

NOTICE.

Henceforward, until further notice, Frank C. Withers and Frank Owen are authorized to collect and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements and other business of this office. Other duties calling I shall devote but little attention to the paper in the future, for some time at least. April 18, 1873. J. H. UPTON.

THE GRANT PARISH MASSACRE.

The Oregonian having referred to the Grant Parish troubles as having been inaugurated by a Democratic mob, we have taken no little pains to discover the true source of the troubles down there, and think we have succeeded even to the satisfaction of the Oregonian in our undertaking. All unbiased and candid accounts of the affair concur that the Democracy had nothing whatever to do in the matter. Sheriff Nash who raised and led the posse which burned the Court House and routed the negroes is a Republican and was elected as such and commissioned by the usurper Kellogg.

Below we append the statement of the New Orleans Picayune which effectually disposes of the interested and false allegation that Democrats were in any way responsible for the Grant Parish massacre:

In order that our readers may be informed of the origin and character of the tragic events, which within the past ten days have transpired in Middle Louisiana, we present a succinct resume of the facts, as we have learned and understand them.

The parish of Grant, on Red River, has a population, white and black, of about 4,500, which is nearly equally divided. In the election of November 4th, the declared return of the Foreman board, composed of men of high character and in possession of all the returns, show the vote to have been:

For Governor, McEnery (fusion) 514; Kellogg (radical) 405. For legislator, Hadnot (fus.) 522; Ward (rad.) 338. For Parish Judge, Lee (fus.) 522; Osborne (rad.) 104. For Clerk of the Court, Register (fus.) 424; Walker (rad.) 589. For Sheriff, Shaw, (fus.) 359; Nash (rad.) 498.

Hadnot took his seat in the Louisiana Legislature, and Ward was admitted into the bayonet Legislature.

The Lynch returning board, so-called, had no returns, and in this case did not assume to declare the election of the parish officers. Kellogg, however, undertook to appoint men to what he called vacancies, but they did not qualify according to law, and allowed the time stipulated by law to pass. Kellogg then commissioned the officers who had really been elected, both Republican and Fusion, white and colored, except the Parish Judge, a Republican, who had already qualified.

It seems that Ward and other radicals, being dissatisfied at not having all the offices, came down to New Orleans and remonstrated with Kellogg. Getting no satisfaction, they returned breathing threatenings, organized an armed company of negroes, and took violent and forcible possession of the Court House at Colfax, a small village on the river, and the county seat of Grant Parish, and drove out the Sheriff, Nash. The Sheriff then attempted to collect a posse comitatus to recover possession of the public building thus lawlessly seized. A mass meeting of the white people was proposed to express in a quiet way their condemnation of the high-handed outrage, but in consequence of violent demonstrations of the armed negroes under Ward, Register, Fowlers, Brantly, Snowden, Railey, Show, Green, etc., the assembly was given up. The posse failed to take the building or disperse the mob. Threats were made by the ring-leaders of the organized negroes against those who were obnoxious—who urged Kellogg to commis-

sion men not Republicans, or who became conspicuous in the effort to stop their lawless proceedings.

The negroes of Grant, having had their minds poisoned against the white people by the industrious inculcations of a few scalliwags and carpet-baggers, malignant and bad men, were headed by turbulent and daring fellows. Ward and his gang had a short time before killed two of his own color with small provocation. Having occupied the village as a military post, they began to threaten the lives of their political opponents, gave some of them a short time to leave the place on pain of death, shot at others, broke open and gutted dwelling houses, driving women out, and robbing a female school teacher of her jewelry and effects, and even rifling the coffin of Judge Rutland's dead babe and flinging the body in the middle of the highway. They picketed the country for miles, seizing horses and firearms, and breathing threats of slaughter, sought to inaugurate a reign of terror, to drive out their political opponents and white people, and to become masters of all they surveyed.

For a period these semi-barbarians had matters all their own way. But the white people, whom they had thus menaced, attacked and outraged in organized lawlessness, fortunately escaped to a safe distance.

Sheriff Nash got together a posse of armed men, to the number of one hundred and fifty, and returned to Colfax. The negroes meantime had fortified their ground with breastworks, and prepared the Court House for defense. When called on last Sunday to surrender the Court House and disperse, they refused and a fight followed. The result was, the intrenchments were taken, the Court House was burned, and a number of negroes killed. Colfax is no longer a prey to the political desperadoes and marauders.

Unfortunately the authors and conductors of this nefarious business have so far escaped the condign punishment they deserve. The people of Louisiana are worn out with usurpation. Patience may cease to be a virtue. When it becomes established that there is sure danger to the plotters and managers of high-handed oppression, then affairs may be freed from pestilent and fraudulent interference. For the negro victims we feel sorry, and the occasion of this trouble is greatly to be deplored.

It may be that the reason our good brother, William Benedict Carter, got fewer votes than any other candidate in the entire city of Corvallis, was, that he finally disgorged a portion of the funds stolen by him from the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. After this when you steal, keep all you get, for it will be no credit to you to surrender a portion or even all of it. Learn wisdom from experience my boy.

The LAFAYETTE COURIER criticizes fiercely the result of the Coxon trial. What are you going to do about it?—Oregonian.

In common with nine out of ten of the citizens of Yamhill county we lament the escape from the punishment due his crime of one of the most diabolical and cold-blooded murderers of the present age.

Our good Brother William Benedict Carter, of Corvallis, only got 19 votes in the 2d ward of that city, while for license the ward gave a large majority. Our brother is a tower of strength at home. If his opponent had sprung that larceny question on him, Billy would hardly have run so well. Though the majority against him was worth speaking of after all.

Capt. Hall, the great Arctic explorer, died, just after returning from a sledge expedition, of paralysis. The crew experienced a great many hardships; but through the assistance of the Esquimaux, they reached St. Johns, N. B., in safety, where they now are.

DAYTON.

We had occasion to visit this little town last week and was surprised at the lively appearance of the place. Business appeared brisk and everybody seemed to have something to do to occupy his time. The business portion of the town consists of three dry goods and grocery stores, two blacksmith shops, one saw mill, one flouring mill, one sash factory, one livery stable, one saloon, one frame and picture store, one shoe shop, two wagon shops, and we think there is a hotel there. Harker & Co. are the enterprising proprietors of the flouring mills and will be ready to commence active operations as soon as their Turbine wheel which they ordered some time since, arrives. They have a new set of burrs, which they were putting in position while we were there, and which will enable them to do custom work. W. S. Powell, the entergetic proprietor of the saw mill and sash factory at this place, is getting out considerable lumber of all kinds, and has his sash factory in successful operation. An effort is being made to raise money to build a new bridge across the Yamhill river at this place, which we think will succeed as nearly enough has been raised already. This bridge will be a great benefit to the town as well as to the farmers and others in the vicinity. The entire population of this place are hard-working go-ahead sort of people and vie with each other in their efforts to improve the business aspects of the place.

In the case of Nixon, the murderer, five of the judges of the Supreme Court of New York have refused to grant a stay of proceedings. Gov. Dix declines to interfere on the ground that the judges have refused, and also that the murder was cruel, unjust and unprovoked.

George Francis Train has been adjudged sane by a jury of his countrymen and therefore responsible for his acts. He is to be tried at an early day for publishing obscene literature.

The Pope has reached the age of 81 and is exceedingly feeble. He was unable on the 13th inst. to give audience to deputations who desired to tender their congratulations.

Stokes has not yet been sentenced. The question whether he will be re-sentenced is to be decided by the Court of Appeals.

The President has appointed General Jackson to represent the United States at the Vienna Exposition, in place of General Van Buren, who has been suspended.

Over two hundred and fifty immigrants arrived in Portland last Wednesday. They come mostly from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois.

The plans and specifications for a State Capitol Building presented by Messrs. Krumbein and Gilbert of Portland have been accepted.

Portland is to have a new street car line.

NOTICE.—Farmers' Clubs that are now organized or may be organized by the second Tuesday in June next, are earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary of the State Convention at Salem, name of club, county in which it is organized, number of club, list of officers, postoffice address of Secretary, and total number of members, and times of meetings, &c., at their earliest convenience. M. WILKINS, President. J. HENRY BROWN, Sec.

THE MODOC WAR.

By our telegraphic dispatches we learn that the Modocs have left the lava-beds. Bogus Charley has been seen by two or three persons on the Klamath River, and an ex Sheriff who was sent out to capture him, saw him and had an interview with him. Bogus says that Capt. Jack has but thirty men left and he thinks they will fight till the last one is killed.

The Modocs attacked a cavalry camp intending to stampede the horses; they succeeded in stampeding some twenty-four of them, which were afterward recovered. The Warm Spring Indians attacked them on the flank and drove them past their plunder, and captured their camp equipages and some of their horses. The ammunition, clothing and about two tons of provisions of the Modocs were destroyed.

Who Did It?

The Modoc trouble will retard the growth and settlement of Oregon, for, perhaps, many years. The exaggerated publications that are daily being made have so excited and alarmed people, who are preparing to come here, that they are incapable of any just conception of the actual state of the case. The actual injury that has been done the State in its advancement and material prosperity, is beyond all estimate. It is our share of the benefits of President Grant's peace policy. It is for this inexcusably stupid and criminal policy that we must thank this Administration. President Grant entered upon this mode of treatment when he knew better, and when he was advised different by the experience of Generals Sherman and Sheridan. It was, therefore, no mistake. He continued and persisted in it with that characteristic obstinacy, generally mistaken by his admirers for firmness; in spite of the united protest of the people of Oregon, and long after it had failed. This was not a blunder. It was a crime against Oregon, deliberately entered upon and persistently followed. If we shall indefinitely continue behind California and other new States, in advancement, in population and wealth, we shall at least know who to thank for it.—Herald.

The Republicans at Jefferson, in Marion county, are exercised over the appointment of a Democratic Postmaster at that place. The Bulletin says that "the appointment of an out-and-out Democrat to the position, was wrong to which no Republican should have had a part in, and which should be corrected promptly by the Administration." The office is question is probably worth two or three dollars per month, and as it is the "paw" that makes the trouble, the citizens in that vicinity had better make up the amount and pay it. This will save the trouble of prompt action on the part of the Administration, will secure the people of Jefferson an efficient officer, and will prevent a convulsion in the Republican party.—Herald.

President Grant says that he is sorry that the appointment of Chief Justice devolves on him. He further says that he will appoint a man independent of political considerations, and whom all the lawyers in the country will endorse.

Most men like to see themselves in print. Ladies like to see themselves in silks and velvets.

A Kansas newspaper agent, in a collecting tour of a hundred miles, performed on foot, raised \$2.

Mr. Clement Bates has rung the town bell in Plymouth, Mass., four times a day for forty-two years.

A Massachusetts man lately sold seventy-three dozen patent medicine bottles, all of which had been emptied in his own family.

"The custom of throwing rice after a bride is Chinese." The custom of throwing the poker or bootjack after her is one of our Christian observances in America.

INDIGNATION MEETING!

The People Incensed at the Acquittal of Coxon—T. B. Handley's Conduct Denounced—The Entire Community Unanimous.

SHERIDAN, YAMHILL CO., Oregon, May 9, 1873.

Obedient to a call from the most influential and prominent citizens of Sheridan and vicinity, the people assembled at one o'clock, to express their sentiments in relation to the decision of the jury upon the case of Joseph Coxon, tried at the last term of the Circuit Court of Yamhill county, held at Lafayette, for the murder of Benjamin Hasbrook, on the evening of the 4th of February last, near the Willamina river.

Mr. B. Branson was called to the chair. He responded by stating the object of the meeting and by expressing his sympathy, as a citizen of Polk county, with those who were demanding justice against a criminal whose guilt had been so clearly established. C. W. Hughes was elected Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the people. G. W. Branson, R. Orr, Wm. Chapman, Doctor Fields, J. H. Brown, J. H. Allyn and Thos. Graves were appointed as such committee.

While waiting for the committee to report, Mr. B. Branson and J. T. Simpson made short addresses to the audience.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Benjamin Hasbrook, a peaceable, honest and industrious citizen was, on the evening of the 4th of February last, shamefully assassinated; and

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the duty of every citizen in the vicinity where the murder occurred, to aid in investigating the matter, and, if possible, bring the guilty to justice; and

WHEREAS, J. Lamson and others did, at great self-sacrifice investigate the matter; procure the arrest and aided in the prosecution of Joseph Coxon, the only one upon whom any trace of guilt could be found; and

WHEREAS, The prosecution produced an amount of testimony which carried conviction to the minds of all who heard it of his guilt; and

WHEREAS, The jurors to whom the case was submitted, have expressed their belief, since the trial, that he did the killing and yet rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty;" therefore, Resolved, That this community sustained a great loss in the death of Benjamin Hasbrook, and that we sincerely deprecate the commission of such a crime in our midst.

2. That J. Lamson and others are deserving of great credit for the promptness, vigilance and perseverance with which they engaged in the investigation and prosecution of the case, and we believe that they were actuated by no personal motives; but simply by a desire to see the laws of our land vindicated, and the guilty party—whoever he might be—brought to justice.

3. That while the officers of the County and State, who were in any manner engaged in the case, discharged their duties faithfully, it is the firm belief that the jurors to whom the case of Joseph Coxon was submitted, either misunderstood the instructions of the Judge or they did shamefully betray the confidence reposed in them, and have justly merited the censure of all good citizens, in thus giving loose reins to vice and crime, by their verdict in the face of all evidence and their own avowed convictions.

4. That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions, and preamble to some of the leading papers of the State, with a request that all other State papers, the State papers of Iowa and the city papers of Chicago, Ill., copy.

The audience was next addressed by Judge Lamson, Rev. A. H. Allyn, Rev. G. W. Branson, Dr. Fields and others.

The speakers called the attention of the audience to the character of the murder. They denounced it as one of unparalleled treachery. They also called the attention of the audience to the proceedings against the accused, to the verdict of the jury, and to the insecurity of life if murderers are allowed to go unpunished. Judge Lamson was highly commended for the active part which he took in the prosecution of the case. Mr. Hand-

ley was censured for harboring the accused. The speakers were listened to by one of the largest and most respectable audiences that has ever assembled in Sheridan. The new church where the meeting was held, was well filled. The people appeared united in sympathy, and there was scarcely a dissenting voice to any of the proceedings. Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the people adjourned the meeting, feeling that they had done everything in their power to clear their skirts of one of the foulest crimes that has ever blackened the fair name of Yamhill county.

C. W. HUGHES, Sec.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Barclay, of Oregon City died, at his residence last Tuesday.

A horse race on the Wasco, Co. fair grounds came off on the 10th.

The crickets are making sad havoc among the early vegetables in Wasco county.

A passenger train was blown off the track a week ago last Monday, at Wilbur. No one hurt.

George Howe, one of the old citizens of Polk county, died at Dallas a week ago last Sunday.

The O. and C. R. R. are running an accommodation train between Portland and Salem.

A German peddler, was murdered on the road near Soap Creek, Polk county. It is supposed robbery was the object.

The Active and Athletic base ball Clubs, of Portland, played their second game Saturday; in which the latter won by a score of 53 to 45.

Capt. C. S. Mills, of Portland, was buried last Sunday. All the military companies, as well as a number of societies attended his funeral.

Hon. Joseph S. Smith is lying very ill in Portland. His illness is caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. His physicians fear the worst.

The Eugene Guard contradicts the statement made by the Herald of the 8th inst., that a farmer that place had sent to the Willamette River Transportation Company for a boat and received the answer that, if he wanted a boat to build one.

A little daughter of Mr. Miner at Salem, had the thumb of her left hand nearly torn away and other fingers lacerated, while playing with a cartridge.

A shooting affray occurred on the Columbia river, between two men named Allison and Taylor. Allison was wounded in the mouth and side. It is thought he will recover.

Another detachment of Douglas County Volunteers left Jacksonville a week ago last Wednesday for the front. They number 19 and are under the command of Lieut. Edmund Stevens.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Modocs made a sortie on May 7, on a train returning to camp and captured 14 mules and some horses and burned the wagons.

Gen. Davis and escort left Yreka on the 7th inst., for the front.

It is thought that the Modocs have vacated the lava-beds entirely.

The bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three soldiers, who were killed some time since, have been recovered.

Bogus Charley has been seen and conversed with by white men, on the Klamath river, about 30 miles from Yreka.

An affray occurred at Eugene City, last Saturday, between two men named R. Ware and John Brown, in which the latter was mortally wounded.

Lieut. Harris, who was wounded in the lava-bed is still in a very critical condition.

The Modocs tried to stampede some of our soldiers but the Warm Springs Indians got on their flank and stampeded them.

The appointment of Minister to Russia has been tendered to Judge Pierpont of New York, in place of Orr, deceased.

Sentence will not be passed upon Stokes until after action has been taken on the case by the Court of Appeals.

A duel was fought in Richmond, Va., last Friday between John P. Mordacia and Pago McCarthy. Both were wounded, the former fatally. The difficulty occurred about a lady.

A little Concord chap, who next door to Emerson, was engaged one day in digging a hole by the roadside. A worldly tripper, passing by, asked him: "What are you digging after, little boy?" With gravity he answered: "After the Infinite."