

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

OUR UNION, RIGHT OR WRONG—SUSTAIN HER WHEN SHE'S RIGHT AND RIGHT HER WHEN SHE'S WRONG.

VOL. III.

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J. W. JOHNSON,
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JOHNSON & GABY,
LAWYERS.
COURIER OFFICE, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

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La Fayette, Oregon.

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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.

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Particular attention given to collection of notes, accounts, liens, mortgages, &c.
November 19, '67. n43 ly

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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 ly

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Will practice in the various Courts of this State. 44 ly

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
—Scaldy, Typhoid fever and Female Diseases Oregon City. v2n50.

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Lafayette, Oregon.
OFFICE.—Next door to residence.

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

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OFFICE.—Amity Drug Store.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office.—At his residence in Chehalem Valley, Yamhill County, Ogn. n-31-ly

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

SMITHING, HORSE SHOEING
and
WAGON MAKING,
BY
EWING & RANDALL,
For Shoeing horse all around, \$2 50
other work in proportion.
WAGONS MADE, or REPAIRED in
WOOD or IRON:
General Satisfaction given or no charge made. 6tf.

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, Blankets, Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Syrup,
Candles, Kerosene oil,
Queen's ware, Stone ware, Tin ware,
Dried Fruit, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c.
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
n47 tf **A. R. BURBANK**
LAFAYETTE FERRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the traveling 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, 1867.

**WAGON MAKING
AND REPAIRING SHOP.**
J. EDWARDS informs all whom it may concern, that he has 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, Feloes, Toagues, Axles, &c., for which he will allow the market price.
J. EDWARDS.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866. ly

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.

**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, Candies 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, Wilson's Sanders' and National Series of School Readers.
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, HAZARDS AND STRAPS, besides a general Assortment of Trivars,
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-ly.

**New and Splendid Saw
MILL.
O MOOR**
Would avail himself 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 shop 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; and much other valuable Timber and 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,
Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

DRUG STORE.
DR. A. B. WESTERFIELD
DEALER IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
OILS, DYSTUFFS, &c.
Practitioner of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
HAS established himself permanent in Lafayette, and invites the attention of the trade to his stock.
Physicians' Prescriptions put all hours, and on short notice.
A. B. WESTERFIELD.

New Picture Gallery!
W. H. CATTERLIN has fitted up a
GALLERY
in Dayton 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 tf **W. H. CATTERLIN.**

National College
—OF—
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE!
Portland, Oregon.
AN INSTITUTION WHERE YOUNG and Middle Aged Men are properly educated of practical life. Its great success is the legitimate result of thoroughness, and intrinsic merit. The school is conducted on the plan of the leading Business Colleges in the Atlantic States. It affords every advantage found elsewhere on the coast, and many educational improvements never before introduced. It is our design to provide the public with an institution that shall be second to none. We intend that it shall be wanting in nothing that may contribute to the success of those who come here to prepare for business; and we can assure them that if they honestly avail themselves of the advantages here afforded, they cannot fail in securing what they come to obtain,—a practical business education.
TERMS OF TUITION
In consequence of our large facilities, we are enabled to accommodate all who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages of a thorough business education. Though our Tuition has heretofore been quite too low, considering the superior advantages afforded; yet we propose to continue the same liberal terms—\$50 for Life Scholarship—until December 1st, 1867. Tuition for the entire Business Course, on and after December 1st, 1867, will be \$80.
Scholarships are good at the CALIFORNIA BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, San Francisco.
PREPARATORY EDUCATION.
An ordinary English education is all that is necessary on commencing. Should the student be found deficient in any branches, he will receive the necessary instruction, but a longer time will be required to complete the course. The time required to complete the course is generally from 12 to 16 weeks, according to the advancement and application of the student. Students enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars on application.
M. K. LAUDENSLAGER, President
H. M. DE FRANCE, Secretary.

Lincoln and his Administration on Reconstruction.
There were acts and things in the Administration of Mr. Lincoln that did not meet our approbation, though we have never believed Mr. Lincoln to be actuated by other than pure motives, and we now hold, as we have ever held, that what of error Mr. Lincoln committed was of the head and not of the heart. In other words, Mr. Lincoln was, if not the best, at least one of the best meaning men of his party. Nor do we think the true man, who is acting with the Radical party today, can utterly ignore the position of Mr. Lincoln, on questions which then met his approval and received his endorsement.

Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address said, "And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:
Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Mr. Lincoln then follows with an endorsement of these sentiments, and promises to protect the States which he afterwards did by force of arms against an organized mob or rebellion of their own people.
Mr. Lincoln further says in his Inaugural,
"I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself."
"It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances."

In Mr. Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, his avowed object was "to cause the laws to be faithfully executed;" and in the proclamation of blockade, he reiterates his prior expressed view that "an insurrection against the United States, has broken out in certain States, and his desire to enforce the laws and protect the United States and the States against this "insurrection"

In his message of July 4 1861 Mr. Lincoln said:
"Least there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern State after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the State and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address.
He desired to preserve Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms."

In pursuance of which congress, with but two dissenting votes passed the following resolutions:
Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, basing its feelings of pure passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of

overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

On the 8th of August in a letter to General Butler, Mr. Lincoln said:
"It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union and for the preservation of all constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union."

And in his message of Dec. 3d, 1861, in speaking of the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court, he says that certain States were "overrun by revolt," but that Judges ought to be appointed from there, so that when the war closed they might have a proper quota.

In a veto message of Mr. Lincoln, July 12th, 1862, he says:

"It is also provided that the slaves of persons convicted under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression, rather than a substantial objection, in this. It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State, and yet if it were said the ownership of a slave had first been transferred to the nation, and Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would at once vanish. And this is the real case."

And in his letter to Horace Greeley, Aug. 22, 1862, ***

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was."

In Mr. Lincoln's reply, Feb. 6 1863, to the French proposition to hold a Convention of all the States, on neutral ground, he says:

"I must be allowed to say, also, that M. Drouyn de L'Hays errs in his description of the parties to the present conflict. We have here, in the political sense, no North and South, no Northern and Southern States. We have an insurrectionary party, which is located chiefly upon and adjacent to the shore of the Gulf of Mexico; and we have, on the other hand, a loyal people, who constitute not only Northern States, but also Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern States." ***
"There is, however, a better form for such conferences than the one which M. Drouyn de L'Hays suggest. The latter would be palpably in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and would carry no weight, because destitute of the sanction necessary to bind either the disloyal or the loyal portions of the people. On the other hand, the Congress of the United States furnishes a constitutional forum for debates between the alienated party. Senators and representatives from the loyal portion of the people are there already, freely empowered to confer; and seats may be vacant, and inviting senators and representatives of this discontented party who may be constitutionally sent there from the States 'involved in the insurrection. Moreover, the conference which can thus be held in Congress have this great advantage over any that could be organized upon the plan of M. Drouyn de L'Hays, namely, that the Congress, if it were thought wise, could call a national convention to adopt its recommendations, and give them all the solemnity and binding force of organic law. Such conferences between the alienated parties may be said to have already begun. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri—States which are claimed by the insurgents—are already represented in Congress, and submitting with perfect freedom and in a proper spirit their advice upon the course best calculated to bring about, in the shortest time, a firm, lasting, and honorable peace. Representatives have been sent also from Louisiana and others are understood to be coming from Arkansas."

Thus, from the commencement of hostilities to the close of his life, Mr. Lincoln and his administration held to the doctrine, that the Southern States were in the Union and entitled to representation. We shall give further extracts in his official record, in future.

W. H. B. Anson

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