

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

LA FAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1867.

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THE WEEKLY COURIER.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
—BY—
JOHNSON & YATES,
—AT—
LAFAYETTE,
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON,
[J. D. YATES,
J. W. JOHNSON.]

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A liberal deduction will be made on Quarters, Yearly, and half Yearly Advertisements.
Hotel, Medical and Law Cards, \$10.00 per annum.
Coin 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.

H. F. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Lafayette, Oregon.
OFFICE.—Next door to residence.

T. V. S. EMBREE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Amity, Yamhill County, Oregon.
OFFICE.—Amity Drug Store.

A. B. WESTERFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon.
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
OFFICE.—In the Drug Store.

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

Dr. G. W. GOUCHER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office.—At his residence in Chehalem Valley, Yamhill County, Ogn. n-31-4f

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

A. G. 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

Ben. F. Hayden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
EOLA,

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

G. 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.

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lafayette, Oregon.
Prompt attention paid to Collections. 28-4f

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

Meets every Saturday evening at the Nelson Meeting House.
S. M. CUPP, W. C. T.
W. STARKY, W. S.

WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP.

J. EDWARDS informs all "Whom it may concern," that he is established in LAFAYETTE, 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, Felles, Tongues, Axles, &c., for which he will allow the market price.
J. EDWARDS.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866-1y

STORAGE. And Commission!

J. K. SAMPSON of the LAFAYETTE WARE HOUSE, would say to all interested, that he is prepared with improved facilities for the accommodation of Farmers, Merchants and other Shippers, with safe, accessible and convenient STORAGE. He will also Purchase and Forward Produce for a reasonable Commission. Goods and Packages Shipped to my care will receive due and prompt attention.
J. K. SAMPSON.
Lafayette, Nov. 23, 1866.

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.

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 presenting themselves for that purpose.
Exchanging PHOTOGRAMS 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.
v2 n9 4f W. H. CATTERLIN.

A. F. and A. M.

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. GEO. H. STEWARD, W. M.
H. W. ALLEN, Secy.

I O G T

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.
R. P. BIRD, W. C. T.
J. W. BAKER, W. R. S.

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. 4f

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the public, that he has established himself in Lafayette, Ogn, in the business of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of all and every description and patterns.
Gents' and Ladies'
Boots, Shoes or Gaiters
Mending done to order.
Wheat taken in exchange for work.
LOGAN SCHAEFFER.

CONFECTIONERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

R. L. SIMPSON keeps a first class Family Grocery in Lafayette, where can be at all times found all the staple articles in the Family supply line, besides
Miscellaneous Assortment of
USEFUL AND LUXURIOUS ARTICLES.
Fancy Soaps, Soaps of all kinds, Candles and Licorice, pipes, pens and Inks, powder, Caps, Shot and Bar Lead, Letter paper, fancy and plain, Envelopes, plain and fancy, Oysters and Sardines, Canned Fruits of all kinds,
Hostetter, Hoodland and Drake Bitters.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
TOBACCO, SMOKING AND CHEWING OF
The Best Quality.
CEGARS, etc., etc.
Patent Medicines.
A general variety of the leading proprietary remedies constantly on hand.
Cooking Extracts,
Perfumery,
Concentrated Lye,
and Axle Grease.
Also an assortment of POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS AND STRAPS, besides a general Assortment of Tinware,
and many useful and ornamental articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call and make a purchase.
R. L. SIMPSON.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866-1y.

NEW and Splendid Saw MILL.

Moor & Simpson
Would avail themselves of this method of saying to BUILDERS and others that they are prepared at all times to Furnish
Sills, Joists
Sleepers, Flooring.
And in fact everything in the shape of
LUMBER.
Of a Quality not surpassed in Oregon, if indeed on the Pacific Coast!
Our Mill is situated on Panther Creek, 10 miles west of LAFAYETTE, and is surrounded by a dense Forest of large clear and Tender Yellow Firs; also Cedar and much other Valuable Timber abound in the immediate vicinity of our Mill.
We furnish
FIR LUMBER
which is said by Mechanics to be superior for Inside Finishing purposes to Pine or Cedar.
We solicit a trial, and guarantee satisfaction.
O. MOOR,
F. M. SIMPSON.
Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

AT THE
HARNESS AND SADDLERY
ESTABLISHMENT
OF
S. C. STILES
AT
DAYTON,
OREGON.
The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him in the past would say to his old customers and others, that he is now better prepared than ever, to supply all demands for
SADDLES & HARNESS
Of all kinds and descriptions, and lower than the same-class and quality of articles can be purchased elsewhere the
VALLEY.
Repairing, Mending and Fixing done on short Notice.
The highest Market price paid for Hides and produce.
By promptitude in business I hope to be able to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to me.
Customers from the opposite side of the river, who purchase the amount of five dollars, will be entitled to ferrage at my expense.
S. C. STILES.
Dayton, December 1, 1866.

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

I will receive Wheat at Current Rates for all notes or accounts due me. Please call at the Post Office with it and save cost, as I must have wheat or no wheat immediately.
R. L. SIMPSON.

DRUG STORE.

DR. A. B. WESTERFIELD
DEALER IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
OILS, DYSTUFFS, &c.
Practitioner of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

HAS established himself permanently in Lafayette, and invites the attention of the trade to his stock.
Physicians' Prescriptions put up at all hours, and on short notice.
A. B. WESTERFIELD.

NEW GOODS:

Belcher & Bird,
Lafayette.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY IN RECEIPT OF
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queenware,
Cutlery, &c., &c.
Prices according to the times. n-29-4f

Nature of the General Government.

Mr. Madison says:
First. In order to ascertain the real character of the government, it may be considered in relation to the foundation on which it is to be established; to the sources from which its ordinary powers are drawn; to the operation of those powers; to the extent of them; and to the authority by which future changes in the government are to be introduced.
On examining the first relation, it appears, on one hand, that the Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the people of America, given by deputies elected for the special purpose; but on the other, that this assent and ratification is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belong. It is to be the assent and ratification of the several States, derived from the supreme authority in each State, the authority of the people themselves. The act, therefore, establishing the Constitution, will not be a national, but a federal act. That it will be a federal, and not a national act, as these terms are understood by the objectors, the act of the people, as forming so many independent States, not as forming one aggregate nation, is obvious from this single consideration, that it is to result neither from the decision of a majority of the people of the Union, nor from that of a majority of the States. It must result from the unanimous assent of the several States that are parties to it, differing no otherwise from their ordinary assent than in its being expressed, not by the legislative authority, but by that of the people themselves. Were the people regarded in this transaction as forming one nation, the will of the majority of the whole people of the United States would bind the minority; in the same manner as the majority in each State must bind the minority; and the will of the majority must be determined either by a comparison of the individual votes, or by considering the will of the majority of the States, as evidence of the will of the majority of the people of the United States. Neither of these rules has been adopted. Each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new Constitution will, if established, be a federal and not a national Constitution.
The next relation is, to the sources from which the ordinary powers of government are to be derived. The House of Representatives will derive its powers from the people of America, and the people will be represented in the same proportion, and on the same principle, as they are in the Legislature of a particular State. So far the government is national, not federal. The Senate, on the other hand, will derive its powers from the States, as political and co-equal societies; and these will be represented on the principle of equality in the Senate, as they now are in the existing Congress. So far the government is federal, not national. The executive power will be derived from a very compound source. The immediate election of the President is to be made by the States in their political characters. The votes allotted to them are in a compound ratio, which considers them partly as distinct and co-equal societies; partly as unequal

members of the same society. The eventual election, again, is to be made by that branch of the legislature which consists of the national representatives; but in this particular act, they are to be thrown into the form of individual delegations, from so many distinct and co-equal bodies politic. From this aspect of the government, it appears to be of a mixed character, presenting at least as many federal as national features. The difference between a federal and national government, as it relates to the operation of the government, is by the adversaries of the plan of the Convention supposed to consist in this, that in the former, the powers operate on the political bodies composing the Confederacy, in their political capacities; in the latter, on the individual citizens composing the nation, in their individual capacities. On trying the Constitution by this criterion, it falls under the national, not the federal character, though perhaps not so completely as has been understood. In several cases, and particularly in the trial of controversies to which States may be parties, they must be viewed and proceeded against in their collective and political capacities only. But the operation of the government on the people in their individual capacities, in its ordinary and most essential proceedings, will, on the whole, in the sense of its opponents, designate it, in this relation, a national government.
But if the government be national, with regard to the operation of its powers, it changes its aspect again when we contemplate it in relation to the extent of its powers. The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizen, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful government. Among a people consolidated into one nation, this supremacy is completely vested in the national legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal legislatures. In the former case, all local authorities are subordinate to the supreme, and may be controlled, directed, or abolished by it at pleasure. In the latter, the local or municipal authorities form distinct and independent portions of the supremacy, no more subject, within their respective spheres, to the general authority, than the general authority is subject to them within its own sphere. In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a national one; since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects. It is true, that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the general government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and all the usual and most effectual precautions are to be secured this impartiality. Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dissolution of the compact; and that it ought to be established under the general, rather than under the local government; or, to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likely to be combated.

If we try the Constitution by its last relation, to the authority by which amendments are to be made, we find it neither wholly national nor wholly federal. Were it wholly national, the supreme and ultimate authority would reside in the majority of the people of the Union; and this authority would be competent at all times, like that of a majority of every national society, to alter or abolish its established government. Were it wholly federal, on the other hand, the concurrence of each State in the Union would be essential to every alteration that would be binding on all. The mode provided by the plan of the convention, is not founded on either of these principles. In requiring more than a majority, and particularly in computing the proportion by States, not by citizens, it departs from the national and advances towards the federal character. In rendering the concurrence of less than the whole number of States sufficient, it loses again the federal, and partakes of the national character.
The proposed Constitution, therefore, even when tested by the rules laid down by its antagonists, is, in strictness, neither a national nor a federal Constitution; but a composition of both. In its foundation it is federal, not national; in the sources from which the ordinary powers of government are drawn, it is partly federal and partly national; in the operation of these powers, it is national, not federal; in the extent of them, again, it is federal, not national; and, finally, in the authoritative mode of introducing amendments, it is neither wholly federal nor wholly national.