

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 3,

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1873.

NO. 44.

The Liberal Republican

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR POLK COUNTY.

Is Issued Every Saturday Morning, at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

F. C. SULLIVAN PROPRIETOR, SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 00. Six Months, \$1 25. Three Months, \$1 00. For Clubs of ten or more \$1 75 per annum. Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less), first insert, \$2 50. Each subsequent insertion, 1 00. A liberal deduction will be made to quarterly and yearly advertisers.

Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00 per annum. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure publication. All other advertising bills must be paid quarterly. Legal tenders taken at their current value. Blanks and Job Work of every description furnished at low rates on short notice.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, is in every respect a First-Class Magazine. Its articles are of the highest interest to all. It teaches what we are and how to make the most of ourselves. The information it contains on the Laws of Life and Health is well worth the price of the Magazine to every family. It is published at \$3 00 a year. By a special arrangement we are enabled to offer the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL as a Premium for a new subscriber to the LIBERAL REPUBLICAN, or will furnish the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and ORGON REPUBLICAN together for \$4 00. We commend the JOURNAL to all who want a good magazine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, & C

JOHN J. DALY, Atty & Counsellor-at-Law, DALLAS, OREGON.

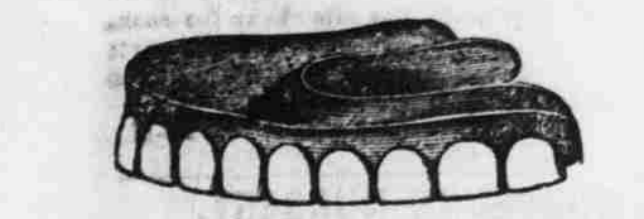
Will practice in the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts. Collections attended to promptly. OFFICE—In the Court House. 41-tt

F. C. SULLIVAN, Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law, Dallas, Oregon, Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. C. BELT, physician and Surgeon, OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Dallas and vicinity. Having ten years experience in hospital and private practice, feels competent to treat all cases that may come under his care. Office adjoining Dr. Rubell's dentistry office.

J. R. SITES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Dallas Oregon OFFICE—.....at Residence 24-tf

DR. HUDSON A. M. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE—Over Southern's Store, Cor. of Commercial & State Sts., Salem, Ogn, with Dr. Richardson. Nov 9, 1f



W. H. RUBELL, DENTIST. Office one door North of the Post Office DALLAS OGN.

Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth. All work warranted. Jan 11 '73 -3-tt

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Offers his Services to the Citizens Dallas and Vicinity. OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-tf

DALLAS LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. Cor. Main and Court Streets, Thos. G. Richmond, Proprietor.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Stand of Mr. A. H. Whitley, we have refitted and re-stocked it in such a manner as will satisfactorily meet every want of the community. Buggies, single or double, Hacks, Concord Wagons, etc., etc., Furnished at all hours, day or night, on short notice. Superior Saddle Horses, let by the Day or Week. TERMS, REASONABLE. T. G. RICHMOND

FARMERS READ.

WANTED, ALL THE PORK IN Polk County, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

AT THE EOLA STORE.

HAVING PURCHASED A LARGE AND complete Stock of NEW GOODS, and receiving fresh supplies every week I can supply everybody with

Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Queensware, Tobacco, Cigars

And all articles found in a GENERAL VARIETY STORE, I would respectfully call the attention of the Public to my Establishment. Highest Cash price paid for FURS AND PELTRY. L. A. RAY, Eola, Polk Co., Ogn. 16-tf

CHEAP PAINTING.

AS I AM NOW THROUGH WITH THE most of my work this fall, I propose to paint HACKS, WAGONS, and BUGGIES at \$10.50 apiece. Now is the time to bring on your old Hacks and Wagons as you will never get them painted cheaper.

Shop on the corner, over G. B. Styles store H. P. SHRIVER.

"GEM" SALOON MAIN STREET INDEPENDENCE.

The best of wines, liquors, ales, porters and TEMPERANCE CORDIALS always on hand, fine Havana cigars, Free reading rooms attached to the saloon. R. M. Bean Jr. 27-tf

LA CREOLE ACADEMY

Will commence the second term Monday Nov. 11, 1872, with a full corps of teachers as follows:

F. H. GRUBBS, PRINCIPAL, Mrs. L. A. GRUBBS, PRECEPTRESS, Miss M. E. SMITH TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Rates of tuition as follows: ACADEMIC DEP'T..... \$5 00 ENGLISH BRANCHES..... \$6 00 PRIMARY DEP'T..... \$4 00

EXTRA STUDIES: FRENCH PER TERM..... 2 50 DRAWING..... 2 50 MUSIC..... \$12 00

GEO. H. JONES | J. M. PATTERSON

JONES & PATTERSON, Real Estate, Insurance AND

General Agents, SALEM, OREGON

Prompt attention to the General Agency Business. J. W. ROBERT Buena Vista Dallas

KING OR WARICK.

The attitude of Mr. George Gorham before the people of California is most unique. If there is a single individual in the State whom the people would not call to the performance of a public duty it is this individual. If there is a person connected with its politics whom the better class of the community would with unamity declare untrustworthy and unreliable, it is him, and yet the fact is, this gentleman to-day controls the organization of the Republican party and drives the machinery which makes or mars the political fortunes of its representatives men. To state the proposition in another way, the organization of the Republican party has fallen under the control of the most utterly worthless gang of disreputable politicians that a State was ever cursed with, and Gorham is there recognized and acknowledged leader. These men would advance Mr. Gorham to the Senate of the United States, only they know that the thing is impossible and that to even attempt it is to destroy the party and throw it into defeat. The fact is not altogether anomalous but still it is the fact, the party is better than its leaders. The rank and file are honest, intelligent and patriotic; the men who control it are dishonest, corrupt and profligate. Grant carried the State by nearly 15,000 majority; an avowed and open candidacy by Gorham for the Senate would beat the party by 30,000 votes. Mr. Gorham can have the position as candidate of the party for the Senate if he desires it; he has the organization; he can control the primaries; he has County Committees of San Francisco and of nearly all the more populous towns. Senator Sargent is under bonds to aid Gorham, and certain of the leading Federal officials and are by solemn covenant bound to support him or are in awe of him. The railroad ring dare not oppose, and even Governor Stanford, if demanded to come out as his open ally is not strong enough in his millions to refuse him the support of the railroad influence. But Mr. Gorham will not be a candidate for the United States Senate, and the single and only reason why he will not be is from the fact that not all the Plug Ugly sentiment of San Francisco, not all the power of Federal officials, not all the money of the railroad is able to deceive or influence or bribe the Republican masses into his support; consequently Mr. Gorham will decline being a candidate, and all his strikers allies and hirelings will from this election day swear that he is not and will not and never intended to present himself for the position. But they will do the next thing. If Gorham cannot be King he will endeavor to be Warwick. If he cannot be Senator he will endeavor to make the Senator. In this contest there will be two things to conceal. Two points to be covered, two masked batteries to be kept hid: "Gorham and the railroad;" the tactics will be apparent non-action, "Good men for the Assembly and Senate who are unpugged." Merchants and mechanics will be sought out who have never in office, but who are known to be pliable in the hands of the men who favor them, who will belong to the ring by virtue of an original discovery. In San Francisco the plan will be as follows: the County Committee [Gorham] will call a primary election to a Convention (Gorham); candidates will be named for the senate and Assembly, unpugged (Gorham); the Republican party will be allowed to nominate for city and county officers good men; the pressure will then be brought, "Do not destroy the party." If an independent movement is formidable, the Gorham legislative movers will go in with it, aid to get it up, and then trade with it. The movement is going on now. There are one hundred

men in San Francisco to-day who think of nothing else, and who devote all their time to this conspiracy; one of these days we will give their names, their employment and their places. We will expose their conspiracy, and will inform our readers who are their active and who are their unconscious allies. We will expose the matter to its minutest detail. We will give the time and place of their private meetings, and we shall be surprised if we are not able to advise our readers in proper time everything that shall have occurred in their most secret conclaves.

The Chronicle emphatically disclaims that it is the organ of any party. It is and will always keep independent of party influence, and while it is the very earnest and zealous friend of the people, it will sustain the men and measures of any organization that has for its accomplishment popular reform and an honest administration of political affairs.

We championed the cause of Gov. Booth against the intrigues of a peoffigate political clique, and gave him efficient aid in his nomination and election. We were first, foremost and latest for General Grant for the Presidency. So long as the party of Republicanism continues to be the party of principle and honest government, it is our pleasure and our duty to support it. It is equally our duty to fight bad leaders and corrupt practices. Hating intrigue and despising the subtle, dishonest efforts to debase and dishonor a party, we are for fair, open, manly work. Either that or defeat.—Chronicle.

The Career of A "Lively Nigger."

HISTORY OF P. B. S. PINCHBACK GRANTS LOUISIANA PET

P. B. S. Pinchback is a light, saffron colored negro, of good personal appearance. He was raised in Georgia and is the son of Major William Pinchback, a once wealthy planter. "Pinch," as he is more frequently called by the untrifled of the Crescent City was born in 1837 or 1838. Being a really handsome child he was much liked by his father, who, before dying, 1848, provided that his pet and his mother and her other children should be sent to Cincinnati where for about a year they lived in comfortable circumstances, Pinch going to public school, where he received the rudiments of a very fair education. But his mother's slender means gradually became exhausted, and her son was compelled to seek employment. Like hundreds of other young darkeys he went a steaming, and for some years ran on the Ohio making frequent visits to New Orleans. Being a bright active youth, he soon became a favorite with travelers. This was when a rattling game of cards was played on almost all the river boats and no one took more interest in them than did the future politician. Nor did his knowledge of the game stand amiss. Pinch took everything in from the mysteries of draw Poker to the knotty points of political discussion, and no one probably is better posted to day on the Kansas-Missouri row than our so called Governor. During the early part of the war Pinchback is said to have laid off very quietly in New Orleans. But I have heard, and that too from persons of his own color, that he spent most of his time and obtained almost his whole living as a runner for Foster, who kept a "slave pen" at the corner of Union and Barronne streets, and for a similar institution that used to be located near Dauphine and Frplanade streets. As a runner, I mean as a man employed to hunt up the whereabouts of runaway negroes with a view to their recapture. Pinchback, however, like a good many others

of his race, turned up "trooly loil" after Farragut had succeeded in placing his fleet in front of the city although just before that he had enrolled his name as a member of the "free colored battalion" ordered to be raised for the defense of New Orleans by its then commander. Governor Mansfield Lovell. But when Butler called for troops Pinchback volunteered and became a member of the First Louisiana Native Guard, and did good service, behaving with much pluck and efficiency in one of the charges participated in by that command against Port Hudson. Shortly after the fall of that Strong hold Pinchback for some reason was discharged, returning to New Orleans, where he became quite a favorite at headquarters, mainly, it is said, for his capacity for bringing information as to what was going on in New Orleans both among its citizens and the officers stationed in their houses located on Custom House and Basin Streets. Pinch, was however, ambitious to wear shoulderstraps, and Banks appointed him captain of the First Louisiana Cavalry of African descent. He went to work and quickly succeeded in obtaining some forty or fifty Negroes, most of whom were recruited from the Parish prison. But before mustering them into the United States service the War Department issued an order forbidding the issuing of commissions to negroes. Pinch was consequently beaten out of his company, which was subsequently given to a young man from Maine, and the Company became known as "Company E. Fourth United States Cavalry." Pinchback, now gave up all ideas of becoming a soldier and settled down to business. He either became the actual owner or a silent partner of a famous negro coffee-house (which in New Orleans means a place where whisky and everything else except coffee may be bought) known as the "Young America," and situated, I think, at the corner of Tremé and Conti streets. Here Pinchback made some money. He played a fine game of cards—but few could beat him, and as he was very temperate, he very seldom ended a loser. He was an enthusiastic admirer of cockfighting and almost every Sunday morning could be found at the Old Spanish Pit, backing his opinion to the tune of fifties, occasionally a hundred on the respective merits of the gray or red even in this as in most games, Pinch was a lucky one and at the last cockfight I was at I saw him "scoop in" the Hon. John, of New York, for a couple of hundred. In 1867 Pinchback turned his attention to politics, and was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that assembled in Mechanics Institute in the latter part of November of that year. Here Pinch's early knowledge, with his natural sharpness and some study, came into play. In the convention he was a fluent and forcible speaker at times quite conservative in his views. He had great influence with many of the other negro delegates; but toward the latter part of the convention he ceased to be conservative, making on one occasion a very radical speech, in which he threatened the inhabitants of New Orleans with the torch. How the convention concluded its labors, the so called adoption of the Constitution by the people is now a matter of history. Pinchback was now a thorough politician. He was elected from his district either as a member of the House or to the Senate. If to the former, at the next election he was elected Senator. Anyhow he was the intimate friend of Governor Warmoth. So much so that the State convention held in August, 1871, which was the beginning of the present trouble, when the custom house party under the leadership of Casey, Packard and company captured the convention, Pinchback siding, with

Warmoth, was elected President of the Warmoth convention, and subsequently became chairman of the committee appointed to wait on President Grant at Long Branch. In November of the same year Oscar J. Donn, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, died. Warmoth at once called a special session of the Senate to elect a president, who should be Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The Senate met on the 6th of December, and after some sparring between the factions Pinchback was elected by a vote from 18 to 19. The row witnessed at the opening portion of the last session of the Louisiana Legislature will be remembered by those conversant with the doings in the "reconstructed" Southern States, and how Pinchback was still loyal to his friend Warmoth. But when the Presidential question became hot they differed, Warmoth declaring himself in favor of the Cincinnati movement, while Pinchback with his usual sharpness, stuck to Grant. The State conventions were held and Pinchback received the nomination for Congressman at large, his opponent being his old political chum, Captain George A. Sheridan. The election took place on Monday, November 4, the result of which was no doubt a triumph for what was known as the Fusion ticket, which was made up partially of Democrats and "Liberal Republicans," Warmoth giving the ticket his full support on the condition that if the election resulted favorably he should be the candidate of the party to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expiration of the term for which William Pitt Kellogg was elected. But the authorities at Washington think differently, and Pinchback has been declared elected as Congressman at large. This brings Pinchback down to the present situation.

"But what is Mr. Pinchback's present social position in New Orleans?"

"Oh! the least said about Pinch's social position or morals the better. You can calculate what he is from what I have told you of his life during the last ten years. Among the so-called moral members of "colored society" in New Orleans, Pinch is a shining light. He is a deacon of a church held in the Straight University, and can be seen almost any Sunday passing the plate round. Like nearly all his race he is an enthusiastic admirer of fast horses, and I believe drives a team of trotters. But I would advise the members of the next Congress not to ask Pinch to their rooms for a quiet game at cards, for if they do Pinch will beat them at any game, and if they quarrel with him they will find him a good shot.—New York Day Book.

San Diego boasts ripe strawberries.

In Stockton, a city of over 11,000 inhabitants, only three deaths occurred during the month of December—two adults and one child.

A young and good-looking married woman of Virginia City (Nevada) left her child and husband, and decamped with an old and lame Englishman the other day.

The Erie settlement leaves Fisk's widow with nearly \$100,000.

A resident of San Diego writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows: "I have been here one year and five months and have now growing on my grounds, in good condition 870 orange trees; 160 soft-shell almond trees; with a good variety of fig, pomegranate, apricot, pear, plum and cherry trees; also, nearly 30,000 orange and lemon trees grown from seed—sown last April and May—which vary in height from six inches to two feet. The above have grown by irrigation; no rains have fallen for eight months."