

Lafayette Courier

AOL. I.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866.

NO. 26.

THE COURIER

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AT
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BY
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Will practice in the District and Supreme
Courts of Oregon.
Taxes Paid, Collections made, and
Proceeds Promptly remitted.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF OREGON, }
COUNTY OF YAMHILL, } ss.
In Justice's Court, for the precinct
of Amity.
T. R. Harrison, } In Justice's Court,
vs. } Before
F. Morgan. } Thos. Pettigrew,
a Justice of the peace in said County.
To F. Morgan, the above named def't.
It appearing to the Court that you are
a nonresident of this state, you are hereby
notified that a writ of attachment has
been issued against you and your property
attached to satisfy the demand of T. R.
Harrison against you, amounting to the
sum of sixty one and 13-100 dollars, coin.
Now, unless you shall appear before the
said Thomas Pettigrew, a Justice of the
peace in and for said County, at his office
on the 25th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'
clock P. M. of said day, judgment will
be rendered against you, and your property
sold to pay the debt and cost
This July 7, 1866. T. R. HARRISON,
no 246w Plff.

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.]

Foreign News.

FARTHER POINT, July 15.—The
steamer Nova Scotia bring dates via
Londonderry, of 6th July.

A great battle took place on the 3d,
near Ludoa, resulting in the Prussians
obtaining a great and complete victo-
ry. The battle lasted 12 hours; the
Austrians being commanded by Gen.
Benedek, and the Prussians by the
King in person. The Prussians met
the Austrians between Horowitz and
Menggratz, and until 10 o'clock P. M.
the battle was favorable to the Austrians,
but at 2 o'clock P. M., after an
obstinate defense, the Prussians, car-
ried by storm the strong position of
the Austrians, after which the Aus-
trians were quickly driven out of their
outer positions, and by 7 o'clock were
in full retreat to Koningsgratz, pur-
sued by Prussian cavalry. The Aus-
trians were in complete rout. The
road was strewn with baggage, which
they thrown away. The killed and woun-
ded on both sides, was great; but owing
to the extent of the battle, the loss
had not yet been ascertained. The
Prussians claim to have captured up to
the evening of the 4th, 14,000
wounded and prisoners, 116 cannon,
and several flags. Three Austran Arch
Duke are reported wounded, Prince
Liechtenstein and Prince Mudschara
were prisoners.

The Austrian field Marshal Von
Gablent arrived at Horowitz on the evening
of July 4th, with a flag of truce.

The Paris Moniteurs of the 5th
makes the following announcement:
An important event has just occurred.
After having maintained the honor of
his army in Italy, the Emperor of Na-
poleon's letter of June the 11th to his
Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Ven-
etia to France and accepts his medita-
tion for the conclusion of peace. The
Emperor hastened to respond to the
summons, and immediately communi-
cated with the Kings of Prussia and
Italy in order to obtain an armistice.

The London Times of the 5th says
the suddenness of the Austrian calam-
ities is too overpowering for any man
to speculate upon the possible conse-
quences or destinies of the Austrian
Empire.

The Daily News shows that the
Prussians not only gained the battle,
but a strategical advantage of the
highest importance. They have con-
centrated eight corps of their army,
and can pounce down on the enemy
with an overwhelming force, and have
cut off communication between the
Austrians and the Federal army in
the west.

The Prussian victories had a de-
cided effect on financial and commercial
affairs. There was a general improve-
ment in consols and other securities
in London stock exchange. There
was great buoyancy in the Liverpool
cotton markets, but a depression in
breadstuffs. On the Paris Bourse,
Rentes advanced one and a half, and
Italian securities four per cent.

Gen. Garibaldi, on the 3d, attacked
the Austrians at Montecola. The
Austrians made a strong resistance,
and the volunteers finally fell back in
good order. Gen. Garibaldi was
slightly wounded in the thigh.

The Prussians and Italian reply to
the proposed armistice has not yet
transpired, but peace is regarded as
virtually concluded.

Consuls closed at 78 1/2 @ 78 1/2 for
money; bullion in the bank decreas-
ed 165,000 pounds; sales of cotton,
200,000 bales, closing firmer and ad-
vancing.

Veto of Freedmen's Bureau Bill.
WASHINGTON, July 16, The Pres-
ident has vetoed the Freedmen's Bu-
reau bill, recapitulating his previous
objections. Stating that the present
Bureau would, anyway, continue until
after the next session. Mr. Elliott
moved to postpone the question on the

veto until to-morrow. Mr. Leblarde
moved to take it up now. The House
then voted—ayes 153 noes 35. So
the bill passed over the veto.

C. L. SHOLES, of Milwaukie, one
of the oldest, and most consistent, and
most persistent anti-slavery men of
Wisconsin, said in a speech on Presi-
dent Johnson's veto message:

"Eighteen years ago, I embarked
in this anti-slavery war—on the theory
that the African, if given his personal
freedom, could thereafter care for
himself. Yet after this lapse of eigh-
teen years, when he is free, I am met
with the assurance that he needs all
kind of protections. That he will
walk hesitatingly in his new condi-
tion. That he may stumble is prob-
able; but if he is to work out his own
destiny, if he is to achieve his own sal-
vation, and if he is capable of doing
it, let him begin now, and at once.
Every hour's dependence on a new
protector or supporter of any kind,
or nature, is not only a public procla-
mation of his own inability, but it fos-
ters and encourages that inability,
until his last state becomes infinitely
worse than his first. If we are to
have bureaus for his protection—if
the nation must be taxed for his sup-
port—if we must maintain armies for
his defence, let it be after he has him-
self demonstrated his incapacity—and
let us who have fought his battles for
the last twenty years, on the
grounds of his capacity, not to be the
first to make proclamation that it was
all a sham."

TRUE.—The Yreka Union, speak-
ing of the state charge that "Price's
Veterans" only emigrate to this coast,
says:

This State, this coast has received
a large number of persons who have
since become voters, who were loud
mouthed, bawling Abolition shriek-
ers in the past and who ran away
from home to avoid the draft at a time
when the Government was paying
heavy bounties and calling earnestly
for the services of able-bodied men to
"save the nation." Of this class
of men Oregon, Nevada, and Califor-
nia now have a plentiful supply.
Here, as at home, they are the most
enthusiastic advocates of negro suffrage.
There may be, and doubtless are, men
on this coast who took part with the
rebels in the Rebellion, but among
brave and honorable men respect
for a veteran soldier, even though he
was an enemy in the field, is greater
than that felt for a brawl-mouthed
professor of patriotism whose base
cowardise impels him to desert his
country in her hour of peril.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE.—A good
old lady recently meeting a farmer in
the street on a load of hay, inquired
of him if it was for sale. On being
answered in the affirmative, she asked
him to turn his team around and drive
to her husband's barn-yard, some quar-
ter of a mile distance. Her request
was complied with; and, after the
barn-yard was reached, the old lady
informed the teamster that she only
wanted a few cents' worth of hay for
a hen's nest, and while he was throw-
ing it off, she would step into the
house and get the change. The driv-
er was ungallant enough to curse the
old lady and her hens, and refused to
retail his hay.

SOME decedent of Solomon has
wisely remarked, that those who go to
law for damages are sure to get them!

A gentleman the other evening ob-
jected to playing cards with a lady, be-
cause he said she had such a winning
way about her.

Conversation is a very serious mat-
ter. There are men with whom an
hour's talk would weaken more than
a day's fasting.

The man who undertook to blast
his neighbor's prospects, used for
short a fuse, and got blown up himself.

Farm Capital.

There is no mistake more common,
or more injurious than that of sup-
posing the more land a man holds the
greater must be his profits, for profits
do not arise from the land itself, but
from the manner of using it. The
best soil may be made unproductive
by bad management, and the worst
may be rendered more profitable by
the opposite course. Especially is the
loss resulting from the possession, by
a few individuals, of large tracts of
land, and by thousands of farms alto-
gether too large, apparent in Oregon.
At the same time, there is nothing
to which capital can be applied with
greater certainty of a fair return for
a liberal expenditure, when correctly
employed, than in land. In fact as-
suming that the expenditure be direc-
ted with judgement, it will be found
that the profits upon the outlay in-
crease in more than a proportionate
degree.

Many a man has been ruined by a
large farm who might have acquired
a competency on one with half the
number of acres. Most farmers are
anxious for large plantations, and
many are thus betrayed into the error
of attempting to work a greater quan-
tity of ground than they have the
means of managing to advantage.
Some in the delusive hope of acquir-
ing these means by future savings,
others from the vanity of holding
more land than his neighbors; hence
arises a deficiency of stock, imperfect
tillage, and scanty crops, with all the
train of rent in arrear, wages ill paid,
and debts unsatisfied, and final ruin.

He who prudently commences with
only such a number of acres as he has
power of cultivating with proper
effect, is certain of raising the full
return from the soil; and his engage-
ments being in accordance with his
means, he enjoys present ease of mind,
and lays the surest foundation for fu-
ture prosperity.

It then behooves a man, says the
Germantown Telegraph, to weigh well
the charges with his means and never
allow himself to be seduced by any
ideal prospect of gain into the impru-
dence of entering upon a larger farm
than his property will enable him to
manage with the spirit necessary to
insure success. Truly did Judge Buel
say that "large farms are the curse
of our country," and perhaps no one
had better experience from which to
draw such an expression.—Oregon
Agriculturist.

It is very well to blush when you
are detected in a mean act; but you
had a great deal better blush when you
think of committing it.

A reprobate was once asked when
dying, if he had lived an upward and
creditable life, "well no,—not exact-
ly," said he, "but then I must say
I've had a good time."

In cark, the crier of the Court an-
xious to disperse the crowd around the
bar, exclaimed, All ye blackguards
that isn't lawyers, quit the court!

When do we begin to love people?
When they begin to let us look into
their hearts, and their hearts are found
to be worth looking into.

REPUTATION is a good deal like
a bonfire, you've got to keep piling on
the shavings. If you don't, the flames
will subdue.

Ritcher says 'tis the horse not the
vehicle that wears out. But we are
sure that we have seen a wagon tire.

It is better to be laughed at for not
being married, than to be unable to
laugh because you are.

Provoking, to dream that you have
lots of money and wake up and find that
you are only an editor.

Always be as witty as you can with
your parting bow—your last speech is
the one remembered.

DEAD.

—Last accounts are to the effect
that Jim Lane died of the wound in-
flicted by himself. He probably lived
to learn in what estimation he was
held by his countrymen. It might
be interesting in this connection to
readers to know what was thought of
him even by his own party press when
he and Pomeroy wormed themselves
into the United States Senate from Kan-
sas. We quote from the Leavenworth
Herald, a staunch republican paper:

Two such men as Lane and Pome-
roy couldn't have been sent to the U.
S. Senate from any other community
than Kansas, unless we except Bot-
any Bay or the Penitentiary.

Of one thing we are confident—
that the worst man ever sent to Con-
gress has been elected by our State,
and that he only represents those who
voted for him. The THIEF, with all
his ill-gotten gains—ROBBER of
WIDOWS and ORPHANS—the
IMPOSTER and the IMBECILE,
has been sent by a Kansas Legislature
to sit in the halls of Congress with
honorable men. May God's righte-
ous indignation be averted and may
the world forbear regarding us in the
light of a den of thieves.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The State
elections in several States comprising
the Federal Union are held as follows:
In New Hampshire, on the first
Tuesday of March; in Connecticut,
on the first Monday, and in Rhode
Island, on the first Wednesday in April
in Virginia, on the fourth Tuesday in
May; in Oregon on the first Monday
in June; in Alabama, Arkansas, Ken-
tucky and Texas, on the first Monday,
in Tennessee, on the first Thursday,
and in North Carolina, on the second
Thursday of August, in Vermont, on
the first Tuesday, in California, on
the first Wednesday, and in Maine
on the second Monday of September;
in Florida and Mississippi, on the first
Monday, in Georgia on the first
Wednesday, in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio,
and Pennsylvania, on the second Tues-
day, and in West Virginia (so called)
on the fourth Tuesday in October;
Louisiana, on the first Monday, in
Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland,
Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota,
Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New
York, and Wisconsin, on the first
Tuesday, in Colorado on the second
Tuesday, and in South Carolina, on
the fourth Monday of November.
There are no State election held in
the months of January, February,
July, and December.

A dandy wishing to be witty, accos-
ted a young bell man as follows:
"You take all sorts of trumpery
in your cart, don't you?"
"Yes; jump in, jump in."

I SAW HER BUT A MOMENT.—She
wore a handsome crinoline on the day
when we first met, and she scudded
like a schooner with a cloud of can-
vass set.

As she swept along the pavement,
with a grandure fit to kill; I saw her
but a moment, yet methinks I see
her still.

The wind was on a bender, and as
witch, it played the very dickens with
dust, dimity and sieh. The gaiters
was delicious, which her feet was
made to fill—I saw her but a moment,
methinks I see her still.

She scooted around the corner, and
streaming out behind, her crinoline
and calico were romping in the wind
to have kept them in position would
have baffled twice the skill—I saw
her but a moment, yet methinks I see
her still.

I shut my eyes tremenjus, for I
didn't want to see, a display of pretty
ankles when it wasn't meant for me;
and until I loose my senses, I am sure
I never will—I saw her but a moment
—yet methinks I see her still.