

THE COURIER:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867

VOLUME 2.—With this issue we enter upon the second year of the existence of the COURIER.

Chronic Malcontents.

There is, in all countries, a class of mortals who are never satisfied with their present condition—who complain, first of one imaginary disadvantage and then another, of the section of country which is, for the time being so unfortunate as to number them among its inhabitants. It would seem to be the special province of some to complain of the weather; it is either too cold or too hot, too wet or too dry for them; and, indeed, it would not be difficult to prove by them any given locality was too cold, too hot, too wet and too dry. Then the business of a community affords a prolific theme for these chronic grumblers.—They are eternally carping of the great difficulty attending "getting anything to do." They do not seem to remember that it is the privilege of every one, if he has not business, to *make* business, and that he who has "nothing to do," is generally troubled with the malady known as "will do nothing."

Oregon, during the winter months especially, is generally blest with an over proportion of these exorcences on the "body social" known as malcontents.—This State not being an exception to other States, it will rain here occasionally, and muddy roads, as well here as elsewhere, is the consequence; but we much doubt whether Mr. Grumbler or any other man, can prove to the contrary but that there is less mud in Oregon than there is in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or Missouri, during what is termed the "muddy season" in either of the States named: and we are sure, that all will agree that the roads dry out and become "good" in Oregon in a much shorter period after the rain has ceased to fall, than in either of the States enumerated above. One occasionally strikes a customer who is going "back to the States" because Oregon is "not a good farming country." They are up and on the move from Oregon, where they can raise from twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and where a "crop failure" has not occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, back to Iowa or Missouri where eight bushels is an average crop, and where they calculate upon one failure, from some one of the numerous causes of failure in those countries, at least every four years.

By a system of persistent grumbling and fault-finding these professional malcontents, with elongated phizzes, make the aspect gloomy about them, while there is no conceivable good to be accomplished either for themselves or others by such a course.

"BY REQUEST."—To what desperate shifts are the Mongrels compelled to resort to make it appear that Gen. Grant thinks not the best of the President and his policy. The General figured conspicuously at the late banquet given by the President, yet the Mongrel telegraph must needs inform the world that *he was present by request!* Who, we ask, was not present by "request?" It would be just like a New Englander to intrude himself upon the assemblage; but Gen. Grant, having been schooled in Democratic etiquette, is not supposed to be competent to do such things. Does any one suppose that if the General had not been friendly toward the President he would have responded with his presence to the "request" on the occasion under consideration? We presume it is generally known that during last winter Beas Butler gave an entertainment in Washington at which Gen. Grant was "requested" to appear, when the General answered thus laconically. "I want nothing to do with Butler nor his party."

APACE WITH TIME.—Linn county now has 1867 legal voters. The "peeps" out there will be disappointed if this time next year finds them with only 1868 voters.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all"—and a farmer, drawing forth, reluctantly, a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all."

HISTORY, PROGRESS, ETC., ETC., OF YAMHILL COUNTY.—We are engaged in collecting facts with a view to the preparation of a sketch embracing a description of the soil, climate, productions, improvements, resources, progress, natural advantages, habits of the people, etc., etc., of Yamhill county; as also a narrative treating of the early settlement, by whom, the obstacles encountered and overcome—how the same was done; the Indians, the early commerce of the county and complete political history from the election of the first sheriff embracing every officer elected or appointed down to January 1st, 1867. The closing chapter will be devoted to the exposition of the statistics of the county up to date, showing the approximate number of the population, number of acres of land in cultivation, aggregate number of bushels of wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, grown in the year 1866.

We shall probably be able to complete the publication of such history in fifteen numbers of the Courier. A large number of the old settlers of the county as well as the County Records will be consulted for data in the preparation of the forthcoming history.

WHAT will the *Sentinel* say of its candidate for President—Gen. Grant? The incorrigible old Copperhead has betaken himself to the awful business of entertaining and feasting ex-rebel Generals.—Gen. Dick Taylor, the same who whaled Gen. Banks along the Red River until he was sorry for him and then conferred the appointment upon him of his "prompt and efficient Commissary General," was lately the distinguished guest of Grant at his mansion in Washington. Verily, great men sometimes have strange ideas of the fitness of things.

Negro Suffrage.

However it may have heretofore been protested, evaded, and positively denied, negro suffrage is now an accepted dogma of the Radical party. It has been forced upon the District of Columbia and all the Territories of the United States; without regard to the wishes of the white citizens, and it is now the settled policy of the majority in Congress to admit no more States to representation which do not establish negro suffrage. Let us see what effect this would have upon the Southern States: By the census of 1860 it appears that the proportionate population of whites and blacks is as follows:

Louisiana—whites 376,276, blacks 331,726. There are forty-eight counties in the State, in thirty-two of which the blacks have a majority.
Arkansas—whites 324,335, blacks 111,113. There are fifty-five counties in the State, in eight of which the blacks have a majority.
Florida—whites 78,679; blacks 61,745. She has thirty-six counties, in seven of which the blacks are in the majority.
South Carolina—whites 801,502; blacks 402,406. She has thirty counties, in twenty of which the blacks are in the majority.
Mississippi—whites 353,809; blacks 435,611. She has sixty counties, in twenty of which the blacks are in the majority.
Alabama—whites 526,271; blacks 437,770. She has fifty-two counties, in twenty of which the blacks have a majority.

The disfranchisement of a portion of the whites would give the blacks a larger proportionate vote. With a very small portion of the whites the negro vote would rule the entire South—elect the State officers, members of the Legislatures and members of Congress. "No one pretends that the negroes are themselves capable of voting intelligently or independently, and they are much more likely to fall under evil than under good influences in the exercise of a right the benefits of which they are incapable of appreciating. The most unprincipled demagogues would be much more likely to control their suffrages, by promises of privileges and immunities of demoralizing tendencies, than would any honest well-wisher of their race."

The argument that ignorant whites are allowed to vote, is no answer to this objection. Among people of the same race the inability of ignorance is but a temporary evil, speedily cured by social intercourse and amalgamation. The disability of race is perpetual; amalgamation with the whites unnatural and impossible; negroes remain negroes through all ages; hybrids may be produced in the second and third remove from the original stock—rarely beyond that. Mulattoes are most rare where the two races are most equally divided in numbers; quadroons yet more uncommon, and octoroons—one-eighth negro—are not one in a thousand of the mixed breed, and further reduction of the negro blood has never been recorded in a single instance. The distinction of races have thus been defined by natural bounds which can never be overcome by social laws. There is no example in the history of the world of two races of such marked physical and moral dissimi-

larity occupying the same government of the same territory on equal terms without an irrepressible conflict between them, and general demoralization to both. The doctrine of Jamaica, Hayti, Mexico, and all the Central American States, formerly the richest and most prosperous portions of the western hemisphere, attest the correctness of this doctrine. If the negroes have the capacity and the inherent right of self-government, we would not deprive them of it; but give them an independent nationality and then let those who choose to remain with the whites do so, not as citizens and electors, but entitled to all the rights of aliens, minors, or wards. A mongrel government is offensive to the laws of nature and the well-being of society.—Oregon Herald.

THAT "TRAGEDY" AGAIN.

Desiring, as we did, to allay feeling and aid in harmonizing matters we last week treated a matter with levity, which in itself was of proportions vastly more damaging than a reading of our remarks would lead any to suppose. We refer to the discovery, by the wife of one of our citizens, of a female about the premises of the aforesaid citizen, under circumstances which, if considered independently of any other circumstances was sufficient to insinuate the conviction at least, that all was not right at home. We are sorry that our remarks were tortured into a complete vindication of the citizen aforesaid, by him, and that, by the same authority construed to fix the criminality of the whole alleged transaction upon the one, of all others concerned—the wife aforesaid, we had not the least reason or intention to regard in such a light.

For the benefit of any who may entertain the remotest desire for such a construction to obtain touching our remarks of last week, we have only to say, that the man though debauchee he may be, though he would betray the marriage covenant with the impunity of a Siwash, though his heart had wandered from home and the once cherished ones there, and been committed to the keeping of an alien to his household, who would suffer the impression to go forth without rebuke that his wife had LIED—much less strive to create such an impression—is not worthy the countenance of any decent man, woman or child on God's green earth. What! Create or encourage the impression that one's wife had LIED! Never! Though she be a very virago, manhood dictates, religion enjoins and morality requires that, while she may be called wife, she be protected against such imputation. Against the conduct of the wife—party to this infroglio, we know of nothing being alleged, while it is obvious enough that she thinks she has good reason to suspect the constancy of the other.

We certainly had not intended to have adverted to this matter again—had hoped that, by common consent, the same would have ceased to be a theme of serious concern—that the guilty parties, if any there were, during their hours of solitude, might have been sufficiently rebuked by that "still small voice" that seldom indeed suffers the wanton offender to escape the punishment due for crimes committed. But what we had already said with the best of intentions having been construed into an exculpation of the parties upon whom alone guilt must have rested, we feel called upon, in justice to truth, to innocence and to the common weal of society to say this much.

ARRIVED AT LAST.—The steamer reached this city yesterday for the first time for over a week. The high stage of the water was the cause of the delay—it being difficult to weather Rock Island when the Willamette is considerably swollen.

OWING to the nonarrival of the boats for the week past, we are without our usual batch of eastern news.

FREIGHT CAR OVERBOARD.—Yesterday eve, while letting down the car freighted with lard and eggs, at Mr. Sampson's warehouse, the brake gave way when the car, unimpeded, sailed headlong into the river. The lard was saved, but we presume the eggs were badly mashed up.

A SPLENDID APPOINTMENT.—Al Zeiber, now of Portland, and who formerly resided in Yamhill county and represented the same in the Legislature in '58, has received the appointment of U. S. Marshal for Oregon.

DROWNED.—A woman and child were drowned in the river near Corvallis lately by the capsizing of a boat in which they with others were attempting to cross.

THE daily coaches have been stopped from making regular trips beyond Corvallis for some time by freshets. The bridges across Long Tom, and other streams beyond have been carried away by the late high waters.—This will account for the tardiness of mails from California reaching this place.

Cheating the Lame Soldiers out of their Wooden Legs.

Congress, over a year ago, made an appropriation to supply one legged soldiers with artificial limbs. The job was a large one and the pay was large, and the shoddy politicians seized upon it to make money out of it at the expense of the poor lame Veterans. And a nice job they made of it.

The contract price was \$75 a piece. Yet not only were shabby and shakily limbs supplied at this ratio, but all sorts of extortion in the way of express charges and repairs added. Some had to pay as high as \$50 extra, and \$50 for repairs. Two hundred letters from the invalids show the character and extent of the swindle.

One who paid \$50 extra, states that he has made a wooden stump which is much more comfortable than the government limb. Another of these Congressional pegs is pronounced by the owner a nuisance and imposition, after having had it eighteen months, wearing it only four, giving \$50 for it, and spending \$50 on repairs. One has had his repaired six times.

This is the character of all the statements made as to this manufacture. The material is poor, the joints give away, the wood splits, and there is no attempt at fitting the stump; so, as a result it is galled by wearing and re-opens. The artificial arms are quite as bad.

Still, the job was got up for the shoddy speculators, who walked into the Treasury and plighted their arms into the greenbacks and cared nothing for the limping and maimed soldiers, in whose misery they jobbed!

Is there any depth to which a radical jobber would not descend! Stealing the wooden legs from a Union soldier seems to be the very knee plus ultra of degradation.

SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS.—We translate the following from a German scientific journal, for the benefit of our mechanics and agricultural laborers: "It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a good polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. The mode of sharpening here described would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes.—Phren. Journal.

THE Sub-Treasurer of San Francisco has shipped East, since the first day of January 1866, \$8,500,000 in treasure, on Government account. This is a little more than sixteen dollars apiece for each man, woman and child in the State, and more than eighty dollars for each voter in the State. This, for three-fourths of a year, looks like tolerably heavy taxes for even Californians to pay. Is this not paying pretty dear for the election of an Abolition President of the United States in 1860.—Amador (Cal) Dispatch.

HELL TRAIN THEM.—The Bruden (Miss.) Republican noticing Ben. Butler's preparation for playing soldier (the Brute being Major General of Massachusetts militia) remarks that before Ben. gets through training them, they can steal seed out of a watermelon without breaking the rind.

A NEW ROGUES' GALLERY.—We do not suppose it is possible to disgrace the capitol of the United States, now that it is the rendezvous of black and white negroes, and properly surmounted by a female miscegen, but, if it were possible to do it, the placing of the portrait of Joshua R. Giddings, in the Rotunda would achieve that difficult job. It is announced that this old traitor's phiz is actually to be put up there by order of Congress. There is but one more step for the Mongrels now to take to complete their consistency. The portrait of old John Brown should be added at once, and then, with those of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Ben. Butler, Parson Brownlow and Jack Hamilton, we should have a very respectable "Rogues Gallery."

Married.

At the Court House in Yamhill County on the 11, of Jan., 1867, Alonzo B. Woodard of Portland, and Miss Roxie Wallace, of this county.

At the residence of S. B. Hutt, in Yamhill county, on the 17, inst., Francis M. Bridgefarmer, and Miss Jane K. Hutt, both of Yamhill County.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC, and especially all persons who have heretofore transacted business with WELLS, FARGO & CO., are notified that a consolidation of interests and business between WELLS, FARGO & CO., THE PIONEER STAGE CO., THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL & EXPRESS CO., THE OVERLAND MAIL CO., THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., AND THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., has taken place, and been effected under a Charter granted by the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, and that all the business heretofore done by either of these Companies west of the Missouri River, or between New York, San Francisco and the China Seas, will hereafter be carried on by WELLS, FARGO & CO., under the Act of Incorporation referred to.

LOUIS McLANE,
President of Wells, Fargo & Co.
New York, Dec. 19, 1866. Jan 29-1m

C. G. CURL.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SALEM, OREGON.
Will practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this State.
Particular attention paid to Probate business and also to the collection of debts, and forwarding of proceeds.

Particular Notice to All!

Selling Out To Close Business!!

MUST SQUARE MY BOOKS AT ONCE,

THOSE KNOWING THEMSELVES INdebted to me are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts. All accounts and transactions prior to January 1st, 1867, must positively be attended to soon. By heeding this notice promptly, those concerned will greatly oblige.

HANK W. ALLEN,
Lafayette, Jan. 22, 1867.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the matter of the estate of Jackson Lippencott, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has on
This 7th day of January, 1867,
By decree and order of the Honorable County Court of Yamhill County, Oregon, been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jackson Lippencott, late of said County and State, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are required to present the same to me, with the proper vouchers, at the Clerk's office, in said County of Yamhill, within six months, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

CHRIS TAYLOR,
Administrator.
Att'y for Administrator.
Lafayette, Jan. 22, 1867. 4-w

Summons.

In Justice's Court, for the Precinct of Lafayette.

STATE OF OREGON, ss.

COUNTY OF YAMHILL, ss.
G. W. Platt, Plff., vs. Andrew Merchant, Deft. Civil action to recover money.

To Andrew Merchant, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, for the precinct aforesaid, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, Forenoon of said day, at the Office of said Justice in said precinct, to answer the above named Plff. in a civil action. The Defendant will take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint herein, plff. will take judgment against him for \$45 & 31-100 together with costs and disbursements in this action.

Given under my hand this 2 day of January, 1866. J. T. HEMBREE,
Justice of the Peace.

S. HURLBURT, Atty.
Upon the return of the Summons and the reading of the affidavit of the plaintiff, and the proofs on file, it is ordered that service of the above Summons be had by publication in the Lafayette COURIER six weeks, from the date hereof.

J. T. HEMBREE, J. P.
Lafayette Precinct. Jan. 2, 1867. 8-50

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the matter of the estate of J. S. Larue, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has, on this 7, day of January, 1867, been appointed Administrator of the estate of J. S. LARUE, late of Yamhill County O'gn, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them to me at my residence, four miles north of Lafayette, County and state aforesaid, with the proper vouchers within six months from this date.

R. S. SHOOK, Admr.
G. H. STEWARD, Atty. for Estate. 51 15 4w