

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1866

LAFAYETTE TITLES.—If one thing works more against the advancement of a town than another, it is what has been termed in Lafayette precarious titles. The titles to lots in this place are all safe enough, but to get people who are not posted on the vicissitudes of the place to believe it or see it as it is, is the rub. In the first place, the site on which the town stands was claimed under the old Donation Act, by one Joel Perkins, and by him donated to the County in consideration of the County Seat being located here. The County, then, not having received a patent for the site, issued its bonds for deeds to all lots sold; and it appears that most, if not all, the lots originally laid off by authority of the County, were many years since sold, and bonds issued for deeds to the same on the original conditions. In this way the matter was suffered to glide along until many parties became interested in the place, who were not, and it proved to be hard to make them sufficiently cognizant of the true condition of things for them to invest readily in property of the town, which fact has for some time very materially retarded the progress of the place. We shall refer to this subject again.

DISTRICT COURT.—In this court which terminated its session during last week, there was but little business of importance transacted. Quite a number of cases were continued, while the one of the most importance to be tried at this term—the Simons-Raleigh case, was moved to Polk county on change of venue.

NEVADA recently went mongrel by a "scratch." It is supposed that, had the election been two weeks later, the Democrats would have carried the State, by at least a thousand majority. Dirty Nye goes to the Senate again, of course.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—The P. T. Company's Steamers have commenced making trips to our city, the present season, and the indications point to no further lack of the requisite water in the Yamhill to float them up to this point for many months to come—say nine at least.

Capt. Miller, "Tom" and the old engineer are still running the steamer *Union*—the people hereabout are pleased with that.

Source of Nitrogen.

But what is the source of nitrogen in turf? The general opinion is that carburated hydrogen gas is formed, of which the hydrogen unites itself with the nitrogen of the air so as to form ammonia. This, however, is contradicted by the nitrogen not being present in the turf itself in the form of ammonia, which is only formed by the dry distillation of animal substances. This shows that the nitrogen in the turf must be in the same condition as it is in animal substances, as for instance in horn, bones, albumen and meat. In fact, it can be proved that the nitrogen of the turf really originates from animal bodies which live or have lived therein, and of such traces are to be found in the turf. The classes of infusoria, polypes, worms, mollusca, crustacea, and insects are best represented, which through their bulky development produce the nitrogen in turf-pits and in turf itself.

Turf manure does not act as quickly as stable manure, because it decomposes more slowly, but it thereby becomes more efficacious.

Liebig affirms that turf can only be considered as a manure for plants if phosphate of lime be mixed up with it. But as turf contains in itself a sufficient quantity of this substance, I need hardly say that Liebig's opinion cannot be upheld in practice. My experiments in adding bone-dust to the turf have not given any better results than by using turf alone.

Manuring with humus in general, and manuring with turf and decayed vegetable substances in particular, show irrefutably that the food of plants forms a simple substance, which is represented in the grasses of humus—carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen—and that the plant does not need to

procure the carbon and nitrogen from different sources, and to compose only the food out of the elementary substances.—Prof. Schulzstein.

His Pedigree.

Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography gives the following account of one of the Butler family. With such an ancestor, says the Santa Clara Argus, it is no wonder that the hero of Great Bethel is a beast.—Blood will tell.

Butler, John.—The atrocities committed by this miscreant during the revolutionary war, almost exceed belief. He was a native of Connecticut, but removed to the Valley of Wyoming, where in 1778, at the head of 1,500 men, of whom 300 were Indians, he attacked the towns and villages of that romantic region, and indiscriminately massacred those who submitted as well as those who fought, women and children as well as men. To the question, "what terms would be granted?" he replied: "The hatchet!" People of both sexes and every age were indiscriminately shut up in houses, which were then set on fire; some were held down in the flames by pitchforks, and in one instance, at least, a poor wretch had his body stuck full of pine-knot splinters and then burned.

The father of the famous Ben. Butler was taken on the coast of Africa engaged in the slave trade, tried for piracy, convicted and hanged. His only brother, Andrew J. Butler, was a negro trader on the Mississippi, from whence he emigrated to San Francisco where he opened a gambling saloon, which he conducted until the war broke out, when he joined his brother Ben. in New Orleans and accumulated a large fortune. Ben. has thus far cheated the galleys of its just due to become the leader of the Radical party.—Those best acquainted with the character of that branch of the Butler family do not hesitate to award to Ben the crowning infamy. "Blood will tell!"—*Herald.*

SUPERSTITION.—A surprising instance of superstition and ingratitude is recorded in the New York papers. A boy bathing near one of the wharves seemed about to drown, when he was rescued by a noble Newfoundland dog. In dragging the boy from the water by the hair, the teeth of the animal inflicted some scratches on the child's head. The parents of the child immediately applied for and procured an order to have the dog killed, on the ground that should the dog at any subsequent time go mad, the boy would be injuriously affected.

Who can help feeling that a public benefactor was thus destroyed? Here were the parents of the child, the owner of the dog, and the magistrate who issued the order. The charge of wrongdoing rests upon them all. Such ignorance and superstition are dangerous to the community, and may be turned against human life, as well as that of animal life which, in this case, was more useful than that of the lord of creation. The young hopeful who was rescued, if reared by those parents, will be poorly qualified to be a blessing to mankind. "Ho, Cato! poor fellow! we owe you a life." A life we can not restore. The death-cry was only another note in that mournful chorus which the "creature" makes in all parts of the sin-cursed earth.

"For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope."

Is it not the duty of the benevolent to seek out that rescued boy, to strive to counteract the evil training to which he will be subjected, and to cause that the ignorance, sottish superstition, and ingratitude of his guardians shall not be perpetuated in that line?—*Episcopalian.*

In the great Fox's frolicsome days, a tradesman, who held his bill for two hundred pounds, called for payment. Fox said he could not pay him.

"How can that be?" said the creditor; "you have now lying before you bank notes to a large amount."

"These," replied Fox, "are for paying debts of honor."

The tradesman immediately threw the bill into the fire. "Now, sir," said he, "mine is a debt of honor which I can't oblige you to pay."

Fox immediately settled.

Information has been received at Muscatine, Iowa, that ex-Mayor Funk, of that city, while traveling abroad, has been seized by the Austrian authorities and placed in the ranks of the army.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE DEVIL.

BY AN EGYPTIAN PREACHER.

OLD MOTHER EVE DEMOLISHES HIM.

"Then supper was ready and they went thro' between the two houses and by the door whar the quilts was, into the cook-room. Hur was a loom with a piece in it and a long table kivered with wittels, and all the young uns standin round, and thar was their oldest gal, about 17, who'd been a 'cookin,' and who stood ready ter pour the coffee out o' the teakettle—kase coffee-pots werent made then. The devil hadn't seed'er afore, and she was the postiest gal ever on this yarth, and her pap and mam thought a heap on'er, and when the devil seed'er he gin a wery pertle bow. Her mam who was on the watch seed then by his eyes who he was, fur he let it out, and she fired up on a sudden. They was just a sitten down when Eve slipped back the cheer the devil was gwint ter set in and he fell over in a bad shap. Then she tuck the paddle out o' the big mush kettle over the fire and elost by, and gin him eight or ten licks, a sayin, she knowed who he was; he'd told a big lie about them apples and got'em turned off their plantation, and now that they'd got' nother gwien after a power o' hard work, and a hepp' bad luck, he'd come round ter cut up some more of his dices and ter git'em turned off again. She knowed him. This time he was gwien ter git round her oldest gal. O yes, she'd larn him.

"Ye see the devil was tuck by surprise, and when he tried ter get up she slapped him in the face, which settler him a little; then she dipped the paddle in the hot mush, and laid on his cheek, some got in his hair, and it hurt him so bad that he crawled under the loom back of the treadles, where she couldn't reach him. Then the devil ax'd Adam if he 'lowed his old woman ter treat strangers that way. Adam said as it was a quarrel twixt'em he wouldn't meddle, and he reckoned she'd take care o' herself.

"Then she tuck the pokin' stick from the corner and went at him again. It was made o' dogwood, and was heavy, and, in course, burnt on the end, and bein' long-nuff ter reach him, she punched his ribs and head like he was a snake. All the while she kept givin' him her nined, and he got an awful tongue-lashin'.

"The devil couldn't stand it no longer. He made a dive out o' the loom, when she gin him a mighty big pound across his back which made him scrouch and crawl under the table, when he got up on t'other side. Thar, as soon as he could stretch him self, he turned into his own shape, his horns stuck up, and he spit fire. He run inter the porch and givin' a spring lauded in the lane, we yelled the awfulest ye ever hearn, and the wind began ter blow. But in less nor two minutes it was over, and when they went inter the porch all they seed was a black cloud over the tree-tops which was a swithechin' in the wind."

N. C. M.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.—Gen. Harris, Gen. Shelby, Gen. Price, and all those American soldiers who were living on the lands given to them by Maximilian, have been compelled to abandon their farms, and take shelter in Cordova. Gen. Shelby is running a wagon train from Paso del Macha to the City of Mexico. The undertaking affords him, it is said, a good living. Gen. Hindman is in Cordova practicing law. Ex-Congressman (Judge) Oldham of Texas, is engaged in writing a history of the war, together with taking photographs as a means of support. He is doing a thriving business, as his camera is his own invention, and the first of the kind ever operated. Its peculiarity is that it enables him to give the Mexicans a very pale picture, which is said to suit them exactly, as they have a desire to appear as white as possible.—*Examiner.*

A Western paper strikes the names of two subscribers from its list because they were hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

It will consist of a circular platform base fiftytwo feet high. Upon this will be placed a similar platform, but a little smaller, which will be surmounted with a sepulchre twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet in thickness. It will contain a chamber ten feet square. In this chamber will be placed the sarcophagus, containing the remains of the great statesman. The sarcophagus will be visible through a bronze door six and a half feet high and three feet wide. The sepulchre will be ornamented with projecting pedestals from the corners. Surrounding the sepulchre will be a pedestal twenty-one feet in height, having a base fifteen feet square. On this will be erected a column forty three feet in length six feet square at the base and three and a half feet square at the top. This column will be terminated by a cap six feet high, which forms the base for the colossal statue of Douglas. Surrounding the sepulchre will be placed four seated symbolic figures, life size sculptured in light marble. One of these figures will represent Illinois holding in her a medallion likeness of Douglas. By her side will be a sheaf of wheat and the Star of arms. The remaining figures will represent America with a shield, History reclining on a tablet, and the Fame with the symbolic wreath and trumpet. Over the entrance will stand an eagle, and the base of the pedestal above are four base reliefs, representing the history and progress of the West. These represent Indians and hunting scenes, pioneers building log cabins, plowing and felling trees; commerce is represented by a locomotive, a railroad and a telegraph. Still another device represents education, a group of children, the State Capital building, a church in the distance, &c. The statue will represent the great patriot and statesman as standing by the constitution on one side and the Union on the other, which is represented by the Roman fasces.

The section of the monument is about half completed, and the tomb nearly finished. At each corner of Douglas' grave will be erected a pillar about thirty feet high. These will be joined by four arches, which will be draped and decorated with flowers. Around the bases of the grave flags will be arranged. In front of the grave will be placed Volk's marble bust of Douglas, together with a model of the monument.

From Washington.

A Washington dispatch says the Mississippi committee did not obtain an interview with the President yesterday. There is quite a large number of Southern men in Washington, including General Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith.

There seems to be a general belief among them that the President will shortly issue a universal amnesty proclamation, including Jeff Davis.

The Post says that Gen. Grant has revoked the orders, numbers 3 and 44, which he issued for the purpose of protection to the Union people at the South, by military power.

The Rebel Gen. Beauregard, now in Europe is seriously considering the acceptance of the title of Prince from the Roumanians of Molda Wallachia. He is to have command of the military forces; to rank next to the Hospodar; receive \$200,000 in cash and a large salary, and also provide snug berths for as many of his military friends as he chooses.

PROF. CARY'S SCHOOL.

SECOND TERM.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing that he is prepared and provided with increased facilities for conducting a

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Parents desiring their smaller children correctly instructed will find it to their advantage to give my school a trial. M. R. CARY, Lafayette, November 12th, 1866. 3m.

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D. M. FIELD, Proprietor, Lafayette, Aug. 26, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for Yamhill County, Oregon, and to me directed, in favor of Warner and E. Breyman, and against S. M. Gilmore, and for want of personal property to satisfy the same, I have levied upon and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on

December 8, 1866.

at the Court House door in Lafayette, in the County and state aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of S. M. Gilmore and wife, in and to, the following described real estate, to wit: Situated in Yamhill County, Oregon, and being the south half of the Donation Land Claim of S. M. Gilmore and wife, Claim No. 1844, and being in Sections 25-6, T. 5 S. R. 4 W., containing 320 acres, more or less; together with all the appurtenances. Sold to satisfy the above execution, costs and accruing costs.

The above real estate will be sold subject to a mortgage held by John Kirkwood against the same.

L. L. WHITCOMB, Sheriff, Lafayette, Nov. 7, 1866. 13 43 4w

A. F. and A. M.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 3,

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Brethren of the order, in good standing are invited to attend. T. V. B. EMBREE, W. M.

Geo H. Steward Sec'y.