

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

\$3 00 Per Annum.

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

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NO. 28.

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 Fur-
nished with the COURIER at \$2.00 per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, 12 Lines or less, one Inser-
tion, \$3.00.
For each subsequent insertion, 1.00.
A liberal deduction will be made on
Quarterly, Yearly, and half Yearly Adver-
tisements.

Hotel, Medical and Law Cards, \$10.00 per
annum.
Cats 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. Whit-
comb; 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 accom-
modation of boarders and the travelling
public.

GOOD STABLING,

and attentive hostlers.

H. F. WHITE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Lafayette, Oregon.
OFFICE.—At the Drug Store.

T. V. B. EMBREE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Amity, Yamhill County, Oregon.
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DR. A. B. WESTERFIELD, Physician
and Surgeon, Lafayette, Oregon. Office
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AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

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

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 Cap-
itol. He will also practice in any of the
Courts of this State. 44ly

Ben. F. Hayden, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

E. O. L. A.

POLE 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.

Chehalem Lodge, 58, I. O. G. T.

Meets every Saturday evening at the Nel-
son Meeting House.

JAS. OLDS, W. C. T.
ISAAC ROGERS, W. S.

A Fresh Invoice of TIN WARE and Cop-
ious "effusions" of new goods at Clem
ECKLES.

Laboring Man Look Here.

From the tariff law of 1866, we copy
the following bit of interesting information
for the day laborer, mechanic, farmer of
scanty means, and others struggling as it
were, against the fates, for a comfortable
livelihood:

"On hardware, tools, implements, carpen-
ters' tools, vises, braces, bits, fire-tongs and
shovels, and house building hardware, [a tariff
is levied] of forty-five per cent."

Now, how does this onerous tariff work,
and who is benefited by it? The answer
is plain. It is the American manufacturer
who reaps the reward of the labors and
struggles of the farmer, mechanic, and
laborer.

Let us examine the effect of this tariff
on articles which every person who labors
is compelled to purchase and use.

The wholesale merchant in San Fran-
cisco purchases his stock of hardware of
the manufacturer in Massachusetts. He
pays for it, in addition to its regular mar-
ket value or price, forty-five per cent.

Knives and idiots will contend that this
enormous and grinding tariff is required
to support the Government. We can dis-
prove this in but few words. We can
show that such tariff detracts from the sup-
port of the government. For instance:

If the tariff on hardware, cutlery and
farm implements was only ten per cent.,
thousands of dollars worth of such goods
would be imported; on every thousand dol-
lars of such importation, the Government
would receive in coin, one hundred dol-
lars; whereas the present tariff amounts to
almost a total prohibition of the importa-
tion of this class of goods, giving the
American Manufacturer the monopoly of
such articles and enabling him to grind
out of the labor of the country forty-five
per cent. over and above a fair profit, while
the Government gets nothing. Voters,
when you approach the polls again think
of these things. Honest Republican! ask
your Radical neighbor to disprove the cor-
rectness of the above proposition respecting
the tariff.

President Lincoln on Negro Voting.—As
negro suffrage is now the main plank in the
Radical platform, and as President Lincoln
was the acknowledged leader of that party
when living, we desire to call the attention
of the masses of that party as it is now found,
to the following extract from a speech Mr. Lin-
coln made at Charleston, Coles county, Ill., in
debate with Mr. Douglass, Sept. 18th, 1858.
Mr. Lincoln said:

"While I was in the hotel to-day, an elderly
gentleman called upon me to know if I was
really in favor of producing a perfect equality
between the negroes and the white people. I
will say then, that I am not, nor never have
been in favor of making voters or jurors of
negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office,
nor to intermarry with white people; and I
will say in addition to this, that there is a
physical difference between the black and
white races, which I believe will forever pro-
hibit the two races from ever living on terms
of social and political equality. And inasmuch
as they cannot so live, while they do remain
together there must be the position of superior
and inferior, and I, as much as any other
man, am in favor of having the superior posi-
tion assigned to the white race."

This was a good doctrine then, but it is old
fogyism now. The declared physical differ-
ence between the black and white races,
which is a natural distinction, must be oblit-
erated. Nature has not done its work well.
The Radicals must amend the laws of God.

RATHER ROUGH.—BUT PROBABLY DESERVED:
—Speaking of political preachers generally,
and of the editor of the Advocate in particular,
the Herald says:

"We have never met with one who was
not a notorious liar and a most unscrupulous
partisan, who would vote for a notorious
drunkard, gambler, or adulterer, of his own
party, in preference to a man of the most
Christian character of opposite politics. We
can scarcely take up a paper from one of the
older States without finding accounts of out-
rages upon society and the purity of the family
circle, by some of this pestiferous pack of po-
litical preachers, who have prostituted religion
to party and turned the temples of the Lord
into dens for thieves."

At Eckles' Store may be had any
Vessel in the line of Potter's Ware desired.
Churns, Jars, milk pans and Preserves
Cans, a complete assortment, right from the
celebrated BUENA VISTA Factory.

The Logic is Wanting.

The Dramatic Chronicle in casting
about for the cause of the appalling ex-
tent to which defalcations, embezzlements,
corruption in office, elopements, "crim-
con" cases, forgeries, robberies, seductions,
murders, and other crimes too horrible and
disgusting to be named, are practiced, of
late years, pursues itself that the infidel
"isms" of the day—of deism, pantheism,
spiritism, atheism, &c., &c., are responsi-
ble in some degree for the prevalent horri-
ble state of American morals.

The Chronicle says:
"When men cease to fear a God to
whom they hold themselves accountable for
"the deeds done in the body; when they
cease to look forward to a future state of
rewards and punishments; when they
cease to pray, and to observe the rules of
religion, they are sure to become pre-
sumptuous, self confident, and subject to
the power of sudden temptation."

The important truth that he who is only
restrained from stealing through fear of
the consequences is half a rogue seems to
have been overlooked by the Chronicle in
arriving at the above conclusion.

Did it never occur to the Chronicle that
the system of orthodox theology now
preached might have a tendency to lead
impunity to, rather than restrain evilly
disposed persons? The idea which is so
studiously attempted to be impressed upon
the minds of the susceptible and unsus-
ceptible alike, that man has only to "re-
pent" to get forgiveness—even in the
eleventh hour of his career of crime—for
his sins, seems to offer a premium on in-
iquity. That comparatively few of the
crimes whose commission are becoming so
alarmingly frequent, are chargeable against
"infidels," is a proposition we presume
there will be few found to dispute.

That teachers of orthodoxy may be "in-
fidels" in disguise, we shall not undertake
to disprove. Taking this view of the case,
the Chronicle may be able to substantiate
the assertion that the present low ebb of
American morals proceeds from "infidelity."
It seems a settled proposition with reli-
gionists, that all who are not patrons of
some of the forms of Christianity, are "in-
fidels." If this be true, it speaks volumes
to the credit of "infidelity" so far at least,
as cases of crim. con. and seduction are
concerned; for it is the rarest imaginable
thing that an "infidel" (known by such a
standard) is chargeable with, or arraigned
for, such crimes.

The fact is, "infidels" have no security
against the contingency, though remote it
may be in their estimation, of damnation
for their shortcomings, while the "believ-
er" has full and complete security in the
consciousness that he has only to ask for
forgiveness, to receive it. Our sympathies
are with the creed who preach the religion
of love to God and man, and that the pen-
alty for crime will as surely follow as the
crime is committed, and that every per-
son has a within him to distinguish be-
tween right and wrong. God is love—not
wrath and vengeance. We submit,
therefore, to the candid judgement and
practical experience of the Chronicle whether
or not there is a large per cent. of "belie-
vers" in the "fear of the wrath of God"
moralists continually found to be guilty
of the crimes enumerated above than of
those popularly stigmatized as "unbeliev-
ers," or "infidels," "if you choose? And,
in conclusion, if we may believe St. Paul,
there are beings far worse than are "in-
fidels."

WOULD MAKE A MODEL GOVERN-
OR.—The Cincinnati Gazette (Radi-
cal) says that Wm. B. Stokes, present
candidate for Governor of Tennessee
against the gifted Etheridge, "neither
knows, nor cares a fig for grammar, rhet-
oric or the classics."

Stokes is put forward by the party of
all learning.

A Diabolical Outrage by Negroes.

The Mobile (Alabama) Times, of May
2d, contains the following horrible story:
At a wood yard situated about ten miles
from the city, at a place known as the
"three forks," on Dog River, half a mile
up the south fork, and about seven miles
from Dog River factory, lives Mr. Fred.
Peters, an old man over sixty-five years of
age whose family consists of a wife and
four children. On Saturday last, at about
7 o'clock in the evening, a negro man,
known as Sam Ketchum, came to the
place and asked many questions from the
hands as to their number, their quarters,
and whether there were any dogs on the
place. After eight o'clock that same
night four negroes appeared on the place,
where, as in old times, and when perfect
security reigned in the land, the doors
and windows were unbarred. The neg-
roes at once rushed on the family and
threateningly demanded from Mr. Peters
his money he handed them all he had about
himself, \$3 50, but the negroes insisted
that he had more concealed, and began to
search for it, tearing and breaking up
bed furniture, presses and finally, finding
their attempts unsuccessful, violently laid
hands on Mrs. Peters, and took from her
person \$1, 200, part in gold and part in
currency. Then they proceeded to ransack
the whole house, robbing it of all
provisions, meat, candles, flour, &c. And
now commences the tragedy, one before
which humanity shudders with horror!
A young girl, just twelve years and two
months old, is brutally assaulted by the
largest of these brutes, the most odious
violence is attempted upon the innocent
child, and—we cannot relate further—
but the knife of the heartless monster is
called in to aid the satisfaction of his fer-
ocious passions. The unfortunate vic-
tim passes insensible from the arms of one
to those of two of his brutal companions,
while the last of them commits like vio-
lence on the unfortunate mother of the dy-
ing girl. And the father, shot at three
times, knocked into a corner of the room,
a loaded pistol presented at his breast, is
made the terrified witness of the disgrace
of his family. The other children—one
a girl seven years of age, are the victims
of a like brutal treatment. That little
girl, with imprecations, dashed against
the wall, the boys are raised off the
ground by the hair, and kicked until in-
sensible, or hung by the heels, to make
them tell where more money can be
found. In fine, after four hours of revel-
ry and riot, amidst blood, plunder and car-
nage, retire from the scene of horror; and
make toward the swamps. The remain-
der of that horrible night was passed
without any assistance being brought to
trembling inmates of the desolate home,
when daylight broke in upon the fearful
scene, the hands, upon approaching the
premises, discovered the bleeding and unconscious
victims. With a laudable zeal they gave
the first succor, and then went for as-
sistance to the Freedmen's hospital, situated
some distance up the river. On the facts
being brought to the knowledge of the
officers in charge of that institution, they
hastened to repair to the spot with all
the means at their disposal to rescue the
victims and trace up the perpetrators of the
outrage. The conditions of the Peters
family is still very precarious. The young
girl has ever since remained in a trance,
with a burning fever. The mother is hard-
ly any better, and the poor children are
bruised and crippled from the odious vio-
lences to which they have been sub-
jected. Mr. Peters himself, notwithstand-
ing his hurts and great age, is in a better
state than could be expected.

The Abolitionists are attempting to revive
the old Know Nothing hatred of foreigners.
The latest intolerance of that party ap-
peared upon the surface of the proceedings of a
Radical Convention held at Pittsburg, at
which it was

"Resolved, That whilst we earnestly ad-
vocate the doctrine of protection to home man-
ufactures, we at the same time deprecate and
oppose the efforts now being made to import
foreign labor to compete with the home labor-
er and we urgently request our representa-
tives in Congress to provide by legislation,
a head tax upon imported laborers."

These iron mongers have been "protected"
in their trade of robbing the people of their
hard earnings by the iron tariff, and now
they want to be "protected" from the im-
portation of foreign labor, by a head tax
upon every foreigner who settles in this
country and attempts to earn his bread by honest
industry. The same partisans are crazily in
favor of introducing cheap free nigger labor,
and virtuously opposed to white foreigners.
This is the latest phase of Abolition devotion
to free labor and free men.—Columbus (O.)
Crisis.

NATURAL Leaf, Young America, and Solace
Tobacco at R. L. Simpson's Family Grocery
Store.

WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP.

J. EDWARDS informs all
that he is established in LAFAY-
ETTE, in the business of manufacturing and
repairing
WAGONS, HACKS, COACHES AND BUGGIES.
An experience of many years on this coast
in the business, enables him to assure patrons
that he understands what it requires to make
or repair jobs in his line in a manner to stand
through all our varied seasons. He will take
in exchange for his work wagon timber and
lumber. He wants Spokes, Feloes, Toogurs,
Axles, &c., for which he will allow the mar-
ket price.
J. EDWARDS.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866-ly

STORAGE. And Commission!

J. K. SAMPSON of the LAFAYETTE
WARE HOUSE, would say to all inter-
ested, that he is prepared with improved
facilities for the accommodation of Farm-
ers, Merchants and other Shippers, with
safe, accessible and convenient STOR-
AGE. He will also Purchase and For-
ward Produce for a reasonable Commis-
sion. Goods and Packages Shipped to
my care will receive due and prompt at-
tention.
J. K. SAMPSON.
Lafayette, Nov. 23, 1866.

LAFAYETTE FERRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully an-
nounce 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.

New Picture Gallery!

W. H. CATTERLIN has fitted up a
GALLERY
in Lafayette in complete style, where he is
prepared to take
Photographs and Ambrotypes
on short notice and in the best style of the
art.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Children; old and
young, all can be accommodated by present-
ing themselves for that purpose.

Exchanging PHOTOGRAPHS is all the rage
now with young gentlemen and young ladies.
Call and get a supply, and if I do not
please you I will charge you nothing.
W. H. CATTERLIN.

DENTISTRY!

A. G. PHILIPS, D. D. S.
LAFAYETTE, OGN.

IOGT

Lafayette Lodge, No. 34,
INDEPENDENT

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock
members of the order in good standing are
invited to attend.
J. H. Upton, W. C. T.
R. P. BIRD, W. R. S.

FARM FOR SALE.—Desiring
to remove to New Mexico, I will sell my
Farm, situated on the Salem Road, two miles
south of Lafayette, at a BARE BARGAIN. Sit-
uated on this Farm, are a comfortable Dwell-
ing House, a splendid Barn, and good
Orchard.

By applying soon, a good Farm can be
had at marvellously low figures. Possession
will be given immediately. Title perfect.
JAMES THOMAS.
Lafayette, March 7, 1867. 11tf

Brick! Brick! Brick!!

POWELL & MILLICAN.

Have on hand an indefinite number of
a superior quality of
BRICK!
For sale on most reasonable terms.
Lafayette July 9, 1867. 1f

J. F. McCOY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

At Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Portland, Oregon.