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THE COURIER

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AT
LAFAYETTE,

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

BY
J. H. UPTON,

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Didn't know His Man.—The Cowardly Braggart.

The chivalrous Col. Haw—kins of Tennessee, (?) in company with his excellency the Governor—Gibbs, visited Amity on the 9th inst, and proceeded to drum up a little crowd to which to speak his peice, and it so happened that Col. Kelly reached that point about that time on his way from Dallas to Lafayette. The Col. took his place near eighteen paces from the stand from which Hawkins spoke, and seated himself to quietly enjoy a smoke. Haw—kins had not gone far with his harrangue until he commenced dealing in low bred innuendos directly respecting Col. Kelly, and finally set himself about asking the Col. numerous questions, and at the same time affecting an air of supremest contempt for his pretensions. The Col. was convinced ere this, that the man Hawkins was a low bred, low flung batch of depravity, and so did not deign to make any reply to his self imposed interrogatories, until the question was asked him what he thought of certain celebrities at present figuring on the radical drama, when the Col. answered him, that he believed with Andrew Johnson, that they and their kind were traitors, when the would be chiv., made a furious rush toward him with clenched fist and at the same time uttering horid imprecations. The Col. rose to his feet and placed himself in a proper attitude to defend himself, and bade the belligerent Hawkins to halt immediately or he would pound the life out of him. The chiv. took him at his word, and but for the fact that Gov. Gibbs threw his ponderous carcass between the Col. and his assailant, the poltroon would probably have found it convenient to put a period to his pilgrimage right there and then, for want of healthy optical machinery to light him on his way. He would have had to have put in to port for repairs.

Col. Kelly is widely known in Oregon and bears the name wherever known, of deporting himself as a gentleman in all respects. This contemptible braggart, Hawkins, would do well to remember former chastisements before undertaking to bully gentlemen in Oregon.

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED.—It has been ascertained by parties who had ample facilities for the correct determination of the question, that, of 21,000 heroes that "thronged the highways and by ways" for Canada immediately after the Draft was to be enforced, that 9,300 of the refugees were from Massachusetts, and that 9,019 of the number were radical republicans. The ballance of the 21,000 with the exception of 2,700 were from other parts of the New England States and New York. This accounts for the election of Governor Seymour in the latter named state—the republicans were in Canada to keep out of the war.

It will be remembered that this exodus of republicans from New England took place subsequently to the issuance of the proclamation of emancipation, in consideration of the issuance of which, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts promised the President that the "high ways and by ways of Massachusetts

would be swarming with volunteers for the war"—indeed an avalanche of men would rush forth from that State. Well, the Yankees did "avalanche," but it was for Canada, instead of for the South.

Copy of our Extra, issued while Mr. Woods was speaking on the 10th inst., for gratuitous distribution.

"GEORGE L.

The Sneezzer" Having taken for his text to-day the stale charge that some Democrat had said "the South had a right to secede," the following is submitted for his consideration:

Governor (!) has what he seems to think a good thing on the natives in the way of a discovery he has made that the Democracy was, at the commencement of the war opposed to coercion. Horace Greeley, the great radical luminary, from whom all lesser radicals receive their light and draw their inspiration, was also opposed to coercion. He said that he wanted to let her go in peace—that the government had no right to make war on her. Greeley still contends that he was right and correct in the opinions he expressed at that time. In a late number of the Tribune, March 13, Greeley says:

"But even this does not express the whole truth. Tens of thousands voted for Secession as a defiance to Northern threats of 'coercion.' They voted—not that they wished to leave the Union—but that they would not be held in it by force.*** We did not wish any fighting."

Speaking of the position of the Journal of Commerce, The Tribune of the same date says:

Now it talks as though it had stood in the front rank for the coercionists. We, certainly, did not. We never proposed to force, nor buy, nor wheedle, nor beseech the South to remain in the Union. It was never necessary to do either. A simple proffer by the North that the South, faithfully canvassed and fairly polled, should decide, by a majority vote of her people, whether to stay in the Union or go out of it, would have saved the awful carnage and waste of the war.

Has Governor (?) Woods no better thing to charge against the Democracy than this anticcoercion charge?

A PITTIFUL WHELP.—The person who made the main disturbance while Col Kelly was speaking on Thursday last, we are told was one Crawford. In consideration of the respect we have for many well disposed and gentlemanly Republicans, we will assume that this man Crawford is an out cast from Society, and was drunk, though we know nothing to the contrary of him being in the first standing in his party. Whatever they may think in the premises, we are sure it would redound to the credit of the radical party to restrain such beasts as this Crawford from an exhibition of the spleen and hate that, for aught we know to the contrary, rankles in the breasts of a majority of the members of that party.

A THORN IN THEIR SIDES.—Hon. J. S. Smith is giving the blacks trouble—sore trouble. He is telling plain and stubborn truths and the people believe him—can find no reason to disbelieve him. If evidence were wanting to convince anybody that Mr. Smith is worrying them, a single

glimpse of the Statesman of the 7. would put all doubts at rest. That pa per devotes near eleven columns to the consideration of the propositions laid down by Mr. Smith, in the vain endeavor to make a showing, feint as it may be, toward refuting them.—It is no use, Mr. Statesman, Mr. Smith is too many for all of you.—You all of you know it.—The knowledge of the truth of this assertion makes you chafe.

DEMOCRATS! TO WORK! TO WORK!

The forces of the enemy are scattered and demoralized, and it only remains for you to step forth and grasp the victory. Their nominations, conducted dictated and controlled by radical fanatics bodes no harmony in their ranks. Men of Democratic antecedents were ruthlessly thrust aside, no matter what their qualifications, claims or popularity. We hear the murmurings in the distance, which will become more and more audible until the fourth day of June next, when the point of culmination will be reached, and the radical party of Yamhill County will only be remembered for its misdeeds.

"THE TRIBUNE is understood to be an advocate of universal suffrage, and in favor of admitting the darkey to the polls on the same terms as the white man."—Sunday Mercury.

—The Mercury has no right to speak of our views, on this vital matter as "understood," when they have been a thousand times expressed as clearly as our mother tongue will allow. The Tribune does, indeed, believe in admitting Blacks to vote on equal terms with Whites.—N. Y. Tribune, March 13 '66.

TWIN MONSTROSITY.—In Niatic, Illinois twin boys were recently born, joined together from the top of the head to the hips. They have four eyes, two mouths, two noses, and three ears, one of which is at the point where the heads are joined. The legs and feet are perfect, while two of the arms are united in one, having eight fingers and two thumbs. The other two thumbs are perfect.

SENSIBLE WORDS.—Mrs. Patterson, President Johnson's daughter the lady of the White House is reported to have recently made this highly sensible remark to a very prominent and fashionable woman: "We are plain people, from the mountains of Tennessee and we shall not put on airs because we chance to occupy this place for a short time"

A WIDOW in Amsdor county, California, disposed of her house by lottery, and when the drawer of the prize went for it, she told him to take his house off her lot as soon as possible, for she intended to build a new house on the spot with the money which she got for the old one! This is the sharpest piece of widow work now on hand.

You may put a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in of one or two lines, that is not in good taste, and you may be sure of hearing about that.

It is a good sign to see the color of health on a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated on his nose.

SIDNEY SMITH says: "Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as wine the strongest heads. No man is good enough to be trusted with despotic power; for when possessed of it others can no longer answer for him, because he can no longer answer for himself."

Democratic

STATE PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT

Portland,

APRIL 5, 1866;

1. Resolved, That we affirm as the creed of our political faith and practice, our steadfast devotion to the following principles, viz: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state, party or sect; the support of the state Governments in all their rights, and of the Federal Government in all its vigor; a jealous care of the elective franchise; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; opposition to the centralization of power; economy in all public expenditures; the general diffusion of education; the encouragement of morality and the highest civilization; the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

2. Resolved, That the action of the majority in Congress in refusing to admit the Representatives of eleven States, is an unwarranted assumption of power upon the part of Congress, revolutionary in its tendency, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that we do and will sustain President Johnson in his determination and efforts for the complete restoration of all the constitutional rights of all the states, and we unreservedly approve his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and all his constitutional efforts to prevent the fanatical majority in Congress from changing or destroying our cherished form of Government.

3. Resolved, That the position assumed by President Johnson, that the Representatives from the Southern States ought to be at once admitted to seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting such States while they are unrepresented as unconstitutional, meets with our hearty approval.

4. Resolved, That the assumption of the opposition that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that it is in favor of nullification and secession, is slanderous and false.

5. Resolved, That we endorse the sentiment of Senator Douglas, that this Government was made on a white basis for the benefit of the white man, and we are opposed to extending the right of suffrage to any other than white men.

6. Resolved, That the exemption of United States bonds from taxation is substantially the exemption of rich men from taxation because they are rich, and the taxation of poor men because they are poor, and we are in favor of taxing those bonds for county, State and municipal purposes.

7. Resolved; That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the General Government, as well as of the State Governments, should be borne by the people according to their ability, and not according to their necessities, and hence that we condemn now, as in the past, a protective tariff that tends, necessarily to oppress the masses for the benefit of the rich.

8. Resolved, That in a Democratic Government the real sovereignty rests in the people and all efforts tending to wrest power from the people is a war upon them, revolutionary and dangerous; and that the existence of national banks after the experience we have had with and without them, especially in times of peace, is a subject of just alarm.

6. Resolved, That the unlawful and shameful squandering of the people's money by our present State officials meets with our emphatic condemnation.

10. Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful memory those through whose patriotic, not mercenary or partisan services, the dignity of the Republic and the integrity of the Union were preserved; and we denounce as a base insult to the gallant living and heroic dead, the present efforts of the Radicals to convert their victory into a partisan triumph, jolting to make the late war one of conquest, instead of the suppression of the rebellion—for subjugation instead of restoring the Union—for the negro instead of the white man.

11. Resolved, that the miners should be encouraged and protected in the free use of the mines.