

# LAFAYETTE COURIER.

\$3 00 Per Annum.]

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

NO. 9.

## THE COURIER,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY, AT  
LAFAYETTE,  
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON,  
—BY—  
J. H. UPTON.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, (In Advance.)

One Copy One Year, . . . . . \$3 00.  
One Copy Six Months, . . . . . 2 00.  
Clergymen and Teachers will be Furnished with the COURIER at \$2.00 per annum.

### 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.  
Coins Being the basis on which our rates are fixed, Currency will only be taken at market value.

### COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Judge, J. W. Cowles; Commissioners, W. Ball, J. H. Brown; Sheriff, L. L. Whitcomb; Clerk, S. C. Adams; Assessor, D. Smith; Treasurer, Clem. Eckles; School Superintendent, Rev. John Spencer; Coroner, J. W. Watts; Surveyor, A. S. Watt.

### LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

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

### GOOD STABLING,

and attentive hostlers.  
In connection with this house will be kept Horses, Buggies, &c., &c., to Let on reasonable terms. no. 34, ff.

### Ben. F. Hayden, ATTORNEY AT LAW, E O L A,

POKE COUNTY, Oregon.  
Will practice in the various Courts of this State. 44 ly

### C. G. CURL.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
SALEM, OREGON.  
Will practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this State.  
Particular attention paid to Probate business and also to the collection of debts, and forwarding of proceeds.

### S. HURLBURT.

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

### E. C. BRADSHAW,

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

### B. F. Bonham, Attorney at LAW, SALEM, OREGON.

Will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to him at the Capitol. He will also practice in any of the Courts of this State. 44ly

### GEO. H. STEWARD, Attorney AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Prompt attention given to Collections, &c. Will practice in the Supreme, District and County Courts of this State.

### LOGY Lafayette Lodge, No. 34, INDEPENDENT

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.  
Meets every Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.  
Rev. G. H. Greer, W. C. T. J. H. Upton, W. R. S.

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

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

### Correspondence.

#### The Radical Party—Its Devotedness to Law and Order.

Never in the history of American politics has the policy of any political organization so nearly fulfilled the predictions of its opponents as has that of the Republican party. We might, if time and space would allow, commence with the incipency of this dangerous organization, tracing it through its innumerable meanderings and inconsistencies, until we come to the record which it is now making, and, without a single exception, we should perceive at a glance, that its every victory has been won by deception, that the steps of its progress have been crimsoned by the blood of thousands of our best citizens, and that the Constitution, so long held sacred and inviolate by the disciples of Jefferson and Madison—has suffered one assault after another until opposition to that great charter of our liberties is now regarded by the radical party as one of the best evidences of loyalty. The Constitution and the laws are only respected by them, so long as they do not conflict with their unreasonable and insane ideas of "human progress." The President is denounced as a traitor, a devil incarnate, the moment he dares to brook the tide of radical fanaticism, and raise his voice against these blows at the Constitution; and the Supreme Court of the United States, ever regarded by Democrats as above the shafts of party malice, has not failed to receive its share of scurrilous abuse and bitter invective from the press and politicians of this great party of morality and decency (?)

This party coolly talks of impeaching the President and suspending the functions of his office; of setting aside not only the decisions of the Supreme Court, but the Court itself,—they boldly declare their design of reducing these two co-ordinate and co-equal branches of the government to a mere nominal existence, dependent upon Congress and thereby making these two departments of Government subservient to the whims and fanatical ideas of that revolutionary conclave of modern Jacobins. Yet these are but the fulfillment of the predictions, made from time to time by the Democratic press and orators in regard to this party, which was so loud in its declarations, six years ago, in favor of "upholding the Constitution and the laws." It cannot be denied that the revolutionary designs of the leaders of the Republican party were pointed out, and that the people were warned of the teachings of that party, and were told what would be the result of its success. Nor can it be denied that in every instance the radical party has verified our worst predictions as to its disregard of the Constitution. It has fulfilled our worst anticipations of its incapacity to rule a free and enlightened people, a people schooled in the sacred teaching of the great apostle of liberty. The masses cannot, certainly, be any longer deceived as to what we are to expect from the continued success of this party. With the evidences before us—past, present and prospective—what can be reasonably expected but civil commotion, heavy taxation, a want of confidence in the fundamental law of the nation, crimination and recrimination, to be followed ultimately by civil war, anarchy and national ruin. Is it not time for all thinking men—men of all parties—to pause, to reflect, to see how far we are drifting from the ancient landmarks? There are many who have been acting in concert with the radical party who must now, beyond doubt, see that the legislation of that party is not in harmony with the genius of our institutions, and who can only make amends for the past, by coming up manfully to the support of the only party that has preserved its organization through disaster and defeat, and whose principles are as old as the Constitution itself. It is the only party that

has shown itself fully capable of administering the government upon the basis of perfect economy; and we can never expect to see that economy and rigid accountability observed, in the administration of public affairs, until the Democracy is once more triumphant throughout the land. F. A. B.

### Penmanship.

"The noblest acquisition of mankind is speech; and the most useful art is writing." In the present state of society, the art of writing is not only of public utility, but of an absolute necessity to individuals.—Its general usefulness in every walk of enterprise and commerce, attaches an importance to it which makes it an object of the first necessity. Writing is one of the fine arts, and he who writes elegantly an artist. In this country, at the present day, correspondence enters so much into all the transactions of life, and letter-writing has become such an important part of every profession and business, that it is demanded of young men that they make themselves rapid, legible, elegant writers.

In this department, we offer facilities unsurpassed. The importance of a good hand-writing is known to all, for it lies at the very foundation of success in business. Careless and illegible writing has often been the means of defeating the ends of otherwise careful business men; and were we to trace the many losses, and even failures in business, to their foundation, we should find that many were caused by this defect; while many of our most successful merchants and business men, lay the secret of their success to a good hand-writing.

The uniform practice by all business men, of giving preference to those possessing a good hand-writing, should be a sufficient incentive to young men to make themselves masters of the pen.—National College Gazette. (Portland.)

It has been found necessary to ventilate the Capitol at Washington with immense steam fans. That of the Senate chamber weighs 1,050 pounds, driven by an engine of sixteen horse power, while that of the Hall of Representatives weighs 6,653 pounds, driven by engine of thirty horse power. This vast machinery delivers into that chamber 100,000 cubic feet of pure air per minute. But even this fails to purify the atmosphere of the suffocating clouds of negro perfumes that descend from the galleries. There is not pure air enough in Christendom to sweeten such a pest-hole. And when we consider that the moral and political atmosphere of the place is ten thousand times worse than the other, we get a stunning impression of what an infernal den of suffocating smells it must be. One might think such a hole would disgust his Satanic Majesty himself. But it does not, for old Thad. and all his imp seem delighted with it.—N. Y. Day-Book.

RETURNED.—O. Humason, Esq., of this city, who was lately appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Astoria, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Adams, has returned home, his appointment not having been confirmed by the United States Senate. Mr. Humason is a good citizen—charitable to a fault, a perfect gentleman; with many true personal friends and a host of political enemies. We have heard a number of prominent citizens of the Dalles express themselves sorry that he has been removed, and that no doubt, had his appointment been confirmed, he would have made a good and efficient officer.—Mountaineer.

A HELL OF A TRIUMPH.—The radicals claim that Congress has obtained a great triumph. Yes, it is a triumph—of vice over virtue; of inhuman, brutal revenge, over the principles of justice and humanity—of the enemies of the Constitution—of the foes of human liberty—of the advocates of despotism. Well may they rejoice and clap their hands—the rabble that crucified our Savior rejoiced. When Poland was parcelled out among the nations of Europe, tyrants were glad, and it is no wonder that the host of thieves, burglars, shoddyites, Butlers, Sheridans and the thousands who may be selected to rule and tyrannize over a conquered and surrendered South, would rejoice. The preachers of hate and revenge, under the protection of the pulpit, send the joyful news around, that they and Congress have triumphed. Well, let them rejoice. When these men die, hell will put on mourning; and the Prince of Devils will announce that his best servants are relieved from duty.—Umatilla Press.

WHEN is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

### The Bible—Marriages.

The Bible considers marriages in the light of a bargain or purchase. "Marriage," says Horne, "among the Jews, and generally throughout the East, was considered as a sort of purchase, which the man made of a woman he desired to marry." (Gen. xxiv 12, Dinah sold or married to the son of Sheker. Gen. xxix 15—17. Jacob buys Rachel and Leah. 1 Sam. xviii 25—27. David buys Saul's daughter. Hosea iii 26. Hosea buys a wife.) The father of the man makes a bargain with the father of the woman.—The affections of the woman were not consulted; as in the case of Rebecca. She never saw the man till she was taken to him as a wife. We are told, God gave special permission to a man, if he saw, among the captives taken in war, "a beautiful woman, and he had a desire unto her to have her for a wife," he might take her and live with her as a wife; and then, if he found he had "no delight in her," he might send her away; only, he "was not to sell her for money" to another man; not because selling a woman to a man was an outrage upon her nature, but because he had "humbled her;" this is, had lived with her as a wife, (Deut. xxi 10—14.)—Humbled her, indeed! No man or woman was ever humbled by marriage; but no wonder a woman should feel humbled by such treatment. Did a God of Justice and Purity ever sanction such treatment of women? No. Yet the Bible says he did.

See; again, the account of the destruction of Jabez Gilead. (Judges xxi 10—14.) The people prayed to God to know what should be done to get wives for the surviving men of Benjamin, that tribe having been destroyed in a war (waged, as we are told, by the express command of God,) except six hundred men. The answer to their prayer was, in substance, go, smite all the male and married female inhabitants of Jabez Gilead, and take the unmarried women and give them to the Benjaminites. They did so, and got four hundred and handed them over. Then the other two hundred were directed to lie in wait in the vineyard and when the women came forth to dance at the vintage harvest, were to "catch every man a wife of the daughters of Shiloh, and take her off to the land of Benjamin." In this way the Bible says men were directed to get wives in days past, and it is the belief of Christians that such treatment of women was right; and it is counted necessary to believe it in order to be a Christian.

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE.—It is generally supposed that the blue color of the sky is due to moisture in our atmosphere, and the idea seems to be confirmed by the intensity of the color during the moist weather of summer, when compared with the sky of the more dry-weathered winter. It has recently been shown by Prof. Cooke, of Cambridge, in a paper read to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, that this view is correct. He has found by means of the spectroscope, a very delicate instrument of analysis, by which the most minute substances, even when at a distance, can be detected, that the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere absorbs most powerfully the yellow and red rays emanating from the sun, leaving the blue ray to be transmitted, and thus accounting for the color of the sky. The instrument also proves that the color is due to simple absorption of these rays by the water, and not to repeated reflections from from the surface of an infinity of drops, as has been supposed.

A PRINCELY DONATION.—For several years the newsboys of New York have had kind friends. A commodious room for them to lodge in the Swan building. Good beds, warm fires, baths and other comforts await them at night. A Savings Bank has been instituted in connection with the lodging, and quite respectable sums have been laid up for these little fellows for a rainy day. Some time since the lodging room was entered by a stranger who came to look round. He was pleased with the appearance of things. On going away he made a donation of \$50,000. The unknown donor turned out to be Rose of Indiana. His brother, just before he died, made a will in which he donated two millions to benefit the poor and neglected of America. At once several societies claimed the legacy. Several at once were formed to come under the terms of the will.—These claimants were imperious. Had they waited for Rose, he would have done generously by them all. They threw him into court. The court broke the will and threw all the claimants out, and gave Rose all the property. He resolved to carry out the humane and beneficent aim of his brother. He has given away already over a million of dollars. In New York, the newsboys, the Home of the Friendless, the Five Points Home of Industry, and other

institutions have received large gifts at his hands.

CHRISTIAN-LIKE.—In Boston, week before last, an itinerant minister and peripatetic pedagogue, gently chided a little Irish girl in school for laughing. He chided her with a whalebone whip, cutting forty-three lashes in her back and legs—she died within four days. The trustees said he was a little too severe. He was discharged from the school and sent South to write letters about the cruelty of the people there for New England Christians to read. Brethren let us pray!—Lo Crosse Democrat.

### OREGON HERALD.

[SECOND YEAR]

The "OREGON HERALD" is published by the "Oregon Herald Printing Association," Daily and Weekly, in the city of Portland, No. 7 Washington street.

### BERIAH BROWN, Editor.

The Daily is issued every morning, (Mondays excepted). It is delivered in the city at 37 1/2 cents per week, payable to the carrier, and mailed to subscribers at \$10 00 per year. In politics the HERALD is uncompromisingly Democratic, faithfully adhering to the Jeffersonian creed of equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; the support of the General Government in all its delegated powers, and the State governments in all their reserved rights—the Constitution as the only basis of Union and guarantee for our liberties and future safety. It will ever subordinate party to patriotism, and submit all political differences to the test of free and fair discussion, with perfect toleration. It is also devoted, in a great measure, to the special interests of the city and surrounding country—to developing and fostering the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mining resources, in the elements in which Oregon and its neighboring Territories are so abundantly endowed by nature. It possesses all the available advantages of a first-class newspaper, having all the

Telegraphic Dispatches and General News together, with good local and commercial reporters.

### The Weekly Herald,

The Largest Newspaper in Oregon, is issued every Saturday morning, from the same office, at \$5 00 a year, payable invariably in advance. It is printed on a large double sheet of eight pages, making forty-eight columns of reading matter, including all the telegraphic dispatches, political and general news, miscellaneous selections and commercial reports of the Daily, making a valuable family newspaper for all classes of society.

The publishers have the satisfaction of announcing positively, that the experiment of establishing a first-class Democratic paper in Portland—which was regarded with so much doubt at the time—has proved a success. The HERALD is now upon a firm basis, and its continuance is a guaranteed fact. This has only been accomplished by a large outlay of money by a few individuals, which can only be remunerated by the active exertions of the friend of the paper throughout the State. The cost to the Paper of telegraphic dispatches alone, has been nearly \$5,000 for the past year—which is more than the entire expenses of publishing any Weekly newspaper in the State. No expense or effort will be spared to make the HERALD in future second to none in the facilities of a first-class newspaper, and the assistance of all interested in the enterprise is confidently relied upon. The second year commences on the 16th of March, 1867.

A. E. WAIT, President,  
Oregon Herald Publishing Association,  
T. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

### NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP

At Dayton, Oregon.

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the public, that he has established himself in Dayton, Oregon, in the business of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of all and every description and pattern.

Gents' and Ladies' Boots, Shoes or Gaiters made to order on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Mending done on the shortest notice.  
S. RAYMOND,  
Dayton, March 17, 1867. n8 ly

A Fresh Invoice of TIN WARE and Copious "effusions" of new goods at Clemens Eckles.