ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : June 23, 1871.

The Radical Party.

The Radical party was brought into existence on the agitation of the negro question, which had been growing and gaining strength at the north from the time New England succeeded in selling her negroes to the South, which they had imported in Yankee ships. The purpose of these Radicals was ultimately to crush out slavery, and for this object it concentrated all the anti-slavery elements of the country. But the favorable opportunity to carry out this principle—infamous as it was—did not occur until the unfortunate split in the Democratic party took place, which enabled the Radicals to grasp the Federal Government, and to be successful, it was necessary to plunge the country into a fratricidal and unholy war, and to create sectional feeling and hatred. When the war was over, the objects of the Radical party was an "accomplished fact," as the negro was then free, and for a time, it threatened dissolution. But they had learned during an eight year's control that the people would stand any kind of oppression, and the cohesive power of plunder has continued to cement the "ring" together, and they have become rich off the earnings of the people by squandering and stealing their money. They have become determined not to relinquish their power, and in order to retain it, it is necessary to keep up, by a systematic crusade, the prejudices and hatred of sections, and this is sought to be done by aggression and unjust Legislation. By this means, the "ring" has persuaded the people that the "rebellion" is not yet ended, and that the negroes are being persecuted and even in danger of being re-enslaved. They have continued to keep up the excitement by one means or another, and have led the people of the North step by step into dangerous and suicidal policies, and placed the Southern States under control of the carpet-baggers and negroes, and finally, after solemn protest, they succeeded in establishing, contrary to the Constitution of our country, negro suffrage over the entire land. But during this entire time, while the minds of the people have been diverted, the leaders have kept up a successful system of robbery. But negro suffrage and loyalty could divert the people no longer, and as there is to be another election to decide who shall control this Government for the next four years, the "ring" knew that unless the people of the North can again be rallied under the cry of loyalty, that they must give up their holds on the places which they have so disgraced. New stories of Southern outrages are created and Congress passes other acts which will give coloring to the infamous charges against the Southern people, for no other purpose than to keep up an excitement and aid them in retaining power, and enable the thieves and plunderers to more effectually control the elections in the Southern States. They have nothing to hang their hopes upon but the old cry of "loyalty" and we find the leaders have already given this key-note. It is the same old story, that should the Democracy get into power, they will re-enslave the negro; inaugurate another rebellion; tax a pension for the Southern soldiers and saddle the Southern debt on the people. With these bugaboos they expect to frighten the American people into voting the Radical ticket, and thus be enabled to continue their organized system of robbery. The mission of the Radical party was ended when the negro was set free. For this the war was inaugurated, and this done, the party has not one principle upon which to ask or receive the support of the people for a longer continuance in power. Since this object has been obtained, the only principle which has actuated the Administration, has been, how it could keep itself in power? They have refused to pass any legislative enactments which were calculated to benefit the people, and take the heavy burden of taxation off their shoulders. Nothing has been done by them but to keep up a division and we ask all honest thinking men whether it is not time that this should cease, and our country once more restored to its former greatness? The Radicals have had exclusive management for the past six years of apparent peace, yet we find the burdens of war as great to-day as they were in 1865, and our country in a state of anarchy. Peace, which was promised us by the Administration, has been a signal failure, and no peace can be obtained as long as hatred and sectional legislation usurps the high places of power. Let the American people go back to the fundamental principles of our Government, and as peace and prosperity will again assume its place in our now distracted and misgoverned country. The negro question is an "accomplished fact," and so are many of the damnable acts of the Radical party, but there is yet enough left of our once free and glorious inheritance to re-establish our former greatness. To this end, the Democracy must be called to power in our National councils.

Henry Ward Beecher says the Saviour of mankind was the original Republican. The only thing we can find in his history tending to prove his assertion is where he invited a thief to visit him in Paradise! There certainly was nothing but Democracy in that Sermon on the Mount, which preached peace and good-will toward all men, or in that incident of his life when he drove money-changers from the temple; or when he urged his disciples to go about doing good, without waiting to fill their purses with scrip.

I. O. O. F.—Grand Master E. L. Bristow has issued the following proclamation, under date of the 16th inst:

By the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby authorize and grant permission to all Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, to appear in procession, or elsewhere, in the name and with the Regalia of the Order, on the approaching anniversary of American Independence, July the Fourth, A. D. 1871.

Gen. McCook.

The following remarks of Gen. McCook, Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, shows his position on the amendments which he made after his nomination:

Let me speak now upon the fifteenth which confers the right of suffrage upon the blacks. It was no legitimate consequence of the war, it was no legitimate consequence of secession, but it was passed in the exigency of a political party, that they might have control as much in Ohio as in these States in the South. [Applause.] I opposed it as I did the fourteenth from beginning, and I have no regret over that opposition. I was conscious then that I was right. I am conscious still. [Applause.] But now one word more upon it. If it contains nothing but this provision for suffrage, there would be but little objection in it; but it contains a provision intended to confer power upon Congress which is dangerous to the liberties of the country, and the dangers can only be avoided by having Democratic Congressmen in the future, who will trust no powers to the Executive which bears the purse and sword to interfere with our elections, so far as the question, simply the question of negro suffrage is concerned, and it is the only merit which is in the amendment. Suppose, my fellow-citizens that it were here to-day repealed; suppose that Congress pass a provision submitting it to the States, and suppose three fourths of the States would only act in the future, and no right acquired under that amendment could ever be taken away by any subsequent repeal of it. Why, then, do we disturb ourselves upon a discussion of these two amendments? Why, I say need we Democrats depart and divide and distract ourselves upon the subject of the amendment, which, if it were changed by the common consent of the whole people of the country, would leave the right acquired by the black man to his vote as full, as securely, as any piece of property that he acquired by his labor.

Telegraphic Clippings.

DEATH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—A special to the *Gazette*, from Lebanon, says that Vallandigham, one of the counsel for the defense of McGeehan, accidently shot himself at Lebanon to-night. He was in the room in company with Governor McBurney, showing with a pistol how the murdered man might have shot himself, when the pistol was discharged, the ball entering the right side of the abdomen, below the ribs. Surgeons are now making an examination. The accident produced intense excitement.

A special from Lebanon 11 o'clock says Vallandigham is vomiting, which is regarded as an unfavorable sign. One of his physicians said there were indications of internal hemorrhage. Doctors Scoville and Duke ceased the fruitless search for the ball about an hour after the accident.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The *Commercial* has the following account of the accident to Mr. Vallandigham: It appears that no one was present with Mr. Vallandigham when the accident occurred but Ex Lieut. Governor McBurney, who had been associated with him in the defense of McGehan. McBurney had expressed some doubt as to the theory that Myers had shot himself, and Mr. Vallandigham picked a pistol from the table, saying, he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table—one unloaded—and he by mistake took up the loaded one. He put it in his pocket and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next his body. Just as it was leaving his pocket it was discharged, the ball entering, it is said, near the same place where Myers was shot. He at once ejaculated "oh murder," and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on, he watched the surgeons at work with eager eyes, and even assisted them in their search for the ball. He died at eighteen minutes to 10 o'clock this forenoon. He went down very rapidly after 3 o'clock having no pulse scarcely after that hour. Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati, arrived at 3 o'clock, but too late to do anything for the dying man. Judge Haynes, his law partner from Dayton, reached Lebanon this forenoon, with other personal friends, who were with him in his last hours. McGehan, in prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from jail this forenoon to the bedside, and shed tears as he beheld the dying friend who had appeared during the progress of the trial to summon all his energy and legal ability in his defense. Mr. Fillet made his argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed this forenoon by Milliken.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Hon. John L. McMahon, one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers of Maryland, died in Cumberland Thursday night. A younger sister of McMahon is the wife of Vallandigham.

The South Carolina Convention.

The convention of the tax-payers of South Carolina to devise some means for taking the State out of the hands of plunderers and demagogues was largely attended by the best men of the State. It resolved very strongly in favor of minority or proportional representation, and was remarkable for the entire absence of any of those feelings which the Republican press are now trying to convince the North are universal in the South. Mr. Tenholm, ex-Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederacy said: The Convention did not meet to protest against the principle of universal suffrage, but the unequal application of that principle. "The principle of universal suffrage lies at the foundation of every true republican government." What was wanted was that under universal suffrage the minority should not be distranchised, and this could be effected by the adoption of some such plan of commulative voting as that recommended by the committee. If it were said that such a change in the electoral law must come from the majority, and the majority would not sign away their power, he would say that the majority had conceded minority representation in Great Britain, and in the State of Illinois. "No man believes that the restoration of slavery in this country is possible or desirable. If such a thing were possible, and it was put now to a vote of this Convention, not a voice, in my opinion, would be raised for it. We are in the march of intelligence. The sentiment of the civilized world goes to establish universal freedom as the birthright of every man." Conceding the freedom and the suffrage of the slaves, the whites of South Carolina were in a minority, and needed commulative voting to give them representation.

ANOTHER NEPOTIC CUSS.—The Roseburg *Ensign*—a Republican paper—is after one of Grant's office-holders and gift enterprise men in the following style:

There is complaint at Eugene of the new Surveyor General, as he has made the Land Office there a "family concern," running it in the interest of his own *dear* and *needy* relatives. The old lady is the only one in the family "out of office," and it is supposed the new Gen. will soon give her a contract. The citizens there would like it well if a Surveyor General could be appointed who had no needy relatives.

Hon. George Bancroft has resigned as Minister to Berlin.

Contributions are now in order. Send packages or parcels to U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

A Desperate Affray.

[From the Plaindealer.]

On last Saturday morning Thos. and Henry Gale, publishers of the *Ensign*, made an assault upon Mr. Thompson, publisher of this paper, which resulted very seriously to all of them. The difficulty arose from a series of bitter personal articles, which the *Ensign* had published against Thompson. We learn that a week before, Thompson had told Thos. Gale that he would no longer submit to these attacks. Last weeks paper continued these flings, and Thompson meeting Thos. Gale in the Post Office on last last Saturday evening spit in his face. Gale put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a pistol, when Thompson kicked him several times. It appears that Gale had no pistol with him at the time, but ran immediately to the *Ensign* office where he and Henry Gale armed themselves and started in search of Thompson, but they did not meet him. On Sunday morning about 10½ o'clock the two Gales fully armed, came up town to Fink's saloon which is near to the post office. About 11 o'clock Thompson, who had been at his office making up his mail, came down to the post office accompanied by Virgil Conn. Upon opening his box he saw that the postmaster, Mr. Stanton, was inside, and he requested him to open the door, which he did. After going inside and leaving the mail, Thompson and Conn came out and walked north, and as they reached the corner of Flint & Morgan's store they met the Gales. Henry passed first without speaking. Thomas, after he had passed Mr. Conn, said "You made a cowardly assault upon me." Thompson turned and asked what he alluded to. Thomas said the assault last night. Thompson said "well what of it." Henry then said "Why did you not jump on me." Thompson said "If you are the one who does that part of the business, I will go after you the next time." Henry then used some abusive epithets, and Thompson told them that he knew they were both armed and intended to attack him, but they were cowards and he was not afraid of both of them. Henry then struck him a severe blow with a cane on the left side of his face. Thompson kicked and struck at Henry, but did not knock him down, and at the same moment Thomas shot at him. The ball, which was from a large bored single barrel carridge pistol, entered at the corner of his vest pocket on the right side and passing through a number of letters and tickets, glanced so that it only cut the skin of his side about two inches in length. Thompson then drew his pistol turned and shot Thomas. This ball, which was from the smallest size derringer, entered his breast on the right side near the lower end of the breast bone, and is supposed not to have entered the cavity, but passed around and lodged in the back. The Gales then started towards the post office. Thompson turned to Henry and beat him over the head with the butt of his pistol clenched in his hand, while doing this Thomas came behind him and beat him over the head. As he turned to Thomas, Henry drew a four shooter and shot Thompson in the back of the head to the right of the ear. Thompson turned and received another ball in the left shoulder. At this time Thompson again turned, and as he did so, Henry placed his pistol against the back of his neck and fired, the ball entered near the angle of the jaw on the left side and passed into his mouth, immediately filling his mouth and throat with blood. Thompson made an ineffectual effort to speak, and the Gales left and went to the drug store of Dr. Hamilton. Thompson was taken to his house and the bullets all extracted. His physicians Dr. Hoover, Hamilton and Boughton, think that his wounds though severe are not dangerous. Henry Gale is not seriously injured and Thomas is likely to recover.

We refrain from making any comments in regard to the matter, and simply give the facts as stated by an eye witness.

History Repeats Itself.

The frightful corruption of the Roman government and of the Roman people at the era of Catline's conspiracy, was not greater than that of this government and this people to-day. As Cæsar, in the Roman Senate, palliated and found excuses for the crimes and excesses of Catline and his associates, so Morton, and Edmunds and Sherman find excuses for the crimes and blunders of President Grant.

The Ku Klux bill passed at the suggestion of the President, is a direct and deadly blow at the liberties of the American people. The alarming strides towards centralization made at the late session of Congress, tend to the subversion of the present form of government and the erection of an imperial structure in its place. So great is the danger, that the moderate and thinking men of the Republican party stand aghast at the spectacle presented to their view, and, with Wm. Cullen Bryant, the able editor of the New York *Post*, are ready to exclaim that "disunion and civil war" alone will check and defeat the conspiracy against the liberties of the people.

We trust that the case is not so desperate as to require such a dreadful remedy. We of the South have had enough of civil war, and desire now to cultivate only the arts of peace. Though deprived of our just share in the councils of the nation; though many of our best and wisest men are prosecuted and denied the privileges shared by the most ignorant and illiterate negro, fresh from the corn and cotton fields; yet we are desirous of bearing our proportion of the burdens, and sharing in the blessings of the government under which we live.

We have accepted, and will abide by the issues of the war. We recognize practically the validity of the amendments to the Constitution, whether illegally obtained or not, and only ask that the Constitution be permitted to stand as it is.

The arbitrary power placed in the hands of the President alarms all thinking men with fears for the stability of the government and the preservation of republican institutions on the American Continent. At the time of Cataline's conspiracy, Rome was at the zenith of her power, yet all within was a whited sepulchre of corruption. The American government, though apparently on a firm and solid basis, is really on the verge of the most tremendous crisis in its history. Let us hope that the calm and sober second thought of the American people will reject the counsels of the wild and wicked men now controlling their destinies, who are hurrying us on to a point beyond which we cannot retrace our steps, except by the desperate means suggested by the *Post*.

Who will be the Cato in the United States Senate to arouse the people to a sense of their peril ere it be too late?—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal.*

INFORMATION WANTED of Michael O'Brien, aged thirty-two, son of Michael O'Brien and Ann Ready, of Mullagh, Ulster county, Ireland, who was last heard of in Texas and Mexico, ten year since; also of James O'Brien, his brother, aged twenty-nine who was last heard of in Manayunk, Pa., some three years since.

Any information concerning them, sent to No. 545 Pearl street, New York, will relieve the anxiety of their widowed mother and only sister, Maria.—*Pemeroy's Democrat.*

A RADICAL CARPET-BAGGER COME TO GRIEF.—C. C. Bowen, a Radical carpet-bag Congressman from South Carolina, has been convicted in the Criminal Court at Washington for bigamy, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. There are others who ought to be there to keep him company.

STATE NEWS.

The city election at Portland last Monday was carried by the Radicals. The "New Departure" didn't win many converts. It probably will when the people understand the matter.

The *Mountaineer* of the 17th has the following:

Since our last issue the Columbia river has risen about ten feet, and is now several feet deep at the corner of Main and Court streets. All the stores and hotels along Main street up to Washington have been removed to higher ground. The Island on which stands the O. S. N. Company's machine shops and depot buildings, is entirely covered with water. The most of our store keepers have moved into buildings in the back streets and some of them have raised their goods up high above the water and intend "fighting it out on that line."

The following abstract of Dr. A. D. Ellis, the visiting Physician's report, for the quarter ending May 31st, has been handed us for publication. Number of inmates at the beginning of the quarter 141; admitted during the quarter 13—5 females, 8 males; discharged during the quarter 9—8 females 1 male: died 1—David Hart May 31st. The persons admitted were from the following counties: Multnomah, 4; Linn, 2; Grant, Douglas, Washington, Benton, Yamhill, Josephine and Marion, each, 1. Total May 31st 1871, 135.

A telegram from Halsey, under date of the 20th says that the body of Samuel Wilhoit, son of Mr. Wilhoit of the Soda Springs, Clackamas county, who was drowned while swimming in a lake near Lancaster on Saturday evening, has been recovered, and will be taken to Salem on to-day's passenger train, for interment.

The *Statesman* of the 17th says, that on the 15th inst., four children of Mr. Wm. Lampson, with their uncle, undertook to cross a slough from an island to the main land, four miles below Wheatland, when the boat filled with water and capsized. The uncle, whose name we did not learn, succeeded in saving one of the children, the other three, a boy aged about 10 years and two girls aged respectively 5 and 8 years, were drowned. Dr. H. V. V. Johnson, of McMinville, states that they were on their way at the time to visit their grandfather, Mr. Enoch Cooper, who lives near the scene of the disaster. The body of one of the children was found yesterday, and the friends and neighbors of the bereaved family were in search of the other two when the boat left Wheatland.

The same paper says that Mr. George M. Stroud, who has been running as mail agent on the O. & C. R. R., has resigned his position and been appointed Conductor on one of the passenger trains. He will take his train as soon as the proposed new time table goes into operation. Mr. Asher Wall, formerly connected with the stage company, takes the vacancy made by Mr. Stroud's resignation.

We take the following items from the *Bulletin*:

The case of Jacob Shartle, Street Commissioner, against E. D. Hutchinson, of this city for damages for slander, terminated in the Circuit Court yesterday. It was an aggravated case, and the verdict of the jury for $4500, for the plaintiff, gives universal satisfaction.

Dr. J. C. Hawthorne of East Portland has presented Hon. Jas. Hendershott with a pair of beautiful white Chester pigs to be added to the stock of his ranch in Grand Ronde Valley.

A large shipment of wool for San Francisco purchasers reached here last steamer from Wallula. It will be forwarded next steamer to California.

The *Advocate* says that Prof. R. K. Warren has been selected for the presidency of the Albany College for the four ensuing years. A good selection. The *New Northwest* predicts that under the management of Mr. Warren it will take first rank among the institutions of learning in this State or on the Pacific coast.

The *Plaindealer* says that W. Stroman a native of Denmark, aged about 30 years committed suicide on Friday, June 2d. The circumstances that led to the commission of this rash act are as follows: The deceased took up an island or rather a sandbar opposite to the Ellensburg Salmon fishery with the intention to carry on a fishery himself, and early in the morning of the 2d of June he was busy in erecting a building on it. Mr. Norcutt of the Ellensburg fishery tried in company with four or five men to effect a landing on the island for the purpose of erecting a shed for his sein. Stroman opposed their landing and fired several shots at them fortunately none of which took effect. Norcutt procured a warrant for his arrest, but when the Sheriff approached him Stroman declared that he never was in jail in his whole life and never would be taken there, pointed a revolver to his breast and fired. He died without a struggle. The deceased was a sober and industrious man and bore a good character.

Profession and Practice.

The Washington *Patriot* says: "During one of its violent paroxysms of pretended virtue, the Republican party, in a solemn declaration of principles, (?) denounced slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism. They made war upon one, but have been most merciful in toleration of the other, because its agitation might bring to light some inconvenient revelations nearer home. But the President has just shown his appreciation of the "peculiar institution" which exists in Utah, by nominating the son of Brigham Young as one of the ten cadets within his gift, at West Point, while the orphaned children of thousands of soldiers, who sacrificed their lives from a sense of patriotic duty, are struggling for subsistence, and their widowed mothers pining in penury; the General who commanded their husbands and fathers, passes them by with indifference, to seek out for his special favor the progeny of one, who raised a rebellion; who insolently defies the law, and whose name over the civilized world is a reproach to the Republic! And this is the same President, who, a few nights ago, figured so conspicuously at the Young Men's Christian Association; who received an ovation organized by the speculating 'Christian soldier,' Gen. Howard, and his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, and who Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, prayed might long *reign* over this 'free nation.' What will Brigham Young say, when he reads those saintly proceedings, after receiving the commission to West Point for one of his multitudinous off-spring."

Three hundred more thieves, vagabonds, murderers and rowdies wanted to travel through the South stealing from negroes, robbing houses, insulting and outraging women and occasionally murdering an old man. All work of this kind will be charged to Ku-Klux and paid for by President Grant and other thieves interested in his re-election. Address, with references, Moxa Morton, Beast Butler or Ignoramus Grant—a trinity of devil's crows sitting on the political limb at Washington.—*Etc.*

THANKS.—Dr. Thessing, formerly of this place, has our thanks for his efforts in behalf of extending the circulation of the ENTERPRISE at Cathlamet, W. T. The Doctor has forwarded us several subscribers for which we feel very grateful.

The Penitentiary.

[From the Mercury.]

Two escapes have lately been effected, by convicts at the Penitentiary. They were accomplished in an ingenious and peculiar manner, by men detailed to work outside prison bounds, in tending masons employed on the new Penitentiary buildings. One of the convicts, who thus escaped, has been captured and returned; the other, from the vigilance used in his search, will most likely, be secured soon. It is remarkable to witness the aghast attitude taken by the Radical press hereabouts, at this incident, to pour out their pent up feelings, concerning the management of the State Prison. One would think from their comments, that radicalism had been such a custodian of State prisoners heretofore, for eight years it had been in power, that no one had escaped who had not been pardoned, and that all had served out their time who ought to have been retained. They forget the escapes, by gangs, under Superintendent Shaw, and by dozens under Superintendent Berry. Both of the predecessors of Superintendent Watkinds had full control of their men about the prison, and were not engaged, unless for special duty, on outside work; yet they frequently and constantly lost men by their escapes. During all the time the convicts were kept in Portland, they had a good, substantial and permanent prison building and yard, in which to keep the prisoners. These prison buildings cost the State some eighty thousand dollars, and were sound and secure. But by some legerdemain of modern Republican jobbing, they were disposed of for a song, to the Oregon Iron Works; and the State has been without a Penitentiary, except a temporary wooden structure, which, at this time is so rotten that it has ceased to afford any real security in keeping convicts. Add to this fact, that work is now progressing in the erection of permanent buildings for a Penitentiary, under charge of commissioners, who are not responsible to the prison management for security of convicts employed in the buildings, and the public will see at a glance that there is great difficulty in keeping convicts perfectly secure from occasional escape.

One of the convicts escaped was a boy who had no shackles on, for the reason that the Gardener shackle, used at this prison, is considered by the prison physician as so damaging to the prisoner while at work as to be inhuman; so it is not on young persons at work.

We have visited our Penitentiary several times, and can testify that the discipline is excellent, and that more work is accomplished, and in better order than has ever been done before. And by reference to the records we find the list of escapes much less than formerly, notwithstanding the circumstances which render safe keeping more difficult than it formerly was.

The work on the Penitentiary is progressing rapidly; and the construction is of a most permanent and substantial character. We will soon have a State Prison for Oregon.

Indignant.

The telegraph reports Grant as exceedingly indignant over the attack on the Apaches at Camp Grant. He declares it "purely murder." He intends to investigate the matter, "and would be just to all concerned." All right, but then what is this Camp Grant affair compared with the infamous massacre of which Grant's chum, Piegan Phil, was the admired hero? Where were his bowels of sympathy for the poor Piegans? In the dead of winter, with the small-pox raging in their camp, upwards of one hundred and fifty Piegan women and children, with a few old broken down non combatant males, were surprised by United States troops, acting under instructions from Sheridan, and ruthlessly murdered. This shocking affair sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. Never one palliating excuse was given for the butchery. Sheridan was completely justified and vindicated, and not even a rebuke given to the officer who so faithfully executed his commands. On the contrary new honors were bestowed upon the hero of the blackest and most damnable crime of modern times. The fact is, Grant's chums can do no wrong.—*Examiner.*

FIGURES DON'T LIE.—The following taken from the New York *Daily Sun*, a leading Radical paper, may be taken as fair evidence of the regard in which the Ku-Klux bill and its framer, the President, are held by the intelligent people of the North. Says the *Sun*:

"It is an interesting fact, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the Southern States, population, industry and wealth have been steadily on the increase there since the closed of the rebellion. In six years since the end of the war, the eleven rebel States have gained eight hundred thousand in the number of their people; they have three thousand five hundred miles of railroad more than they had then; they have four cultivated farms now where they had three before the war; and their number of manufacturing establishments is more than doubled. The agricultural products of these eleven States in 1869 amounted to over one thousand seven hundred and fifty millions dollars, of which less than one-fifth was in cotton. Figures like these show how inconsiderably the outrages of the Ku Klux have affected the general prosperity of the country, and how unnecessary is the unconstitutional law on that subject which has just been passed by Congress.

HOMICIDE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE—ONE NEGRO SHOOTS ANOTHER.—The court of Justice Dryer, at 10 a. m., yesterday, was the scene of a fearful tragedy, one of the most cold blooded, cowardly and unwarrantable murders ever committed in this State, the shooting of a colored young man named Joshah Graham, by another negro named Thomas Ward, while he was quietly giving his deposition in a lawsuit against the latter. The cause for the murder was a trivial one; and was based apparently on the cowardly idea of courage which the vilest poltroons of all colors entertain when they think themselves wronged. Last winter a step-daughter of the murderer brought suit against Graham for seduction, it was supposed out of revenge, as he had married another woman. The case was heard in the Police Court, and the murdered man was bound over in the sum of $500 to await the action of the grand jury of this term of the Circuit Court, and that body having indicted him on the charge as preferred, his cause was pending in the Court and would be called in a few days, had he lived. Another cause for embittering the hostility existing between these parties was an attempt made on the night of the 21st of March by Graham's wife, to set fire to the house of Mrs. Campbell, a colored woman, who appeared as a principal witness against her husband in the first trial for seduction, and also probably to have revenge upon the plaintiff, who was stopping in the house at the time. For this attempt the incendiary was arrested, and was indicted on Friday by the Grand Jury. The murderer therefore had no justification for his act, as the parties whom he thoroughly hated were in the hands of justice. Notwithstanding this, since the trial, he has several times threatened the life of Graham and his wife, and on last Saturday, while they were passing his shop on First street, opposite the Franklin House, he rushed upon them with a club and made three efforts to strike Graham, in which he failed. Witnesses arriving on the scene he desisted from any further attempt at assault, but swore to have his life. For this threat Graham brought suit against him in Justice Dryer's Court yesterday, and it was while giving his deposition in that the murderer committed his horrible deed. That one act was premeditated seems apparent from a conversation which Constable Johnson held with him while on his way to the Court. Mr. Johnson told him that the case was a serious one, and that he had better secure counsel. Ward replied that he wanted no counsel. The constable repeated his first assertion, and recived the same reply.

Having arrived at the Court he quietly took his seat among the others assembled there, displaying no signs of anger. Mr. Johnson was ordered, in a few minutes after his arrival, to bring in Graham's wife as a witness. In a few moments after his departure Ward moved toward the door, and looked up the street to see that he was beyond a prompt recall. He then faced about and quickly

DREW A NAVY REVOLVER,

With which he advanced on his victim, who was seated beside the Justice. Graham, on seeing the pistol aimed at him, moved behind the Justice to screen himself, though in his excitement he forgot to stoop down. When Ward was within two or three feet of him he fired, and the ball struck him near the heart, and moving obliquely downwards pierced the lungs. The wounded man fell in the corner, bleeding from the mouth and ears. Justice Dryer promptly snatched the revolver from the murderer, and he was placed under the surveillance of those present, while he attended the wounded man. After falling, Graham never uttered a word; he crawled from the further corner to near the center of the floor, and in five minutes thereafter life had fled. He bled profusely, and his blood was scattered over the depositions, books and papers, while the floor was literally red where he had fallen. Ward was taken into custody by Street Commissioner Shartle and Mr. Dryer, but meeting officer Hudson while on their way to the jail, the prisoner was transferred to him and placed in the County Jail, where he lies at present. Dr. Augur was called to attend Graham, but before he reached him he was dead; so he gave his testimony as to the cause of the death. A coroner's jury was assembled, who rendered a verdict according to the facts stated.—*Herald.*

General Agents Wanted.

A well-established and prosperous Life Insurance Company, incorporated in New York State, is desirous of extending its business into Oregon.

Gentlemen who apply must state in detail their facilities for accomplishing a success, and what experience, if any, they may have had in the Life Insurance business. Those who are now acting as Sub-(or Local) Agents for other Life Companies will find this a capital chance for forming a more profitable connection with a more extensive field.

All communications treated confidentially. Address (in detail, with full name),

Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.,

No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

June 23, 1871:w3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address. Feb. 3, 1871.

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MASONIC HALL BUILDING,

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PARLOR, BEDROOM,

OFFICE, SITTING ROOM,

and KITCHEN FURNITURE,

BUREAUS, LOUNGES,

ROCKING CHAIRS, WHATNOTS,

BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &c.

ALSO,

Curled Hair and Pulu Matrasses; Pulu Pillows; Spring Beds; Window Shades, Picture Frames, Mouldings, &c.

Special attention given to Upholstery Work in all its branches.

ORDERS FILLED WITH PROMPTNESS.

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FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 23, 1871, m3

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Of a far Higher Class than any other proprietary medicine of the day stands **Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.**

And for this reason: it is an exact counterpart of one of the most valuable medicines in the world. We refer to the great Seltzer Spring of Germany, to which thousands of the dyspeptic, the bilious, the rheumatic, and the victims of venal diseases resort annually, and return to their houses convalescent or cured. The Aperient is one of the first, and by far the most successful of all the efforts made to reproduce, in a portable form, the popular mineral waters of Europe. See that you purchase only the genuine article.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

BY authority of a special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 31th, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT
$1,000,000 Concert!
At Louisville, Ky.,

On Tuesday, October 31st, 1871,

Under the direction of the best Musical Talent that can be procured.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $10 EACH, CURRENCY.

Each Ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to it.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold at $10 each currency.

The Citizens Bank of Kentucky

is Treasurer and Depository.

Immediately after the Concert the sum of

$550,000 IN CURRENCY

will be distributed by lots to the holders of Tickets in the following

GIFTS.

viz

ONE GRAND GIFT OF	$100,000
One Gift of	25,500
One Gift of	20,000
One Gift of	19,000
One Gift of	18,000
One Gift of	17,000
One Gift of	16,000
One Gift of	15,000
One Gift of	14,000
One Gift of	13,000
One Gift of	12,000
One Gift of	11,000
One Gift of	10,000
One Gift of	9,000
One Gift of	8,000
One Gift of	7,000
One Gift of	6,000
One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	2,000
One Grand Gift of	50,000
Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
Twenty five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
Twenty Gifts of $400 each	15,000
Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	14,500
Forty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
446 Gifts of $100 each	44,600
721 Prizes, in all	$550,000

After paying the expense of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a

Free Library in Louisville, to be called the

Public Library of Kentucky

By the provisions of the charter this Library is to be forever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of every citizen and it is the purpose of the trustees to raise a fund sufficient to secure a suitable building, to place in it books enough to form the nucleus of a magnificent library, and to so endow it as to enable it to buy the current publications as they come out, and to be self sustaining. The concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Thos. E. Bramlett, late Governor of Ky; Henry Watterson, Editor Courier Journal; W. N. Haldeman, President Courier Journal Co; Ben Casseday, of the Daily Commercial; Geo. P. Doerer, Proprietor Anzeiger; H. M. McCarty, of the Ledger; J. S. Cain; Clerk Jefferson Court Common Pleas; H. W. Closke, Author Political Text Book; R. T. Durett, of the Louisville bar.

The trustees will be assisted by the following well known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts:

SUPERVISORS.

Hon. H. S. Stites, Judge Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; Hon T B Cochran, Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court; Hon H W Bruce, Judge Jefferson Circuit Court; Hon J G Baxter, Mayor of Louisville; Hon B J Webb, Senator of Kentucky; Col G C Wharton, U S District Attorney; Col Phil Lee, Prosecuting Attorney Ninth Judicial District; Gen J F Boyle, President N H & F R R; Dr T S Bell, Prof Med University, Louisville; Jilson P Johnson, Proprietor Galt House; Hon J Proctor Knott, late Member of Congress; Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Broker.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office in Louisville Ky. Tickets will be for sale at the office in Louisville on the

First of July, 1871.

A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 500 or 1,000 tickets are purchased in a lot. All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly attended to and the tickets returned by mail, registered, or by express as ordered.

The undersigned, late principal Business Manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert of San Francisco, having been appointed Agent of the above enterprise, has to say that everything will be done to make this an entire success, and buyers of tickets will find their interests as well guarded as if they were personally present and superintended the entire affair.

CHARLES R. PETERS,

June23m1 Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

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HUNDREDS OF SINGLE
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TO THE PACIFIC COAST,

BY MAIL AND EXPRESS,

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We send any Watch you order and let you examine it before you pay for it. Do not order a Watch till you have first sent for the Price List and when you write please mention the *Address in full*,

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We have a full stock of extra heavy Cases such as 4, 5, 6, & 8 oz. always on hand and can fill orders promptly. je23m3

Summons.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, For the County of Clackamas. } ss.

JACOB BOEHM, PT'F,

vs. } Civil Action to recover money.

PATRICK RILEY, Def't.

TO PATRICK RILEY, Defendant:

IN THE NAME OF