

# THE COURIER.

VOL. I.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

NO. 30.

## THE COURIER,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT

LAFAYETTE,

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

BY

J. H. UPTON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 3,  
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Meets in Lafayette on the 1st. and 3rd Friday of each month, at half past 6 in the afternoon.

Brothers 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, this Ferry.

JOHN HARRIS.

Lafayette, July 31, 1866.

J. T. HEMBREE, Dealer in Dry Goods  
Groceries Hardware, &c. South side  
Main Street.

D. R. WHITE & WESTERFIELD, Physicians and Surgeons, Lafayette, Oregon. Office in the Drug store.

### "THE BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."

—From the day the war was inaugurated down to the surrender of the Confederate armies the rail'ing cry of the shoddy patriots was, "the preservation as it was of the best government on earth." These same patriots (?) are now striving to enact a thousand and one "amendments" to the fundamental law of this same government. Do they propose to improve upon perfection itself? They not only attempt to completely subvert the old order of things so far as the organic law is concerned, but strive to change the name of the concern. The fact is, and we always so contended, that the hatred of the republicans for our form of government was only equalled by the hypocrisy of their professions of love for it. If it was such a grand and sufficient government why do they seek to so change it as to leave no traces of the original form?

If the people, in view of the enormities of this party, do not consign it and its leaders to the ignominious end accorded Arnold, we shall dispair of the capability of man for self-government.

TRUTH.—The following which we take from the Herald is decidedly to the point

The experience of the last few years have not generally vindicated the capacity of the people for self-government; but it should be remembered that the party which got the control of the government and violated every principle of justice and liberty, never represented a majority of the people of the whole Union and only carried the last Presidential election in the adhering States by palpable frauds upon the ballot-box, after having accomplished by bribery, corruption and intimidation all that the use of unlimited means could accomplish. It is a proud satisfaction and a hopeful sign to all friends of popular government, that a majority of the legal voters of the country could not be controlled by appeals to their passions and prejudices, awed by official influence, intimidated by power and persecution, or bribed by gain, to the surrender of their principles; for all those expedients were tried to the utmost extent. In the city of San Francisco alone, at the last Presidential election, over three hundred day laborers, not one of whom had any hope of profiting by official patronage, were discharged from employment for voting the Democratic ticket, when they could not only have retained their places but received a considerable bribe by voting the public plunderers' ticket. Of the prominent Democrats who have adhered to the party through adversity as well as prosperity, through evil as through good report, we know of none who have not done so at a sacrifice which will close the mouths of all honest men to any imputation of selfish motives. When men in defense of their principles sacrifice fortune, position, ambitious aspirations, and incur popular hatred, persecution, poverty and deadly peril, no one but a knave or a fool will impugn the honesty of their motives.

A PERFECT ANTIDOTE FOR ALL POISONS.—A plain farmer says,

"It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure any other kind of poison. Practice, observation, and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as it does a man. Here let me say of one of the most extreme cases of snake bite in this neighborhood, Eleven years ago this summer, where the case had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his physician; I heard of it, carried the oil, gave him one spoonful, which effected a cure. It is an antidote for arsenic and strichnine. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by eating to freely of fresh clover; it will cure stings of bees, spiders, or other insects; and will cure persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine growing in the meadows, called ivy."

—It turns out that the 85 pound lump of gold taken out lately at Olive Creek digging was not gold.

### A Jewish Divorce.

The New Haven Journal and Courier has the following: "Yesterday a divorce according to the practice in the Hebrew Church, took place at the residence of the Rev. J. Garfield. At the present term of the Superior Court a divorce was obtained by Louis Rothschild from Esther Rothschild. One of the parties desired that a divorce should be granted after the manner of the Hebrew custom. Yesterday it was accomplished. As it is somewhat interesting to know what the ceremony consisted of, we give it. It was as follows: The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the synagogue. There were also present three rabbis, one of whom acted as the petitioner, and wrote out on parchment a petition in Hebrew, asking for a divorce; the second acted as the respondent or defendant, and the third as a king or judge; the council of ten acted as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side by side before the council. The rabbis and council then took the oath, all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the council, who, having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree, folded up, was handed to the husband, and the wife raising her open hands, and the husband dropped the paper in them. The rabbi who acted as judge then took it and cut the ends like a fringe. He then handed it to the president of the synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the society. This having been done, the ceremony was finished, and the parties departed, no longer man and wife.

A CHAPTER ON MISTAKES.—1. Persons who write long articles for family newspapers, make a great mistake, when they expect them to be generally read. 2. Writers who select subjects of controversy, are greatly mistaken if they suppose that a protracted discussion will interest a majority of readers. 3. Writers who extend obituary notices which overlap a column are greatly mistaken if they imagine that they secure the attention of one half the general readers. 4. Those who write only a few lines to indicate respect for the deceased, are greatly mistaken if they suppose their brief notices will be overlooked.

5. Writers of careless habits, are greatly mistaken if they suppose an editor has nothing to do, but correct their miserable punctuation and orthography, and remodel one half their clumsy sentences. 6. Writers of indolent habits are greatly mistaken, if they think that printers can decipher scratches as readily as they can well formed letters.

7. Writers of verses are greatly mistaken, when they suppose that an editor will always think as highly of their productions as they do themselves. His taste may be in fault. 8. A writer whose article may be declined, is greatly mistaken when he charges the editor with prejudice and partiality.

9. Any reader who may suppose we mean him in any of the above paragraphs, will be greatly mistaken, as we write not with individual reference. 10. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be well to stop at this point.—Methodist Protestant.

DISSATISFACTION.—Mr. Horace Greeley is not at satisfied with the proceedings in the Jefferson Davis case and he expresses his dissatisfaction very forcibly. He says: "It has a very bad look when a man, officially charged with the vilest crime known to men, is not even indicted therefore, but kept close in jail over a year without knowing on what charge; and when at length an indictment is found against him for something totally different, he can't be tried on that, but is still held close in jail, without being allowed a chance to face his accusers. We should not like this sort of treatment, and we mean to insist on fair play for friends and enemies alike."

When they want to frighten a negro down South, says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, they tell him the freedmen's Bureau is after him, and he will flee faster than if chased by a pack of bloodhounds. The agents of the vile concern have robbed and beaten them mercilessly. It is stated, on the best authority, that many Radical Congressmen share in the plunder of the agents. This explains why they so fiercely denounced the President for vetoing the infamous bill.

### Reconstruction.

Gen. McClellan, who manifested his devotion to the Union by resigning his seat in Congress and joining the army at the beginning of the war, is evidently as strongly opposed to secession as ever, judging by the following extract from a letter which he recently addressed to a meeting at Mason, Missouri:

"Glancing at the President's reconstruction policy, what remains to be said of it? He has officially and formally announced the termination of the rebellion, and the fact that each and all of the States are equally entitled to exercise and enjoy the same relations to the general government. What should the dispossessed States do? As an humble individual, revering the constitution and respecting the rights of all, I say let these States elect their senators and representatives, repair to Washington, take their entitled seats in those bodies, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must, and let the consequences take care of themselves."

That is just what all the fighting Generals expected when the war terminated. The fruits of victory—the immediate restoration of the Union—have been sacrificed to party domination by traitors and disunionists.

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it:

"Buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; neglect your children, nurse your lap-dogs; go to church every time you get a new dress."

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the other kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sick-room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home the other a blessing. One is a moth consuming everything about her; the other a sunbeam inspiring light and gladness all around her pathway. The right education will modify both little, and unite both good qualities in one.

THERE is nothing which love cannot do. It is the only thing that walks without touching the ground. It never grows weary. Nothing in the soul is superior to it. Let love be an active feeling there, and all other faculties come eagerly before it, and willingly lay down their crowns and coronets at its feet. It governs with command. All other feelings open to it as flowers to the sun."

In baking meat, no matter what kind, always put in some broth. The top of an oven is always the warmest. To prevent from burning, grease a paper with butter and put on top of the article. This will keep the top of the meat or bread as moist as the bottom. The paper prevents the steam from raising. You need only to baste the paper occasionally. Some meat requires less time to bake than others. Pork and veal, to be healthy, should always be overdone.

INDIAN TREATIES RATIFIED.—The Statesman says that Mr. Woodworth, of the Indian Superintendency, has received a dispatch from Superintendent Huntington at Washington City, dated July 30th notifying him that the treaties made last year with the Klamath and Snake tribes, have been ratified by the Government. Palina one of the "treated" Snakes is now at the head of the Snake tribe in Idaho, "ratifying" everything in the shape of horse flesh they can lay hold of.

—Mountaineer.

THAD. IS SICK.—It is announced, says the Western Press (Mercer, Penn.) that Thaddeus Stevens, the old sinner and practical misdegenerationist, is quite ill. The chief engineer of the devil's domains, on hearing the rumor, set all hands to grinding brimstone. We regret to add that Sumner, who has been indisposed for some time, is likely to regain his wonton health.

THERE are 282½ miles of railroad completed in California.

The last case of indolence is related in one of our exchanges; it is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy, that to writing his name he simply used the letter J, and then punched a hole through the paper.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

"Hello, my jolly rebel, how do you feel since the surrender?"

"Very much like Lazarus, Yank."

"How's that?"

"Like I was licked by dogs."

We learn from the Dayton Empire that the "intensely loyal" officers of the Woodland Cemetery at Dayton, ordered the removal of the tombstone over the grave of F. J. Bohlmeier, who was murdered by an Abolitionist named Brown, because it bore the inscription, "Fell by the hand of an assassin, a martyr to the freedom of speech and of the press." Mrs. Bohlmeier refused to remove the stone and the loyal officers removed it themselves, thus assuming the infamy of desecrating the grave and outraging the memory of the dead. There is nothing so hideous or mean that "loyalty" will not contemplate or execute.—Columbus Crisis.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN A NUTSHELL.—There are no less than seventeen propositions before Congress to amend the Constitution, all having for their aim the elevation of the African. The following, says an exchange, would cover the ground sought to be gained by the proposed amendments:

1. Every freedman shall have a bureau for himself, with a looking-glass on the top, if he wants it.
2. Every freedman shall have a secretary.
3. Every freed boy or girl shall have a wardrobe.
4. Every freed child shall have whatever it cries for.
5. White people, whether free or not, must behave themselves.

6. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years or under, and of sound mind or otherwise, may vote if he will take the oath that he would be a negro if he could.

A FISH STORY.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette of May 16th, says: A fish was found in the river yesterday that has puzzled the oldest inhabitant to give a name to. The thing was caught by a fisherman, some three miles below the city, and measures eighteen feet and some inches in length, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. It has the shape of a porpoise, but is covered with long, shaggy hair, and has a beard around its mouth, which resembles a bung-hole more than any thing else. It has a paddle in the center of its body and a tail like a rat.

### Dates of Sacred Events.

We give the following dates of events so sacred to Christians on the authority of the late Rev. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, D. D., LL.D., an eminent scholar and divine of the Episcopal Church, whose profound learning and diligent researches into antiquities would have distinguished him in any age:

Our Saviour was born on Wednesday, December 25, 4707, Julian period; 1983 Olympiad (second year, sixth month); A. U. G. 747 (ninth month,) fifth day; Julian year, 36.

He was baptised by St. John in the river Jordan on Sabbath (Saturday) January 6, 4738.

His public entry into Jerusalem was on Palm Sunday, March 21, 4731, Julian period 20th Olympiad (sixty-fourth year, ninth month;) A. U. C. 680; Julian year, 73, A. D. 28; nineteenth year of the associate reign of the Emperor Tiberius; fifteen year of his sole reign.

He was betrayed by Judas Iscariot on the following Wednesday evening, March 24.

He celebrated the passover and instituted the Eucharist on Thursday evening March 26.

On Friday morning, March 28, at the third hour, or nine o'clock, he was nailed to the cross; the hour when the lamb of the daily morning sacrifice was offered in the Temple. At the seventh hour, or three P. M., when the lamb of the daily evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, he expired. At five P. M., his body was taken down and deposited in the tomb of Joseph Arimathea.

On the first Easter Sunday, March 28, about the beginning of the morning watch, or three o'clock, A. M., he rose from the dead. It was the morrow after the last Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the law, the first sheaf of the earliest ripe grain waved in the temple, by which the whole harvest was sacrificed; that Christ, "the first fruits," rose from the dead, as a type and pledge of the future resurrection of his faithful followers.

On Sunday, May 6, he ascended into Heaven.

On Sunday, May 16, the days of penitence, the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles and disciples.—[St. Louis Republican.]