

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

WHAT DOES THE OREGONIAN MAN THINK OF THEM NOW?—The Oregonian has all the while held up Gens. Stoneman and Dix, as embodying all the elements of patriotism and loyalty. What will the editor do with the author of the famous sentiment, "He that hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Is he a traitor now? What of the great cavalry raider, Stoneman? He too, according to radical logic is a traitor. He and John A. Dix are both leading lights in the Philadelphia movement. Thus they go. How long till the stay-at-home patriots will have none left to whom to sing paeans besides Beast Butler Cotton Dealer Banks among all the generals who figured in their wars? Model Generals, those rads have left on whom to bestow their eulgies.

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We have made arrangements whereby we can take from new subscribers, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Potatoes, Barley, Onions, Beans, Bacon, Lard, Butter, &c. &c. at the highest market price. Who will be without the County paper when it can be had for almost anything the farmer raises:

Those storing wheat in the Lafayette Ware House, have only to bring us a receipt from Mr. Sampson for the amount of Three Dollars, to secure the COURIER for a year.

We hope to be able to double our subscription between this and the coming Christmas.

Will our agents and others interest themselves in behalf of the paper? Every resident of Yamhill and more especially business men and property holders, is interested in the success of a paper at Lafayette. A very small amount only from each contributed toward its support will insure the permanent success of the COURIER.

BOYAKIN STILL IN LAFAYETTE, BOYAKIN ASSAULTED WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON. COMMENCES AN ACTION AGAINST W. LAIR HILL AND E. WARREN FOR THE ASSAULT—HILL AND WARREN ARREST BOYAKIN ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY—BOYAKIN ARRESTED—A PRISONER—HE GIVES BAIL AND IS SET AT LIBERTY.

During one of his visits to McMinnville last week, it seems that Boyakin succeeded in getting a promise from a member of his Church, to meet him with a deputation at Lafayette the day following for the purpose of conferring together upon the unfortunate condition of things in relation to Boyakin and the Chandler family. Accordingly Mr. Warren came about dark on the day stipulated, accompanied by Wm. Lair Hill, a son-in-law of Mr. Chandler, when the parties repaired to a room in the second story of the Hotel for the interview. Mr. Hill assuming an attitude of decided belligerency, brandishing a pistol menacingly, and Mr. Boyakin being wholly unarmed, upon the motion of the latter, the interview was brought to a period. When the parties all started downstairs, Mr. Warren in the van and Boyakin next, carrying the candle, when just as he passed out of the room he was struck by Hill on the forehead just above the right eye with a pistol. The parties all came down stairs together, and Messrs. Hill and Warren mounted their horses and immediately left town.

On the second day following, Hill and Warren were arraigned at the instance of Boyakin before Judge Allen, to answer to the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon; Steward & Mulbert for complainant, and Bradshaw and Hill for defense. Mr. Warren pled not guilty, while Hill on condition, it seems, of the suppression of the conversation, or topic of conversation, leading to, and attending the assault pled guilty, and manifested a willingness to abide the consequences.

After hearing the testimony and argument of counsel on either side, the court acquitted Warren and FINED HILL TWENTY DOLLARS and cost. This seemingly extraordinary decision provoked universal astonishment and remark, not to say chagrin, in the village.

Immediately on the close of this trial, a warrant was sued out against Boyakin, charging him with perjury. He was arrested by Deputy Bunn, and admitted to bail by him in the sum of two hundred dollars, for which he readily procured endorser, and was set at liberty.

His case came up on yesterday (Monday) before Justice Allen, when, no evidence being adduced tending to fix guilt upon him, he was acquitted.

Hon. G. H. Steward, with at best a poor prospect pecuniary reward for his services in this case, made a determined, vigorous and able defense of the prisoner.

WEST CHEHALEM, Aug. 7th '66. EDITOR COURIER:—

Believing that a few items from this "Copperhead strong hold," might not be uninteresting to the readers of your paper, I have concluded to write you. The farmers hereabouts are busy engaged in gathering their grain. Owing to the coolness of the weather, grain ripens slow. Laborers are plenty at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Grain looks well generally—it is thought the yield this year will far surpass that of any previous year.

Political matters are not very extensively discussed now; the Radicals are mute—they are not satisfied with the result of the election; the thoughts of being beaten by such an overwhelming majority is not very consoling to their scorched feelings. They thought the Democracy might carry the precinct, possibly by three majorities. The fact that they had the Judges and clerks, caused them to believe they could carry the day; hence they resorted to the most vile, low, diabolical dishonesty in their power; but alas! that would not avail them sufficiently—the principles of our fathers, the principles of '76 the only principle on which this government can be successfully governed, did triumph. Truth crashed to earth will rise again.

I said the Judges resorted to dishonest means to carry the election; let me see; two years ago, one of these same men was sitting, and an Irishman presented himself as a voter on the grounds that he had served five years as a soldier, he was rejected on the ground that such service did not make him a voter (remember this Irishman was a Democrat.) This year an Irishman presented himself for the same reason; he was allowed to vote; why? Simply because he was a Radical. O! consistency; what a jewel thou art. Some of the Rumps talk of selling out and leaving this valley—we can get along without them. M. R.

HOW THEY RESPECT THE SOLDIERS—A Radical paper in Penn. referring to the action of a soldier's convention in Ohio, characterises the proceedings as having been "cut and dried" in advance by designing parties, when nothing remained to be done on the assembling of the Convention but to adopt them by the ignorant rabble composing the convention in the character of soldiers. The Soldiers support Johnson, and this is the reason they are insulted by the disunionists all over the country. We apprehend the "ignorant rabble" in the character of soldiers in the State of Ohio the coming fall, will remember their good friends (?). The radicals by electing them, one and all, to stay at home. The soldiers will soon find out who are their true friends. It has always been patent enough to us that the love of the radicals for the soldiers was akin to that of the wolf for the lamb. It is not enough that the soldier has endured the hardships of the camp and the march and the dangers of the field during the four years of a war championed by this party, but to escape their maledictions and reproaches, he must think and vote as they dictate. What hypocrites! They richly deserve the execration of all men who have the slightest regard for consistency.

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.]

Philadelphia Convention. New York, Aug. 13.—A Philadelphia special says that Col. Vallandigham has been entered as a member of the Convention, and there are indications of trouble being caused by his taking a seat.

Edward Pierpont telegraphs to the Evening Post that he declines to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Although the National Convention will assemble on Tuesday the 14th, it will probably adjourn over until the following day after a short session, as the wigwam will not be entirely completed until then. When the wigwam is completed it will be the largest structure ever erected in the United States for political purposes. Seats have been provided for 150 journalists in front of the speaker's stand.

The National Union State Central Committee of this State have agreed upon a full list of delegates, including Edgar Cowan, William E. Johnson, J. R. Plungin and W. H. Tracy, who are delegates at large.

The delegates are already arriving, and it is believed that at least three thousand will be present from all sections of the country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—In order to promote harmony in the proceedings of the Convention, Fernando Wood has been understood to appear as a delegate.

The man which has been failing has materially interrupted the completing of the wigwam, and it will not be ready tomorrow. It is understood that the temporary organization will be had at the National Guards Hall, corner of Sixth and Race streets. About noon, at a consultation of Chairmen of State delegations, today, with the executive committee, it was agreed that the organization of the Convention should comprise two gentlemen from each delegation as vice Presidents, and the same number of each committee on Resolutions, Credentials, etc. Among the Chairmen selected by the various delegations are J. Tilden, of New York; J. S. Abbott, of Mississippi; T. E. Conway, Maryland; G. L. Orr, of South Carolina; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; P. A. Morse, of Louisiana; Barton Abel, of Missouri; W. S. Rosenberick, of Ohio; O. H. Browning, of Illinois; C. O. Loomis, of Michigan; Gov. Porter, and Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania.

Vallandigham declines positively to withdraw from the Convention.

Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, has written a letter declining to serve as a delegate.

Among the arrivals to-night was Dean Richmond.

It is generally believed that the business of the Convention will be confined to an enunciation of principles without reference to any political party now existing.

It is supposed that Senator Hendrix of Indiana, will be the temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Wintrop of Massachusetts, and General Dix are spoken of in connection with the permanent Presidency.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Philadelphia special dispatches in the morning papers say, the attendance at the Convention will be very full and the proceedings harmonious, although Vallandigham gives trouble by his obstinacy.

Vallandigham was called a Black Republican emissary at the Girard House on Sunday evening, and he knocked the man down.

Fernando Wood publishes a letter declining to be a delegate, and Henry Clay Dean also withdraws.

The Kentucky delegation unanimously resolved to support Vallandigham, and to leave the Convention if he is excluded.

There will be nothing of importance done before Wednesday, the wigwam not being finished.

Ashton will probably be President. Dean Richmond and Thurlow Weed are actively engaged managing the preliminaries. The former agrees that the Democracy shall not meddle with the spoils.

Speech of Gov. Orr of South Carolina.

Philadelphia, August 14.—A large meeting was held at the National Guards Hall on Monday evening. Speeches were made by Montgomery Blair and Gov. Orr. The Governor said it had been ten long years since he had the pleasure of addressing a Pennsylvania audience in Independence Square; and since that time the North and South had been separated by a wide gulf, but that gulf was now closed, and he, for one, wished to thoroughly obliterate all traces of it. Governor Orr said that he would not now refer to the last four years of war but merely intended to call up one or two incidents connected with it, of which he wanted to speak. He and his audience had been brought up in widely different political schools. He had been taught that the States were supreme, and that the General Government was supreme. His section had demanded its privileges. The North had denied them. The South claimed the right of secession. The North denied the existence of any such right. The South seceded and with the North appealed to arms and finally both sections threw down the gauntlet to settle their dispute upon the field of battle. The fight was long and desperate and bloody but it ended in the defeat of

the south, which appealed to arms—the last and highest earthly resort—and the decision had been against them, a decision he would say, far more complete and final than any which could come from judicial tribunal. The question of the right of secession had been settled completely and forever, and the results of the war had decided that the general government was supreme. In this decision the Southern people, and he among them, acquiesced in all sincerity, and he came here on this opportunity to say it to a Northern audience, to declare that the South had renounced the right of secession, and accept in good faith its allegiance to the general government. They claimed to be once more citizens under that government, and as such sincerely wished for the welfare of their common country. The Union of all the States, its reputation abroad and its prosperity at home. As to the people of the North, this is our country, said Mr. Orr, as well as yours; we are again fellow-citizens, again brothers, and I participate in rebellion, came here to-night to say that I renounce the right of secession, the right of appeal to arms, and acknowledge the supremacy over me of the government of this Union; and the south, now that it was once more a part of our common country, had an interest in the national debt, that debt was created by war, but it was created by this country as well as by the country of those whom he addressed. He was a citizen of the Union, had an interest in that payment equal to that of other citizens, and he could say in behalf of the southern people that on their part there was no intention to repudiate. They recognized it in all its force, nothing was further from their interest than to repudiate the debt of the common country. One other point to which he would refer was that the South had already been impoverished by war. Its banks, its money and its resources were all gone. Its people were without means of restoring the prosperity of their section, and without credit, but one road was open to them, that was to conciliate northern capitalists and promote peace by a sincere loyalty to the General Government, and a cordial support of the Union. Their interests equally with their wishes tended in that direction without Union. They hope for no restoration of their prosperity, and therefore, additional and strong reasons was added to many others why they should be believed when they proposed to support the General Government. Notwithstanding, the Southern people had elected their best men, their loyal men, for representation in Congress, they had been for eight long months been knocking at the door, and had been refused admittance. Mr. Orr asked if this was just. Cries of no, no. He continued, these representations are denied admittance, although there lies at the very foundation of the Government the great principle for which our fathers fought, that there should be no taxation without representation. The South is a part of the country and it should have its just share in Congress, yet their representatives had been for eight long months knocking at the door of Congress, and by the ruling of that power have been refused admittance. He asked that privilege for none but loyal men, but contented that loyal men should have it. These representatives, said he, did not go to Washington to employ any Trojan horse stratagem, nor do they profess loyalty merely to obtain admittance, so that afterward they can throw off the mask and endeavor to imperil or overthrow the Government. They do not ask admittance merely to create disturbance. They come and knock and ask it in order, in all sincerity, to aid in legislation for their common country; to enjoy that right the Constitution grants them, to help to make laws for a Union they love equally with the people of the North.

San Francisco Dispatch. The man named Murphy, who was found with his wife by the Health Inspector Clarke last Friday sinking from excessive debauchery, died this morning in the Home for Inebriates from delirium tremens. The equally unfortunate wife of this misguided man died in the city and county hospital of congestion of the liver, brought on by continued and violent drinking, within half an hour of her husband's decease.

MR. CHARLES DOLSON, Agent for the "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion" is now in this county soliciting subscribers for the work. He is now at McMinnville where he will remain a few days, and where parties can see a specimen copy of the work. Of all the histories of the war we have examined, this one ranks first in our estimation. It is a complete history, Dictionary and Cyclopaedia of the events of the war, alphabetically arranged and indexed in such a manner as to enable the reader to turn readily to the account of any given battle, skirmish or other incident of importance during the entire rebellion. The book is in a measure impartial in its bearings.

The Red Bluff Independent says: "Owing to the late excessive heat, much of the fruit crop in the lower part of the county is blighted as badly as if the trees had been set on fire."

The new court house at Portland is now completed and occupied by the county officers it is a magnificent structure.

THE COMING SLAUGHTER.—Private advices from Washington state that with the adjournment of Congress the work of deception will commence. Not a man is to be left in office who refuses to support the Government or in any manner opposes the restoration of the Union. President Johnson has as little sympathy for traitors in office as he has for treason in arms, and now that the latter has been put down by the strong arm of power he feels it a duty to scourge the traitors from the place they disgrace. In this Territory, with occasional exceptions, the Government officials are in open and avowed sympathy with the disunion faction that rules Congress.

This fact is well understood at Washington, and in accordance with the programme laid down the heads of very many of our territorial magistrates will soon be rolling in the dust. The President believes that no man who eats the bread and butter of the Government should be permitted to revile it, and acting on this principle he proposes to remove all those who fail to yield the Government an earnest and cordial support. This is a test to which no patriotic citizen can object, and we trust to see it resolutely applied. In civil as well as in military affairs discipline and subordination is necessary and cannot be too rigidly enforced.

In the military arm of the Government the penalty affixed to mutiny is death. In civil affairs disaffection and insubordination is punished by removal from office. Without some such check as this it is doubtful whether civil government could be maintained. Interested parties, as a matter of course, will object to the application of the principle, but it is a sufficient answer to say, that no government on earth—be it king, kaiser or republic—continues its enemies in office. President Lincoln, on his accession to power, found the Government offices filled by his personal and political enemies who were constantly thwarting his measures. Without hesitation, he met the difficulty and ejected the malcontents from office. The whole country looked on and applauded the net. President Johnson has a similar duty to perform, and he may rely upon it the people will sustain him in removing disunionists and obstructionists from office. Let the political gullotine be set in motion, and as the heads of the enemies of the Government begin to drop patriots will rejoice and traitors despair.—W. W. Statesman.

REMARKABLE CHARACTER.—The Napa Reporter gives an account of a man who was crazed by spiritualism, and imagined that the spirits required him to make pilgrimages through the tules, almost naked, for a month. After wandering four days he came to his senses, and gave it up. The hump again attacked him, and the spirits informed him that he would abstain from food for fifty-five days, he could perform miracles. For fifty-five days he refused to touch food, at the end of which time death rescued him from fanaticism. His shepherd, a native of New England and aged forty-seven years, he conversed sensibly upon all subjects except spiritualism.

Taking a fair, square, unprejudiced view of the situation as it is now presented, about the most difficult question to decide is, whether the abolition party belongs to the negro, or whether the negro belongs to the abolition party. Which is it?

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—We have news to the 16 of the Convention. The Convention was characterized by harmony and moderation, a series of resolutions passed unanimously, and in address published to the people of the United States. Throughout it was a success, and sounds the knell of the disunion republican party for ever. Never was such disinterested patriotism evinced by mortals as was that of the delegates from the South.

We will publish in our next a full report.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A large brick boarding and lodging house fell with a terrible crash on the morning of the 17, killing and wounding a great number of persons.

CHANGED HANDS.—Mr. J. T. Humber has sold his Hotel, and the new proprietors will soon take possession. Messrs. Osborne & Rathburn were the purchasers. The price paid we understand, was \$1600.00. This is a good stand, and we hope the new proprietors will do well.

THROUGH a mistake of the P. M. at this place the package of last week's COURIER for McMinnville were sent to N. Fork.

COURIER

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