

THE COURIER.

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LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1866.

NO. 32.

THE COURIER,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT

LAFAYETTE,

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

BY

J. H. UPTON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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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

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THIS HOTEL is still kept for the accommodation of boarders and the travelling public.

GOOD STABLING,

and attentive hostlers. no1.

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AND

COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

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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. 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.

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

DRS. WHITE & WESTERFILL, Physicians and Surgeons, Lafayette, Oregon. Office in the Drug Store.

Telegraphic.

[COMPILED FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.]

Death Of Dean Richmond.

Dean Richmond died this morning at the residence of Samuel J. Fielden, 15 Grammercy place. His disease first manifested itself while at Brantford three weeks ago, but he attended the Saratoga and Philadelphia Conventions, and afterwards visited Washington, returning here much reduced in strength. He was at once taken to Fielden's residence, where the most eminent physicians of the city were called, but from the first his case was hopeless. His wife and family were with him.

The World says he was struck down by a combination of internal disorders, greatly aggravated by his labors to bring about a successful result at Philadelphia. He was born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 31, 1804.

The Guillotine at Work.

Chicago, August 28.—A Washington special says that in consequence of the President's tour through the country, the Guillotine has been very busy, and probably four hundred appointments more were made yesterday, twenty-seven of them second class postmasters and United States Internal Revenue officers. Randall has booked about 1,000 names of postmasters who have replied adversely to his circular, and appointments by the clerks. The Pennsylvania removals have been made, and Cowan is on the stump advocating Clymer's election as Governor. There is no further talk of Clymer's withdrawing. He won't withdraw. Cornelius Wendell has been appointed publisher. Washington has been swarming with office hunters, and politicians will now enjoy two or three weeks' dullness. There has not been such a time in Washington since the palmy days of change of administration between Whigs and Democrats.

Cholera Reports.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—The official mortality report from the seventeen cemeteries for the week ending Friday, gives 1,156 interments, 918 of which were from cholera, four cemeteries having failed to report. From the city cemeteries there and hospitals included, 1,300 deaths from cholera are estimated during the week. No report received for Saturday.

Ugly Reports From the Plains.

Reports from the plains state that the Indians are angry and declare that they will suffer extermination before they will give up the Powder river road. Col. Bridger reports that by means of Indian commissions and peace treaties the Indians were never so well prepared for war as now. Upper Missouri river reports received, state that the Blackfoot and Crow Indians have commenced hostilities. The Orns have torn their treaty in pieces and have killed ten men.

Circular to Office-Holders.

A circular from Randall is circulating among all the Federal office-holders, big and little, categorically demanding their views, and a great many indignant answers have been published, followed by instant decapitation.

LATEST.—The Omaha Herald asserts that the Nebraska election resulted in the election of Mr. Morton (Dem.) for Governor, and a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing both U. S. Senators.

Jeff Davis to be Released.

The Herald has information that Jeff Davis will soon be released on bail or parole, to answer in Court at Richmond next October.

The Tribune has a report that General Sheridan has been relieved from his command and General Steadman sent to take his place.

Hurrying up the Removals and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The President received a large number of visitors to-day and was closeted with Thurlow Weed and Raymond a long time. The President is hurrying up appointments in contemplation of several weeks' absence from the city to visit Chicago to make a tour of the country.

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.—The assassination of Bollmeyer is still present with horrible distinctness to the minds of all our readers, together with the amazing fact that his murderer was acquitted by a partisan court. In a late speech, elicited by the fact that the Trustees of the Woodland Cemetery refused to Bollmeyer, a widow the right to commemorate his death by an appropriate inscription on his tombstone, Mr. Vallandigham said: "The hand of providence had fallen on those who had a hand in it. (The acquittal of Brown.) Three or four of the jury had died; the Clerk of the Court and the Sheriff had died; and the judge who tried the case, and disgraced justice and dishonored the bench, was at this moment an idiot in an insane asylum."

The mania of the vulgar mind is to believe firmly that which is the least comprehensible.

Address Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: Having met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, "State of Pennsylvania, this 14th day of August, 1866, as representatives of the people, in all sections and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the conditions and wants of the country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote. Since the meeting of the late National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our country, and given the United States a place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and perils of civil war, which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided the political difference that from the very first beginning of the government had threatened the unity of the national existence, and has left its impress, deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, sentiments and the destiny of the Republic; while it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and property, and imposed burdens which must weigh upon its resources for generations to come; it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of danger, capacity for military achievement, devotion on the part of the people for the government they have ordained and the principles of liberty which the government is designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions and command the respect of the world. Like all great contests, which arouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and a fresh impetus to plans of innovation reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to the passions that can sway public judgment and affect public action, while the wounds of the war are still fresh on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, its difficult but imperative duty which on your behalf, we who are assembled here undertake to perform. For the first time after six long years of alienation and conflict, we have come together from every State and section of the land as citizens of one common country, under the flag which is again the symbol of common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our love; this to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity. In the first place, you are to remember always and everywhere that war is ended and the nation again at peace; the shock of contending armies no longer assails the shuddering hearts of the public. Insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority is again acknowledged by word and act in every State, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required and permitted to regard and treat each other as enemies; not only have acts of war been discontinued and the weapons of war laid aside, but a state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, passions and relations of war have no longer any lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow citizens of one country, bound by debts and obligations of common patriotism, having neither right nor interests apart from a common Government. The duties devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace and not duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which under a wise and benign Providence have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work not of passion but of calm, sober judgment—not of resentment of past offences, beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent and builds its plans and hopes for the future rather upon a community of interests than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

In the second place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political result of the war just closed in two most important particulars. The victories achieved by the National Government have been full and decisive. It has established beyond controversy, by the highest of all human

sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as limited and defined by the Constitution; the permanent integrity and indestructibility of the National Union as a natural consequence; and also it has put an end finally and forever to slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest and controversy upon both was ended absolutely by its results. In the third place we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government in the maintenance of its own authority in defense of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of the rebellion accomplished that result. The Government of the Union maintained by force of arms supreme authority over all the territory and over the States and the people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers. It acquires thereby no new power, either of territorial possession or civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion. All the rightful power it can possess is that conferred either in express terms or by the fairest necessary implication by the Constitution. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow. The victory of the Federal arms was simply a defeat of that attempt. The Government throughout acted on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was its own. Neither the war nor victory changed the Constitution. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions and under the limitations which they prescribe. The result of the war did not enlarge, abridge, change or affect the powers, or release the Government from the restrictions which were imposed by the Constitution. It is to-day as it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and all powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States. This position is vindicated not only by the substantial nature of our Government and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all its acts in its several departments and at all times, from the outbreak of the rebellion to its close. In every message and proclamation of the Executive, it was expressly declared that object of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and preserve the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration and added the assurance that whenever that object was attained the war should cease and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war closed and our rights have been asserted on behalf of one of the departments of the General Government, that it has been proclaimed by Congress that in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over States, the territory and people involved in insurrection, the rights of war, the right of conquest and confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments in States and territories, to subject the territories conquered to such laws, regulations and privations as the legislative department of government may see fit to impose. Under this sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution providing that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States, has been annulled, and ten States have been refused representation in Congress, and the Congress in which only a part of the states and people are represented, has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers, until they comply with such conditions and perform such acts as Congress thus composed may prescribe. That right has not only been asserted but exercised and practically enforced. Not does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion and therefore precluded from sharing the authority of the Government, they are not thus in rebellion. They are in an attitude of loyalty to the Government and have sworn allegiance to the Constitution. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to the authority of the Government, or a protest against its just and binding obligations. This condition of loyalty has been especially recognized by the proclamations of the President. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over these States. The federal courts have been reopened, federal taxes have been levied, and in every respect (ex-

cept that they are denied representation) the States are recognized as holding the same duties as other States. It seems to us, in the exercise of more calm and the more candid judgment we can bring to the subject that consideration which its claim so forcibly involves, without which would prove as fatal to the authority of the Constitution and as complete a destruction of government and union as that sought to be effected by the States in armed insurrection. But it cannot be said that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly on the will and discretion of Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified condition, or subject to any rules or regulations of service. The right asserted and exercised is absolute with qualifications and is not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled. It is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of its legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and the electoral college, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate, the reason for such exclusion being wholly without discretion, Congress may change them as Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from a share in the Government, for one reason, and that removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. A State may be excluded on one ground to-day and on another to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress and the Western, or both combined, may exclude the Northern or Eastern from the next Congress. Improbable as such a statement may appear, the establishment of the principles now asserted and acted upon, will render them by no means impossible. The character, and indeed the very existence of Congress, is thus made dependent solely and entirely on the party and sectional exigencies of the hour. We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no antecedent in the Constitution, but is utterly at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is the identical practice which has rendered fruitless attempts hitherto made to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities that assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside, is reckless disobedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power in the administration of the Government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible, and conflicts of party which, under a constitutional government, are means of political progress, are merged into conflicts of arms, to which they directly or inevitably tend. It was against this peril so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only States, but the very existence of the Government, is made by its provisions to depend on the right and fact of representation.

The Congress upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence is essential to the validity of any law. The Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 2, says, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind; but the duty of choosing is imposed on the people of each and every State alike, without distinctions or authority to make distinctions among them for any reason or on any grounds whatever, in the senate; so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation. It is expressly provided, that no State shall without its consent be deprived of equal suffrage in that body even by an amendment of the Constitution itself, when therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of a State denied, but the Constitutional integrity of the State impaired and the validity of the Government itself brought in question. Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation in both branches, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in enactment of the laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of rulers by whom these laws are to be enforced; in other words, a Congress in which only 26 are represented, claims the right to govern absolutely all the 36 States which compose the Union, make laws, choose rulers, and exclude the

(Continued on third page.)