

THE COURIER.

VOL. I.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

NO. 28.

THE COURIER,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT

LAFAYETTE,

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

BY

J. H. UPTON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy One Year, \$3.00.
One Copy Six Months, 2.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, 12 Lines or less, one Insertion, \$3.00.
For each subsequent insertion, 1.00.

A liberal deduction will be made on Quarterly, Yearly, and half Yearly Advertisements.
Hotel, Medical and Law Cards, \$10.00 per annum.

COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Judge, J. W. Cowles; Commissioners, S. Brucher, Henry Hewitt; Sheriff, L. L. Whitcomb; Clerk, S. C. Adams; Assessor, Chas. Handley; Treasurer, John W. Watts; School Superintendent, Rev. John Spencer; Coroner, W. W. Brown; Surveyor, A. S. Watt.

DENTISTRY.



DR. A. G. PHILLIPS, SURGEON



Tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Lafayette and Surrounding country. n12f.

S. HURLBURT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Lafayette, Yamhill County, Oregon. Will practice in the Supreme, Circuit and all of the Courts of this State.

DR. H. J. BOUGHTON.

Late Physician & Surgeon,

In Hospital Department,

Of The Army of the POTOMAC.

Office in Dayton, Oregon.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE

J. T. HEMBREE, : : : PRO.
THIS HOTEL is still kept for the accommodation of boarders and the travelling public.

GOOD STABLING,

and attentive hostlers. n6l.

E. C. BRADSHAW,

ATTORNEY

AND

COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Lafayette, Oregon.

Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Oregon.

Taxes Paid, Collections made, and Proceeds Promptly remitted.

A. F. and A. M.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 3,

Free and Accepted Masons.

Meets in Lafayette on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month; at half past 6 in the afternoon.

Brethren of the order, in good standing are invited to attend. T. V. B. EMBREE, W. M.

Geo. H. STEWARD Sec'y.

LAFAYETTE FERRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the travelling public, that he has, at the Lafayette crossing of the Yamhill,

A LARGE, NEW AND SAFE FERRY BOAT,

on which he can cross Teams, Stock, &c.,

EXPEDITIOUSLY AND CHEAPLY.

The roads leading to and from this crossing are in good repair, and persons from the South going to Portland, McMinnville, Forest Grove and Hillsboro, and from the North, going to Salem, Dallas, Corvallis, will find it to their advantage to patronize this Ferry. JOHN HARRIS.

Lafayette, July 31, 1866.

Pen and Ink Picture of the Capital.

BY BRICK POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1866.

The city of magnificent distances, as Randolph called Washington, has nearly doubled in population since the war commenced. New streets have been opened—horse railroads have been put down, speculators have gathered here to fatten upon the corpse of the country, and money making is the order of the day. The time was when Washington was a desirable place of residence—when the society here was of the best order—when some of the first and best families of the nation made it their residence and brought up families of respectability. There are a few such here now, but as a general thing

are the prominent features of Washington life this season. Members of Congress spend their afternoons and evenings in billiard and drinking saloons, and their nights in houses of ill fame or assignation. Five-sevenths of the Republican members of Congress spend their nights in licentious dissipation. While a majority of the Democratic members are working for the good of the country, the opposition, relying upon its majority, goes in for a "good time," so called. The "private" announcement that a new lot of girls have arrived at _____s, or some other noted resort, is sufficient to fill the places named with Abolition members of Congress—living lights and pious members of the "God and morality" party that they are. Washington, under Abolition auspices, is the most licentious, depraved city in the Union. Drinking saloons, gambling houses, houses of prostitution and assignation are about the Capitol as side shows are about a circus. Harlots and niggers occupy the galleries, smile on their pet members on the floor, and throw kisses to the "God and morality" representatives of honest constituencies. Prostitutes stop on the streets to chat with members of Congress for a few moments, then walk off together, disappearing in the "ladies' entrance" of some eating house or European hotel. We have been in Washington many times before now, but never saw so much dissipation. Money is no object. Members spend five times their incomes. Drinking saloons are like palaces—prostitutes dress better than queens—thick tongues, red eyes and private doctors are the order of the day.

And this is legislation! Bargains are made at Faro Banks or in parlors of houses of assignation. You tickle me, I tickle you. A fresh girl "from the country," with a neat ankle, a pretty leg, a stylish wardrobe, a pouting lip, a saucy toss to her head and a watery eye will carry a measure through Congress after arguments have failed. If the devil should come to Washington and establish a first class palatial house of prostitution, filling it with wine and beautiful women, he could legislate this country into hell in fifteen minutes. The member of Congress who has not a half-dozen mistresses, is called a "copperhead," and kept out of the political ring. It may be that our readers will not relish these facts—that is their business, not ours. We publish a plain, honest newspaper—we have suffered in person, reputation and business for telling the truth—we have won a right to speak of things as they are. Washington is a city of magnificent distances—of niggers and appropriations—of whiskey and Abolitionists—of dust and harlots.

There is more disease, filth, corruption, drunkenness, dissipation, extravagance and licentiousness in Washington than in New York and Baltimore combined. If a man walks out with a lady here, no matter if she be a sister, people think her a prostitute, so common are this class of women here. If a man comes to Washington with his actual wife, it is looked upon as a pleasant "gag"—the clerk of the hotel winks as if to say "all right, my covey—I know my business!" The best dressed women are the prostitutes, pensioners for nonce on Abolition money wrung from the tax paying fools who work their fingers to the bone, who pray to God in the rural districts and pin their faith to Abolition principles. Hell has but one hot house—Washington! And this under the rule and administration of the party which came into power crying out for retrenchment and reform, and claiming to be the great God and morality element of the country.

Washington is full of drunkards, dust, frail women, speculators, niggers, lice, office seekers and thieves. The Treasury Department is the finest house of ill fame in the country. Here radical members of Congress keep their mistresses, along with a few respectable women. For a few hours labor each day the girls, who are generally handsome, receive good pay,

half of which, or half of their pay for "night work," is given to the radical gentleman to whom they owe so much for position, and thus members of Congress who are basking in the sunshine of abolitionism can manage to live on three thousand dollars a year, and have something over—more than they get at home. Of course there are exceptions to this wickedness, but they are few in the dominant party.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALS.—Massachusetts, says the Mountain Democrat, boasts of her severe morality, so far in advance of that of every other State. She has nothing of which to boast. Thirteen hundred and sixteen divorces have been decreed in that intelligent and saintly State, during the five years ending May 1st, 1865, of which 584 were desertion [to Canada] 543 for criminality, 132 for cruelty, and the remainder for miscellaneous causes. This shocking state of affairs is evidently the result of turning the pulpit into a political rostrum; and the inculcation of the favorite higher law doctrine, that "the end justifies the means." A State that idolizes cruel, cowardly, thieving scoundrels of the Ben-Butler stamp, fanatics of the Sumner and Garrison stripe, and traitors of the John Brown school, certainly has nothing to boast of. Divorces are almost unknown in the benighted Southern States; they flourish in the intelligent and progressive State of Massachusetts.

Why Massachusetts is nowhere, in comparison with the semi-puritan State of Ohio. At the rate the marriage relation was dissolved in that State for the year 1865, her courts in five years will have decreed two thousand six hundred and eighty-five divorces. During 1865, 1,837 couples were divorced in that State, for the following causes, viz: 254 for adultery, 230 for three years absence (in Canada), 199 for cruelty, 48 for drunkenness, 18 for fraud, and some 55 for other causes. It is the fashion of those extreme abolition States to boast of the high state of morals existing among their people, but official figures will betray them. The shocking amount of matrimonial infidelity which is constantly being exposed and developed in the abolition States of the North, is doubtless owing in some degree to the demoralizing effects of the war, but the fact that the most intensely abolition States lead off, in these immoral practices, cannot be explained on the war hypothesis; free love and abolitionism are twin relics of barbarism and sensuality.—There are tens of thousands of free lovests in all those States whose pulpits have been turned into abolition stump speech rostrums. Such things are never done in Democratic States. The first Democrat who is a free lovest is yet to be found.

—The Madison, (Ind.) Courier, speaking of the attitude assumed by leading men of the South with regard to the radicalism in the North, asks what the South will do if the radicals maintain indefinite sway? To which the Louisville Journal responds as follows:

We are not aware that the people of the States lately in rebellion are "working for a division in the North," but they would be fools, idiots, asses, if they did not desire, with their whole souls, the defeat of the Northern radicals. Those radicals, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, are doing everything they can to proscriber, to harass, to oppress, to persecute, to crush the people of the South, and if the latter did not wish the downfall of such enemies, they would be less than men.

The Madison paper asks what the people of the South will do if the terrible policy of the Northern radicals in regard to them shall be indefinitely continued.—We don't know. Nobody knows. The knowledge may be fearful when it comes—if it come at all.

A woman in Pennsylvania has petitioned for a divorce on the ground "that her husband does not agree with her in politics."—Mariposa Gazette.

Well, she can't secede for any such reason. The war has decided that. Neither can she return to the "bed and board" until she has been "reconstructed."—Congress has decided that.—Butte Record.

Although she could not get out, she can get back so soon as she shall acknowledge herself subjugated, and is ready to abjure and renounce all her self respect and womanhood.—Congress has decided that, also.

A man's profundity may keep him from opening on a first interview, and his caution on a second; but I should suspect his emptiness if he carried on his reserve to the third.

THE CONDITION OF DAVIS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of the 10th ult., says:

I had an interview yesterday afternoon with Dr. Cooper, the surgeon who attends upon Davis, and he assured me that it was no longer a matter of doubt that Davis' health is improving. His muscles are soft, and he is naturally a weakly, puny man. He cannot now go up stairs without the aid of a crutch, and in his walks he cannot go half way across the parade without resting; but he is improving in flesh since the guard has been taken away from his door at night, and his face is filling up; the wrinkles are in a measure coming out. Dr. Cooper seems to have considerable sympathy for the condition of his unfortunate patient. Soldiers and others with whom I conversed say Jeff. walks very well, and one man who knew him before the war, tells me that he does not see much difference between him then and now, except that he looks a little older. His appetite is good, and I have no doubt but that he will live for many years yet.

Mrs. Davis is almost daily in receipt of money sent her by sympathizing friends through Adams' Express. The contributions sometimes amount to \$500 to \$1000 per day. She has been called upon by nearly all in the fort.

TREATMENT OF THE AGED.—A little thoughtful attention, how happy it makes the old! They have outlived most of the friends of their early youth. How lonely their hours! Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the tomb. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. How often they must think of absent lamented faces; of love which cherished them, and the tears of sympathy that fall with theirs, now all gone! Why should not the young cling around and comfort them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles?

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.—A correspondent of the Cairo Democrat, writing from Sandusky, N. Y., says the history of Fredrick Bateman, a citizen of that place, may contain interesting facts to many of our readers. I have spent one day pleasantly and very profitably with this old and dear friend, and from him the following brief history of his life:

THE OLD MAN'S HISTORY.

"I am a German. I am 107 years of age. I served nearly six years in the revolutionary war, and encountered severe and trying contests. It was my blanket that covered the horse of General Washington at an encampment at a place near where Utica, N. Y., now stands. The first vote I ever polled was for Thomas Jefferson for President of the United States. Since that period to this, I have not failed to be present at every State and National election. I am a Democrat and have voted the straight ticket all my life; and at this advanced period of my life, I would not recall, if such could be done, any vote I ever cast. My wife died nearly three years ago, then one hundred and six years of age. We had been married over eighty years. My oldest son is now, to the best of recollection, over eighty years of age.

Mr. Bateman enjoys excellent health and does much manual labor in supporting himself and daughter. He is conversant with the issues now dividing the country. In conversation upon the policy of President Johnson, he remarked: "The President is right, and he will be sustained by the people. If not, it will be indisputable proof to me that they are incompetent for self-government." I asked him what he thought of the present condition of the country, and he replied: "More critical in some respects than at any period since 1861."

HISTORY FREQUENTLY REPEATS ITSELF.—When the infamous Jeffries was told that the Prince of Orange would very soon land, and it was reported that a manifesto setting forth his inducements, objects, purposes, etc., was already written, a gentleman present said: "Pray, my lord, what do you suppose will be the heads of this manifesto?" "Mine," replied he, "will be one." Would it not be worth while for the infamous Underwood—the *flagrant infamia*—to reflect what might be his answer to a similar inquiry, perhaps at no distant day?—Day Book.

The town of Jacksonville is said to be looking up; every house is occupied, and many other residences are in process of erection.

THE ELECTIONS.

Oregon held her State election on the first Monday in this month, and it is said that the Mongrels carried it by 800 majority, electing Governor, member of Congress, &c. This is a greatly reduced majority, the Abolition party having succeeded two years ago by nearly 3000. The news from Nebraska, however, is cheering, the Democrats there having elected Morton for Governor, Brooke for Congress and their candidate for Chief Justice. The Democrats there have overcome a majority of about one thousand in a single year. This is doing gloriously, and we trust it is the harbinger of better days.—N. Y. Day Book, June 23.

The Day Book is misinformed as to the result in Oregon. By and through a system of perjury and fraud without a parallel in the history of villany, the radicals in this State barely succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor by sixty nine majority. Those of better instincts among them are heartily ashamed of the party for the manner in which the result was accomplished.

A "DELEGATE" IN TROUBLE.—The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of May 12th has the following:

On Thursday as a gentleman was riding up Fort street, at the corner of King, he was suddenly stopped by a lady and ordered to surrender his horse. With all the galantry possible under the circumstances, but expressing great surprise that he should be compelled to do so in so public a place, he dismounted and delivered up the animal, to the amazement of the crowd of bystanders. On enquiry, we learn that he had bought the horse of the lady or her husband, and gave an order for the value on the proprietors of the American Flag, in San Francisco which they refused to pay. She merely demanded the animal or the amount he had agreed to pay for it, and to which she was entitled. It is no credit to the State Agricultural Society of California, and New York State also, that their correspondent and "Delegate to Hawaiian Islands," should be the principal actor in the above affair.

THE WHITE SUGAR "ISSUE."—The latest political issue is, that of white sugar to the pauper darkies of the John Brown Bureau down South. The interesting discovery is developed in the following official communication:

The issue of white sugar to dependent freedmen, and others was in obedience to an order from Brevet Brigadier-General H. T. Clark, assistant commissary-general, a copy of which is now on file in the office of the depot commissary at Newbern, North Carolina.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ISAAC A. ROSEKRAMS
Captain Co. D., U. S. V.

We congratulate the hard working farmers, laborers, and mechanics of the North, who pay the taxes for the support of these negroes, upon their liberality in furnishing Sambo with white sugar particularly as they, no doubt, generally deprive themselves of that luxury in order to save it for the "nation's wards."—Day Book.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.—A return has been issued, from which it appears that in the year 1865 there were 189,520 marriages, 747,870 births, and 491,360 deaths in England. Of those born, 381,428 were males and 367,444 females. Within the year, there were 252,625 deaths of males, and 238,735 of females.

—Some one has discovered among the "conscience letters," received almost daily by the Secretary of the Treasury, a note signed "B. F. B." inclosing five dollars. The initials suggest a suspicion that further remittances will be needed to fully ease the conscience of this penitent.

CULINARY MAXIMS.—To secure light bread—put your flour into the hands of a grocer, and it will be sure to rise. Ice-cream should be baked in a quick oven.

Domestic "broils" should be avoided.

Don't eat soup with a fork.

Potatoes should come to the table with their jackets off—being an exception to the general rule of etiquette.

A darkey who was sent to jail for marrying two wives, excuses himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he had two they fought each other.

Mankind should learn temperance from the moon—the fuller she gets the shorter her horns become.