

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

H. H. Bancroft

\$2 50 Per Annum.

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

XOLID.

LA FAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1868.

NO. 51.

49

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BY
J. W. JOHNSON,
—AT—
LAFAYETTE,
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, (In Advance.)
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Clergymen and Teachers will be Fur-
nished with the COURIER at \$2.00 per annum.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, 10 Lines or less, one Inser-
tion, \$3.00.
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A liberal deduction will be made on
Quarterly, Yearly, and half Yearly Adver-
tisements.
CASH Being the basis on which our
rates are fixed, Currency will only be taken
at market value.

A. B. WESTERFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
OFFICE—In the Drug Store.
H. F. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Lafayette, Oregon.
OFFICE.—Next door to residence.

DENTISTRY!
A. G. PHILIPS, D. D. S.
LAFAYETTE, OGN.
T. V. B. SMERER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Amity, Yamhill County, Oregon.
OFFICE.—Amity Drug Store.

Dr. G. W. GOUCHER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND
ACCOUCHEUR.
OFFICE.—At his residence in Chehalis
Valley, Yamhill County, Ogn. n-31-1f

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

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lafayette, Oregon.
Receipts attention paid to Collections. 28-1f

A. F. FORBES,
Attorney
AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
La Fayette, Oregon.

EUGENE SEMPLE,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
AT LAW,
Portland, Oregon.
OFFICE on Front Street, up-stairs, adjoining
Knapp & Barrell.

ADISON C. GIBBS, CHAS. W. PARRISH
GIBBS & PARRISH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
AT LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE on Alder Street, in Carter's new
clock block. 32-1y

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.

P. C. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Dallas, Folk County, Oregon.
Particular attention given to collection of
notes, accounts, liens, mortgages, &c.
November 19, '67 n43 ly

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,
FOLK COUNTY, OREGON.
Will practice in the various Courts of this
State. 44 ly

H. W. ROSS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Specialty—Typhoid fever and Female
Diseases.—Oregon City. n250

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 Ambretypes
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 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 1f **W. H. CATTERLIN.**

NEW GOODS:
Belcher & Bird,
Lafayette.
HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CON-
stantly in receipt of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Cutlery, &c., &c.
Prices according to the times. n29-1f

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
ferriage at my expense.
S. C. STILES.
Dayton, December 1, 1866.

WM. MILLICAN,
—DEALER IN—
Fine Wines and Liquors,
—ON—
MAIN STREET, — LA FAYETTE, OGN
Mr. MILLICAN invites the attention of
his old patrons and as many new ones as
choose to favor him with a call.
Lager Beer, Ale, Cigars, Oysters, Sar-
dines, &c., &c.
Liquors sold by the bottle. n34-3m

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 pattern.
Gents' and Ladies'
Boots, Shoes or Gaiters
Mending done to order.
Wheat taken in exchange for work.
LOGAN SCHAEFFER.
We have lately purchased an extensive
addition to our stock of Job Type and other
Material, which enables us to execute every
variety of Job Printing.

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

HAS established himself permanent-
ly in Lafayette, and invites the atten-
tion of the trade to his stock.
Physicians' Prescriptions put up at
all hours, and on short notice.
nollf **A. B. WESTERFIELD.**

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 abundant in
the immediate vicinity of our Mill.
We furnish
FIR LUMBER
which is made by Mechanics to be superi-
or for Inside Finishing purposes to Pine
or Cedar.
We solicit a trial, and guarantee satisfac-
tion.
O. MOOR,
F. M. SIMPSON.
Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

CONFECTIONERY
AND FAMILY GROCERY.
R. L. SIMPSON keeps a first class Fam-
ily 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,
Hocstetter, Hooland and Drake Bitters.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
TOBACCO, SMOKING AND CHEWING OF
The Best Quality.
CEGARS, etc., etc.
Patent Medicines.
A general variety of the leading proprieta-
ry remedies constantly on hand.
Spices,
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.

PROF. CARY'S SCHOOL.
HAVING finished my new school house,
I will on Monday the 14th day of Oct
open a first class school in Lafayette, and
trust the flattering compliments I have re-
ceived from former patrons will be an ef-
ficient guaranty to persons unacquainted with
my teaching to justify them in placing their
children under my charge.
All branches, except Greek, taught at
prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00, per
quarter, of twelve weeks.
Music extra.
M. R. CARY.
La Fayette, Oct. 8, 1867.

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, Felcos, Tongues,
Axles, &c., for which he will allow the mar-
ket price.
J. EDWARDS.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866.

what is a State?
A Corporation--Not the Land and People.
Rads Theory exposed.—Rads are Seces-
sionists.
Scarcely a question of public policy aris-
es, in which the relations of a State to the
general government is not in some way in-
volved; and to properly understand the re-
lations of the one to the other, we must
first consider what the States are, from
whence they derived their powers, and
what are their extent.
We must also consider what the United
States is, for what it was formed, and
what are the extent of its powers, and from
whence it derived them.
WHEN the people of the English Colo-
nies became dissatisfied with the parent
government, and threw off the British au-
thority, they became free and independent
STATES.
What then is the true meaning of the
word STATE, when used in the law?—
Certainly not the land, for there was land
here before the eye of white man beheld
it, but it was not a State then. Nor do
people constitute a State, for they may be
without habitation. Nor do a people oc-
cupying a land, constitute one, for they
may be without rules for their government,
or they may not be in perfect organisation.
as Oregon, under the provisional govern-
ment; or held in tutelage as the
Territories.
Article IV., Sec. 3. of the constitution of the
United States says: "New States may be
admitted by the Congress into the Union;
but no new State shall be formed or erected
within the jurisdiction of any other State;
nor any State by the junction of two or more
States, or parts of States, without the con-
sent of Legislatures of the States concerned,
as well as the Congress." From an exam-
ination of this we may glean something con-
cerning the meaning of the word as used by
the Constitution and as there is such a wide
difference between the applied meaning by
the two parties, let us dwell a moment in
considering the import of this.
Certainly a land and people occupying that
land does not constitute a State in the eye
of the Constitution, or we would not have a
provision preventing the formation of a
"State within the jurisdiction of any other
States, for the people and the land would be
physically unaffected. Why "form or erect
a State," if land and people constitute it?
Can Congress or any other political au-
thority form or erect people? Or land? Or
land and people? If land and people con-
stitute a State, why say "parts of States?"
And why not get the consent of the people
instead of the "Legislatures of the States
concerned?" Are the people "formed and
erected" with Legislatures to give or refuse
their consent for the "formation and erection"
of new "land and people" (State) "within the
jurisdiction of other "land and people"
(States)? and are these new creatures (land
and people) also "made and erected" with
Legislatures?
Assuming this to be the meaning of the
word State (and the Rads so hold, for they
tell us that the political corporations of the
South are out of the Union, eye, out of ex-
istence but that the States (land and peo-
ple) are still in the Union, ie. under the ju-
risdiction of the government authority of
the United States, and that, that authority
extends to all the objects of legislation.),
all the clauses of the Constitution of the
United States wherein reference is made to
States is the veriest nonsense in the world
of legislation. To suppose this to be the
written meaning of the authors and ratifiers
of the Constitution of the United States, is to
suppose all connected with it to have been
devoid of sense—crazy.
A State then is a political corporation, a
creature of the law. a corporate artificial
person, the sovereign ruler of the land and
people, having as the charter of its exis-
tence, the State Constitution which pre-
scribes the limits of the various powers, how
those powers are divided and subdivided,
and what class of persons may perform the

duties and exercise the functions of those
officers, and how they shall be filled and re-
filled. The execution of the law by officers
(agents,) is the visible effect of the running
of the machinery of State, the State being
the corporate organization, the cumulated
reservoir of power; the Constitution of the
State being the walls, supply and lead pipes,
through which the power, inherent in the
people, is distributed, to best preserve the
peace and general welfare of the "land and
people" within its jurisdiction.
If this be the meaning of State, and
we think it is, for a state to secede, would
be for it withdraw its law making, deter-
mining and enforcing powers from the
United States, ie. refuse to lend to the
United States the benefit of keeping these
powers in operation. But as these pow-
ers of the State,—the State if you please,
is limited by its charter of existance, and
by that which the authors of its existance
were pleased to say should be the supreme
law of the land," ofcourse it cannot violate
itself; and if its agents go beyond, and
contrary to their authority they and not
it are affected, ann responsible.

It is manifest, therefore, if the agents
of the Corporation—the State propose to
do what is contrary to the corporate exist-
ance of the authority under which they
claim to act, their act is null and void,
does not bind the principal—is an indi-
vidual act.
A withdrawal of any State or political
corporation from the Union if by war is
Revolution, and if effected by law is Seces-
sion. And as the Constitution of the
United States is the supreme law of the
land, and as the law of any State which
is contrary thereto is null and void, it fol-
lows that the effort at Secession, (the at-
tempt to enforce the claim of legality,) was
or was not Secession, depending upon
whether it was contrary to the Constitu-
tion of the United States.

But if they withdrew this Corporate
existence, so as not to be in duty
bound to contribute their part in
running the machinery of the general
government, ie. send up Senators and Rep-
resentatives who would give the Nation
the benefit of their counsel and voice, nor
entitled to the benefits and privileges be-
longing to every state by virtue of the
Constitution, then either the Constitution
of the United States is not the "supreme
law of the land", or such law and act on
part of a State is not contrary to it; that
is to say: a State, (the corporation, or
law making executive and determining
power,) may secede in accordance with
the Constitution and principles of our gov-
ernment. A Radical or modern Republi-
can, then, is a Secessionist.

"The States, when they entered the Union,
retained all their original power, and sov-
erignty, except such as were expressly sur-
rendered to the General Government, or they
were expressly prohibited from exercising.
Subject to these exceptions, they are inde-
pendent commonwealths, and the exclusive
judges of what is just and proper for their
own safety, welfare and happiness."
—LINCOLN.

"Prior to the adoption of the Federal Con-
stitution the respective States possessed un-
limited and unrestricted sovereignty, and re-
tained the same ever afterward, except so far
as they granted certain powers to the Gen-
eral Government, or prohibited themselves
from doing certain acts. Every State re-
served to itself the exclusive right of regulas-
ing its own internal government and police."

The man whose heart is tainted with fear
a high promise of speech, in the presence of
the King, amongst learned men, or in the
presence of a man well inclined for a hus-
band, is a cow.