was appointed Secretary; and after mature deliberation it was resolved that, "whereas, A. V. McCarty came to us well indorsed by the brethren of California, we have the most implicit confidence in him, and in those California brethren that indorse him."

For the benefit of all whom it may concern, we give below the testimony of the Santa Clara Church, in California:

SANTA ROSA, March 5, 1866.
"DEAR BROTHER MCCARTY: Your letters came duly to hand, and we jointly reply to yourself and the Elders of your congregation. We therefore state emphatically that there was no charge preferred against you, before the community or the Church of Santa Rosa; and as far as we know, you were in fellowship with the congregations throughout the State during your residence here.

**W. W. FERGUSON, } Elders.
BYRAM LEWES, }
We have also letters from several prominent Brethren in California—such as Elders T. Thompson, J. P. McCorkle, Tombs Peterson, and a host of others, that correspond with the Santa Rosa Elders.**

**Z. DAVIS, } Elders.
P. HALEY, }
H. LINVILLE, Secretary.**

P. S.—Since writing the above, we see a statement in several of the papers

of Oregon, that Elder A. V. McCarty had been arraigned and tried in Polk County for criminal intimacy with one or the "lamb" of his flock, we take this occasion to state that it is all false. He has never been tried, nor has he been accused of such a thing here.

**Z. DAVIS, } Elders.
P. HALEY, }
H. LINVILLE, Secretary.**

TRUE LOVE.—Yesterday evening a lady, generally noted for her beauty by the by-standers, went aboard the steamer and proceed to the stateroom on the upper saloon deck. Shortly afterwards a gentleman passing by was hastily drawn into her room and the door shut, when she drew a knife and attempted to stab the man, but succeeded only in seriously cutting his right arm, when he took hold of her and threw her on the bed, she at the same time making efforts to take her own life. The woman was taken care of by the people of the boat, and the wounded man went ashore to get his wounds dressed. Upon inquiry we learned that the party that got wounded seduced this fair woman in New York, and shortly afterwards, having occasion to come to Owyhee he started without her knowledge, and she, determined not to lose sight of him, followed. Upon her arrival at Owyhee her deceiver, anxious to get rid of her, came to this city, and she again followed, but not finding him had determined to return home, her heart full of hate for the man whom she once passionately loved. It was while in this frame of mind her destroyer passed the stateroom and the scene above described followed. The woman went off on the steamer, although insensible to passing events when she left.—Herald.

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Senate has passed a bill granting the right to all citizens to and explore unoccupied lands, and prescribing the manner in which they may obtain and retain such lands.

The House after debate, passed Bingham's resolution declaring Tennessee restored to its proper practice relations in the Union by 26 yeas to 12 noes.

The House rejected Stevens' resolution authorizing the presiding officers of both houses to convene Congress at any time during the recess, by yeas 43, and noes 75.

Mr. Stevens made a speech declaring his object to guard against improper action on the part of the President. He believed that Congress could delegate the right of convening both houses to the doorkeeper, if they choose to do so. His apprehension was that a coup d'etat would be the consequence, but he supposed it would not. He said Congress should now take measures to protect itself. Rousseau has forwarded his resignation as a member of Congress, to the Governor of Kentucky.

The President has nominated Henry Stanbury for Attorney General.

Pennsylvania Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee for Pennsylvania announce a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, including ex-Governors Porter, Bigler and Paeker, Chief Justice Woodward, Jeremiah S. Black, and Judges Ellis and Campbell.

The New York Delegation.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from New York city: Henry Hilton, John McCool, James Moring, Wm. B. McClay, W. Hunt, Lewis H. Says, Lewis Moirais, Wm. Keenan, James Brooks, Wm. P. Lee, Fernando Wood and S. P. Ingraham.

The Wisconsin Delegation.

The Democratic Central Committee of Wisconsin have appointed the following delegates at large to the Convention: W. L. Palmer, Gabriel D. Bouck, Milton Montgomery and L. B. Williams.

Confirmations—final Passage of the Tennessee Restoration Resolutions.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Washington special says that the Senate yesterday confirmed Henry Stanberry as Attorney General, but did not reach Mr. Randall, as Postmaster General, who will be confirmed.

The President has nominated John A. Dix Minister at the Hague, vice Sickles declined.

The House yesterday agreed to the Senate amendment to the Tennessee resolutions by a vote of 82 to 25, Messrs. Raymond and Jencks being the only Unionists voting in the negative.

Johnson and Seward in Confidence with Leading Democrats.

Within a year or two past Messrs. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thurlow Weed, Raymond, Doolittle, Montgomery Blair, and others, have held lengthy interviews with the President and Mr. Seward, the object being understood to be to keep Vallandigham, Wood & Co. out of the Philadelphia Convention, but the decision arrived at was that the call was general and nobody can be excluded who approves it. Vallandigham publishes a call in the Washington evening papers inviting the Ohio Democrats in town to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel for consultation.

Rev. Job Fenwick preaches this Monday Evening, at the Church, at 6 o'clock.