

# LAFAYETTE COURIER.

H. H. Bawert

\$2 50 Per Annum.

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

LA FAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1868.

NO. 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
—BY—  
**J. W. JOHNSON,**  
—AT—  
LAFAYETTE,  
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON

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, 10 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.  
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**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, OREGON.

**T. V. E. SMITH,**  
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, Oga. n-31-14

**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.  
Prompt attention paid to Collections. 28-14

**A. F. FORBES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
La Fayette, Oregon.

**EUGENE SEMPLE,**  
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR  
Portland, Oregon.  
OFFICE on Front Street, up stairs, adjoining Kussp & Burrell.

**ADISON C. GIBBS,** CHAS. W. PARRISH  
**GIBBS & PARRISH,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS  
AT LAW,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
OFFICE on Alder Street, in Carter's new brick block. 32-14

**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 n43-14

**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. 44-14

**BEN. F. HAYDEN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FOLK COUNTY, OREGON.  
Will practice in the various Courts of this State. 44-14

**H. W. ROSS, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Specialty.—Typhoid fever and Female Diseases.—Oregon City. 42-50

**A. R. BURBANK,**  
LA FAYETTE, OREGON.

**HAVE AND WILL KEEP ON HAND**  
a General Assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting in part of  
Dry Goods, Salem Cloths,  
Flannels, Queensware, Tinware,  
Crockeryware, Glass and Nails

Sugars, Coffee, Teas,  
Syrup, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,  
Candles, Salt, Fish, &c., &  
CASH or GOODS for WHEAT.

n47-14 **A. R. BURBANK,**  
**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. CATTELLIN 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 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.

v2 n9-14 **W. H. CATTELLIN.**

**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,  
Queensware,  
Cutlery, &c., &c.  
Prices according to the times. n-29-14

**WM. MILLICAN,**  
—DEALER IN—  
Fine Wines and Liquors,  
—ON—

MAIN STREET, LA FAYETTE, OGA  
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, Sardines, &c., &c.  
Liquors sold by the bottle. n343-m

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP**

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the public, that he has established himself in Lafayette, Oga, 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.**

**WAGON MAKING**  
AND REPAIRING SHOP.

**J. EDWARDS** informs all  
J. "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.

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 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 and Splendid Saw MILL.**

**Moore & 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 Pine; also Cedar and much other Valuable Timber abound in the immediate vicinity of our Mill.

We furnish  
**FIB 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. MOORE,**  
**F. M. SIMPSON.**  
Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

**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, Letterpaper, fancy and plain, Envelopes, plain and fancy, Oysters and Sardines, Canned Fruits of all kinds, Postetter, Hooland and Drake Bitters.

**SCHOOL BOOKS!**  
**TOBACCO, SMOKING AND BREWING OY**  
The Best Quality.  
**CEGARS, etc., etc.**

**Patent Medicines.**  
A general variety of the leading proprietary 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, 1866-14.

**PROF. CARY'S SCHOOL.**  
HAYING 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 received from former patrons will be a sufficient 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.

**TAX-PAYERS!**  
The national debt has assumed an alarming magnitude.

The amount recognized and allowed is not less than twenty-five hundred millions. To this, add the unjust claims against the government, a sum of not less than five hundred millions—and further add for the debts of states, counties, cities &c., the sum of one thousand millions more, and the astounding aggregate is reached of four thousand millions of dollars. The debt equals that of Great Britain, which is the greatest of any on the face of the earth, and Great Britain, has always been esteemed the most heavily taxed nation on the globe.

The annual rate of interest paid by the United States is double that of Great Britain, one paying six and the other only three per cent.

Great Britain has a basis of forty five thousand millions of property to bear taxation—the United States has only fifteen thousand millions.

In 1866, the United States government collected taxes amounting to five hundred and sixty millions. For the same year it is estimated that three hundred and fifty millions of dollars were collected as taxes by the State authorities—making an aggregate of National and State taxes, for 1866 of about nine hundred millions of dollars! Great Britain for the same year collected three hundred and fifty millions.

How rapidly and certainly are the United States becoming, under the present state of the finances, like to Great Britain, a Nation of aristocrats and a Nation of paupers!

Grateful as this prospective state of things may appear, one of its chief causes will be found in the exemption from taxation of government bonds, and creating thereby in effect a great bonded aristocracy.

The only just rule in regard to taxation in a free country, and the only one a free people will tolerate is, that taxes should be imposed equally on all property.

This equitable rule has been wholly disregarded in the exemption from taxation of United States bonds, a large part of the capital of the country having been locked up in that kind of property, and thus withdrawn from bearing its share of taxation.

Under the exemption rule one man is enabled to place his whole property in government bonds, live on the income from them, pay not one cent in taxes of any kind, National State School or Municipal

At the same time, his hard-working neighbor is taxed on his little farm, on his homestead, on his horses, and on his cattle to their full value, and taxed not only for his own share of the public burden, but for that of his rich bond holding neighbor also.

Can this unjust, unequal odious state of affairs be permitted to continue in a country calling itself free.

Can it be permitted until the people are reduced to two great classes—the rich non-taxpaying bond holders and the poor taxpaying farmers and laborers.

And this, too, when a comparatively small percent imposed, each annual tax on the United States bonds would create a sinking fund which in a few years would pay off the whole of the enormous national debt.

Other and different modes of relief have been suggested, and, however the people may differ about details, they should, and will demand that taxation must be equal that the government bonds must be taxed.

Farmers laborers, taxpayers, examine that other mode of unfair taxation—the present tariff—the highest ever known in any civilized country—and which the present congress is still striving to increase a tariff which is crushing out the life blood of western enterprise and enriching the eastern manufacturing nabobs!

How long shall these wrongs be endured? Farmers laborers taxpayers of the Northwest, the remedy is in your own hands. You control the ballot-box—see that it speaks in thunder tones in behalf of equal rights and equal taxation!

Don't be led astray by the slang of demagogues. Don't listen to their talk about "secessionist" "copperheads" &c; but look to your own interests. Stand by your rights. Don't sell them for a mess of pottage!

Vote for no man for any office small or great, who is not openly, decidedly, and unequivocally in favor of taxing government bonds, reducing the tariff, and the passage of laws fit for the government of free people.

The masses of the country are awaking to the importance of their critical condition. They have determined to change the present congress. They have determined to defeat for any office for which they may be proposed, the friends and supporters of that congress.

In Connecticut, Maine, Montana and California they are rising in their might, and rebuking the plunderers.  
Let the men of the N. W. West follow the example!  
Tax payers to the polls!

\*Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution the respective States possessed unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty, and retained the same ever afterward, except in so far as they granted certain powers to the General Government, or prohibited themselves from doing certain acts. Every State reserved to itself the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government and its

An exchange draws the following vivid picture of an editor:—

An editor's qualifications are various. It is to work harder, more hours in the day, with less recreation, on less sleep and poorer pay than any of your fellow mortals. It is to be busy when your neighbors are idle, busier when they sleep, and busiest when they are enjoying a good time.

It is to be always in a hurry, always under a press of business, always 'setting up' when others are lying down, and always charitably 'distributing' the results of our daily labor. It is to have your opinions always put to 'proof,' and seldom into practice. It is to advertise other people's wants, wishes and wars; to announce facilities for pleasure; to herald the approach of diseases and the invention of cures for them; to make known who has been robbed, how much, where, who is the robber, his personal history, his trial, sentence, and its execution. It is to receive nice fruit and notice it, to be shown natural curiosities and describe them, to be every where at all times and to be able to answer all questions on all subjects. It is to publish too much sentiment for one, too much politics for another, and too little news for all. It is to make a dozen enemies to one friend, and to be pitched into by anybody who chooses to consider himself aggrieved. It is to take complimentary tickets to everything and pay for them in complimentary notices. It is to be bored by friends suggesting how you should carry on your business, and bullied by those whom you have hit in vulnerable spots. It is a life of mingled good and ill, trial and triumph, never ending toil and never beginning felicity, wherein you work out your allotted time with the "devil" always at your elbow, calling for sole end in this life—a little more copy.

**KEEP THE BIRTH DAYS.**—A Western exchange makes the following excellent suggestion which must meet the approbation of all youthful readers. We trust they will also be received with favor by the old folks.

Keep the birth days religiously; they belong exclusively to, and are treasured among the sweetest memories of homes. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so small, that it be remembered. Birth days are great to children. For one day they are heroes. The special puddings or cake is made for them; a new jacket or trousers, with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brothers or sisters sink into insignificance beside little Charlie who is 'six to-day,' and is going to be a man. Mothers who have a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birth days; they come too often—some times when they are 'nervous'—but if they only know how much such souvenirs are cherished by their pet Kate or Henry, years afterwards, when away from the hearthstone and they have none to remind them and have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them in old fashioned phrase, many happy returns to their 'birth day,' they would never permit any cause to step between them and a mother's privilege.

**Telegraphic.**  
COMPILED FROM THE HERALD.

Atlanta, Jan. 12.—Gen. Meade will be re-nominated as order to remove Gov. Jenkin Gen. Dana, Adjutant General under Pope, will be Governor. Jenkin declares he will not be re-nominated, and has telegraphed the President for protection against the attempt to forcibly dispossess him.

The debate in Convention yesterday on a resolution asking Congress to give Grant power to remove State officers, was very bitter and exciting.

Williams introduced a resolution in relation to funding the national debt, under which the principle will never come due, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Also a bill looking to the imposition of high duties upon fabrics, with a view to check the exportation of gold.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate was in executive session five hours debating the resolution not to sustain the President's suspension of Stanton. Resolution passed by 35 to 6.

Great excitement prevails in Washington over the action of the Senate reinstating Stanton. It is not known what Stanton intends to do.

Garfield introduced a bill yesterday relating to the number of Major Generals in a regular army. It is intended to get rid of Hancock. The bill provides that the last one shall be dropped.

Official advices state that the Croats refuse all overtures from Turkey, and insist on the expulsion of the invaders.

The New York Herald has Venezuela states to the 31st ult. The plot for the assassination of President Falcon had failed.

St. Thomas advices state that the Spanish Commissioners from St. Domingo to the United States had a rided with more than \$500,000 for the sale of Sumatra, as the Havana Government received a fund to purchase the rebel on.