

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1866.

TO IMMIGRANTS.—To the coming emigration, and to that portion of it especially that is in quest of permanent homes, we can say with confidence that no county in Oregon offers inducements equal to those prominent in Yamhill. It is conceded by all who have had opportunities of ascertaining the facts, that, considering the relative area of land adapted to the various branches of agriculture, the general diffusion of improvements and the part Nature has done in the way of shaping and adapting things for men's advantage and convenience, Yamhill County enjoys many considerable advantages over any other county in the State. Numerous bodies of high, undulating prairie land interspersed throughout the entire County, with alternate groves of a good quality of timber. An abundant supply of good, wholesome water is found in any direction one may look. There being little or no low, flat, marshy land and stagnated pools within the boundaries of the county, accounts for there being less sickness here than in any locality with an equal population anywhere in the entire State.

Both improved and unimproved lands are to be had yet comparatively cheap, or if the emigrant desires to rent a farm we know of no place where he can do as well as here. The farmer finds a ready market, and generally at very remunerative figures for all he raises, and can have his produce shipped by steamboat at any season of the year he may desire. The advantage of steam boat navigation the entire year, is one that few co's, in Oregon enjoy. Being situated in convenient distance of Portland, the farmer in this county can readily convert into cash, his wheat, oats, barley, hay, fruits, vegetables, and poultry as also stock of any description fit for the butcher.

Possessed of energy, industry and frugality, the farmer in this county must become wealthy.

SENATOR ELECTED—RADICAL DEFEAT.—On Saturday last, the Oregon Legislature in joint convention elected Mr. H. W. Corbett, a Hardware merchant of Portland, United States Senator to succeed Honorable J. W. Nesmith, whose term expires on the fourth of March ensuing. Mr. Corbett is a good man, but hitherto unknown in politics. Being indebted to no particular party or clique for his election, he will probably pursue an independent course in the discharge of his duties as Senator. The Rads. will probably, in order to cover up their defeat and conceal their mortification, as best they may, claim this election as a victory for themselves, but their struggles to defeat this consumation are too well known to the public for any to be deceived in this wise. Gibbs is now permanently shelved, and to Messrs. White and Rosenheim is due the credit of saving our state the lasting disgrace of being misrepresented for the next six years by a demagogue and trickster of the lowest order. Destitute alike of brains and cultivation, Gibbs in the Senate would have been a mockery and caricature second only to Mc Bride or Henderson in the House.

While we do not claim Mr. Corbett as a Democrat—indeed for anything we know to the contrary he may be a radical—we nevertheless hail his election as an emphatic radical discomfiture. The fact that they could not elect their man, nor any of their men, after so much boasting, has a depressing and demoralizing effect upon the party from chief fogleman down.

In view of the fact that we had not entertained the remotest hope of electing a Democrat, the defeat of the irrepressibles is quite a satisfactory victory for us.

OMINOUS.—Gen. Grant peremptorily refused to be present at the Pittsburg (radical) Soldier's Convention. Besides not being disposed to give aid and comfort to that style of politics, the General did not want to seem to fraternize with Beast Butler who he had been compelled from a sheer sense of duty to denounce as a coward, and who was destined to constitute the central figure in said convention.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.—In view of the fact that at the late election, no such question as the so-called Constitutional Amendment, was before the people, and in order that they might, as they of right ought to be, consulted and given a chance to pass upon questions as momentous as those involving a radical change of the fundamental law, a motion was made in the Senate by a Democrat, to submit the aforesaid so-called Amendments to a vote of the people of Oregon, and immediately voted down by the Abolition majority in that body. They dare not trust the intelligent masses with a say on their infamous schemes, and well they know it. Its adoption, however, affected in the manner in which it was, like the action on the same question in Tennessee, fall still born at Washington, it is to be hoped. The proposition is susceptible of abundant proof, that, if the will of the majority of the people had been respected, the scheme would have failed in either House, as well as in joint convention. It was carried in the House by only three majority—two men occupying seats from Grant County and voting affirmatively who had no more right in law to vote upon any question in that body than any two of King Dahmy's subjects; which was equivalent to one majority against it, while in the Senate it was only carried by four; with Senators Donell and Pyle voting affirmatively knowing that they were misrepresenting a large majority of their constituents. Thus, while the measure was in fact defeated, it has the name of being endorsed. What a shameless parody on legislation!

MUTATIONS OF COMMERCIAL CENTRES—A FUTURE FOR PORTLAND.—The following which we clip from McCraken, Merrill & Co's Trade Circular and Market Review, may sound to some like the emanations of a visionary dreamer, yet it must be conceded that the writer gives fair reasons for the faith that is within him.

Only a week or two since we referred to some able remarks delivered by Dr. McGowan before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, pointing out important changes in commercial currents, which are now nearing us, and which must naturally culminate in a great commercial revolution. The prediction of Webster, that America would soon be in the valley of Mississippi, is rapidly approaching, in a certain sense, no doubt, but we hardly believe, taking as comprehensive a view of the situation as possible, that the controlling commercial city, after these changes have succeeded, will be upon the banks of the great river, but that it will be at a point near the terminus of navigation on the Pacific ocean, where the immense trade of China, Japan, and Asiatic ports, "should break bulk" previous to its distribution along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This must be an admitted fact by all who will carefully and candidly examine the subject. Four-fifths of all the merchant men leaving the port of San Francisco now, for Asiatic ports, come up to the latitude of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad before getting fairly under way on their westerly course. Such is the experience of all navigators with the wind-currents of the Pacific. Liverpool is nearly on the line. The lessened distance in a degree of longitude on the latitude of the Northern route gives it the advantage of being over a thousand miles shorter, from Liverpool in the East to Hong Kong in the West, than the Central route. Both routes completed, the local business of the Central might, and most likely would be, immense, and its stock would rank with the most stable securities of America; but the Northern route would be the recognized commercial Highway of the world, and it would be the one unrivaled medium of exchange between the Orient and Occident, and while the Mistress of the Lake would be one of the great entrepôts, she would be virtually no more directly interested, or prominent, than the position of the city on the coast of the Pacific, which indications strongly show to be the present somewhat disregarded sea port of Oregon.—Portland.

UNIMPORTANT.—We had intended to have published a verily full synopsis each week during the session, of Legislative proceedings, and probably shall in the future. There has been no business transacted since our last, of any importance to the reader, in consequence of the protracted struggle over the election of a Senator. Both Houses will now in all probability get about business for the people, and we shall endeavor to keep our readers posted from week to week, respecting their doings.

If we are not mistaken, Mr. Corbett, Senator elect supported the independent ticket in Multnomah two years since, against the republicans.

A SELF EVIDENT LIE.

The telegraph announces that the coalition between Raymond & Co. and the Democracy of New York, had exploded, and that the Herald urges the adoption of the so-called Constitutional Amendment. As if directed by some influence over which the knaves had no control, they in the same dispatch make the Herald say that the Democrats are apply able to carry the State of New York without the aid of the fusion and in defiance of Raymond & Co. Now this is very singular logic indeed. They not only make the Herald say that it favors the adoption of the Amendments, but that every Northern State will go overwhelmingly in their favor, and at the same time that New York will go Democratic despite all the powers that can be brought to bear against that consumation, when it is well known that the party has declared emphatically against said Amendment. The above is about as consistent a course as the Rads. usually pursue, but the cloven foot is too visible in this instance. They want to scare somebody. That's what's the matter.

These dispatches were no doubt manufactured at this time to aid in the election of a rump Senator. What meanness and baseness will that party not resort to to further its ends?

LAFAYETTE ACADEMY.—Our readers are referred to the card of Prof. H. Hall & Forbes, to be found in this paper. These gentlemen have both ability and experience in their line, and will, we are sure, make the Lafayette Academy a credit to our place, a benefit to those in quest of a good education and a source of profit to themselves.

The Academy will be open on Monday the 8th inst., and pupils from any part of the county are solicited to give this Institution a trial.

WONDER what that appendage of Gibbs, which, for convenience was christened "Col. Hawkins" will think when it learns that its principal has been mercilessly slaughtered in the house of its friends? It will probably repeat the Amity farce of making a furious dash at some one and then double on its track and speak back to its kennel like a whipped spaniel.

LOOK UPON THIS, AND THEN UPON THAT.—To prove the late Gen. Cass' will in probate, required \$500,000 in Revenue stamps. Suppose his bequest had been made in behalf of the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the late war for the negro, the objects of his benevolence and intended recipients of his bounty would have been swindled out of a sum sufficient to support two families an entire year.

It may be argued that this tax is required by reason of the war, and if there had been no war there would have been no widows and orphans of soldiers. But stop! We do not intend you shall shift the burthen thus lightly; if there had been no Abolition agitators, there had been no war. So long as there is a widows moan or orphan's cry to burden the air, so long will the curses of heaven be showered upon the heads of the Abolition nullifiers. Proof: The leaders, conscience stricken depressed, have already commenced putting a period to their own existence. The Abolitionists are alone responsible for the onerous taxation under which the people are groaning and all its train of evils.

Heo, Amory Holbrook died suddenly at his residence in Portland on last Wednesday. Mr. Holbrook was a high minded gentleman, a fair lawyer, and perhaps ranked first among the literary men of the state.

Mob in Texas.
GALVESTON, Sept. 25.—The white soldiers at Brenham, Texas, are constantly under arms fearing an attack by a mob. It is reported that the whites from the neighboring counties are concentrating at that point, determined to make an example of these troops against whom they claim to have sufficient provocation. The probabilities are that all available troops throughout the State will be ordered to Brenham to dispose of these gatherings.

The amount of property destroyed by the late conflagration in Mariposa, was valued at \$155,900, on which was only \$37,270 insurance.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

We have at last got sight of the resolutions in full adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. Why this platform was not telegraphed as well as, and if need be instead of, the address we are unable to determine. Below we give the resolutions in full, and bespeak for them a careful reading:

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it come to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its restoration, as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declarations of Principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof," and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.

Sixth—Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established—upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great

office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unshakable in the people and in the principles of free government we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The resolutions were received, as each was read with great applause; and they were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by loud and long continued cheers.

Odds and Ends.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

It is more noble to make yourself great than to be born so.

The world is more apt to reward appearances than deserts.

In jealousy there is more love of self than of any one else.

Humility is the low but broad and deep foundation of every virtue.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

How to MAKE THE HOURS GO FAST.—Use the "spur of the moment."

Wise sayings often fall to the ground but a kind word is never thrown away.

From what did the old-fashioned horse-pistol derive its name? From its habit of kicking.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers and in society our tongue.

A victim of sea-sickness describes the sensation thus: "The first hour I was afraid I should die; and the second I was afraid I shouldn't."

BECAUSE OF THE WIND.—"Isn't there an awfully strong smell of pigs in the air?" asked Smith of Jones. "Yes," replied Jones "that's because the wind's from the sow-west."

ACCORDINGLY.—People go according to their brains. If these lay in their head, they study; if in the stomach, they eat; if in the heels, they dance.

A MISTAKE.—You can't get anything in this world without money, some say; but this is not true, for without money you get into debt.

NO IDEA.—An Indiana paper says that the radical party "has no idea of dying." It will probably die without an idea.

NOT ONE.—Montgomery Blair, in his

recent speech at Reading, said: there was not a thief in the United States who was not a radical.

LADIES' DEFINITION.—False Calves—deceitful lovers.

A spirit merchant, in Killarney, Ireland, has announced that he has still on sale a small quantity of whiskey which was drunk by the Prince of Wales when at Killarney.

Christian graces are like perfumes—the more they are pressed the sweeter they smell; like stars they shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken the deeper root they take, and the more fruit they bear.

"I have lost my appetite," said a gigantic fellow, who was an eminent performer on the treacher, to a friend. "I hope," said the friend, "no poor man has found it for it would ruin him in a week."

A poor man once came to a miser and said, "I have a favor to ask." "So have I," said the miser; "grant mine first." "Agreed," "My request is," said the miser, "that you ask me for nothing."

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Yamhill, ss.—John W. Allen, ptf., vs. Levi F. Allen, deft. (United States Revenue stamp, 50 cents, canceled, September 1st, 1866.)

LEVI F. ALLEN, Defendant.—In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the service of this Summons upon you, if served within this county; and if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand Dollars with lawful interest thereon since the 1st day of September, 1864, together with cost and disbursements of suit.

G. H. Steward,
Attorney for ptf.
STATE OF OREGON, } ss. Sept. 1, 1866.
COUNTY OF YAMHILL, }
It is ordered that service in said cause be made by publication of Summons for six weeks in the Lafayette Courier, a newspaper published in said county.
no336w R. P. Boise, Judge.