Walla Walla

Military Reconstruction a Success

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BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

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FOR THE MILLION,

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NO TROUBLE to SHOW, AND NO HARM to SEE.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION

Statesman.

VOLUME VII

Walla walla, washington territory, thiday evening, december 20, 1867.

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nal Cases in all the Courts of Waah , Idaho Territory, and Oregon. iness in all its various departments

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laiso pay particular attention the sale, renting
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tein the Court House Walla Walla, W. T.
e 50, 1865.

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TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Main Street, Walla Walla,
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Jiso and the above branches attended to, on any token the above branches attended to, on a process and in a workmaalike manner.

Toparing, and all orders in the stove and was line promptly attended to.

474d.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives

and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety, in the reflection that the painful situation, although before untried by ourselves, is now (not) new in the experience of mations. Pollitical science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the state to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. inflicted and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, at the termination of the rebel, lion, promptly accepted, not only by the executive department, but by the insurrectionary states themselves, and restoration in the first month of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indimensable.

peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable.

The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation, from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the constitution, to withhold my assert. It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the president by the constitution, to give to constitution, to give to constitution, to give to constrain the manufacture of the state of the Union. I am massless that the constitution of the state of the Union.

obligation imposed upon the president by tue constitution, to give to congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any defaint adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind.

On the contrary candor compels me to declare at this time there is no Union, as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the states are represented in both bouses of congress, where one state is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central government are strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, and apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy feet, and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the states to their proper legal relations with the federal government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in His kindest Providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable conflummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable.—As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preseryed; and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destraction of the constitution with preserved; and if one is destroyed but must perish together. The destraction of the constitution with preserved; and if one is destroyed but must perish together. The destraction of value for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the laws of the constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the states, but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquitity, provide for the common defen states, but to establish justice, issure domestic tranquitity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the country, will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the flual extinction of popular freedom.

To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of this restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended which can revent chedience to the

There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the constitution, either in the North or in the South. All the rights and all the obligations of states

presses my conviction witton treserve, though with becoming deference, to the opinion of the legislative department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subse-quent events and further reflection. The trans-cendent importance of the subject will be auffi-cient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have a received in the

THE PROPRIETORS WOULD SAY TO THE citizens of Walla Walla, and the Public generally, that they have just renovated and refuted this popular resort or epicures, and being thus prepared to entertain guesta, invite all those in need of the necessary where with to sustain life, to give them a call.

quent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some
of the reasons which have so strongly influenced
my own judgment. The hope that we may all
finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent
at once with our true interests and with sworn
duties to the constitution, is too natural and too
just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the states
lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so?
The ordinances of secession adopted by a portion, in most of them a very small portion, of
their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit
now that they were valid and effectual for the
purposes intended by their authors, we sweep
from under our feet the whole ground upon
which we justified the war.

Were those states afterwards expelled from the
Union by the war? The direct contrary was
averred by the government to be its purpose and
was so understood by all those who gave their
blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It
cannot be that a successful war waged for the
preservation of the Union bad the legal effect of
dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms
was not the disprace of her policy. The defeat
of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle, nor could congress
with or without the consent of the executive do
anything which would have the effect, directly
or Indirectly, of separating the States from each
other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the
constitution which hold ion is to repeal the
constitution which hold as men the effect, directly
or Indirectly, of separating the States from each
other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the
constitution which hold as a mencessary and have a supposed the supposed that is
a power which does not belong to any deparment of this government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branchess of the federal government.
The

the fundamental law of the union would have been negatory, and congress in asking committied a political submidity.

The judiciary has also given the celeme sanction of its authority of the same view of the case. The judiciary has also given the celeme sanction of its authority of the same view of the case. The judiciary has also given the celeme sanction of its authority of the same view of the case. The judiciary has also given the celeme sanction of its authority of the same view of the case. The judiciary has also given the celeme sanction of its authority of the same view of the case. The judiciary has also given the constitution upon its description of the same view of the case of the fullon.

If the Southers States are component parts of the Union, the constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the federal gurerument, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe our limitations, and the szercally of this country, does not consist in attip part to observe our limitations, and the szercally of this country, does not consist in attip part to observe our limitations, and the szercally of this country, does not consist in attip print to observe our limitations, and the szercally of this country, does not consist in attip print to observe our limitations, and the szercally of the constitution we are not to give the constitution of slavery. It deals separately with each confittution we are reported to the value of the same view of the constitution with the consense of the consense of the consense of the constitution with the consense of the con

the constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants, who act under solema obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored; there is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unaulmous rote of both honses, that the war should be conducted ables for the purpose of day of July. 1861. Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both homes, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supermacy of the federal constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual mambers of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt, created under a law for which they voted, but it was a solemn public official piedge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified.

If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let, it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in a disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the vio-

and betteved that without it the war would end in a disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the vio-lation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the mortal world together. Our country would

the mortal world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure, but a frand.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of those acts of Congress which placed ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy your bonorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict, with the constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character

from the statute book.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitution of the several States; to control the elections of state legislators and stare officers, members of Congress and electors of President, and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall yote and legislators and state officers, members of Congress and electors of President, and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve state legislatures, or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the state and appoint others without regard to state law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their local and domestic affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose. These are powers not grasted to the federal government, or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them, as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict, for the constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words, or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private rights. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for nucleigated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

ately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions, of the constitution. The constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; and the privilege of habess corcorpus shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed, even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally destroy and subvert the form as well as the substance of republican government in the States to which they apply it. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subject them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited mere likely to be abused than as well has any other contents. the States to which they apply it. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited, more likely to be abused, than any other provided the power, more unlimited, more likely to be abused, than any other provided the provided that the second of liberty consists, and which a free government is always-most carrful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the repactly of the rate, have no exercity whenever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penaltice, southpoon a few individuals, but upon whole messes, including the millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn children. I These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally indicated upon any portion of our people, no matter bow they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts.

I have no desire to save from the peoper and just consequence of their great crime those who engaged is. the robelion against the government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that, could be invented. Many of those people were perfectly incompanies to the intelligent foreigner, who makes many were incapable of any legal offense. A many were incapable of any legal offense. A

dition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and viadicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that free constitution, triumphant in war and subtoken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I man ware it is savemed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this unilisary government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary went that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantee of the constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will use called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again.

Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where pawer unrestrained by law may seek its next victums. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the constitution does not protectall, it protects none. It is manifestly and avowedy the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the right of voting and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds

will give the former a clear majority at all elec-tions in the Southern States. Tois, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the constitution is justified as a means of bringing it shout.

of the constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about.

The morality is always false which excuses a wrong, because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come about, in this case the enditaelf is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the military denotism under which gation of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice.

Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro-race with the political privileges torn from white men. The blacks are entitled to be well and humanly governed, and to have the protection of

of a superiotend the process of clothing the angels area with the political privileges tora from white. The blacks are entitled to be well and had manely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under the manely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property their own way, it would become a grave question, whether we ought to do so or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves, but that they shall rule the white race and administer state laws, elect president and members of Congress and shape to a greated or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be sefe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit tode. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had thace qualities in sufficient measure to build upon the management of public affairs for a great state have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than intery years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have taited. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, if must be acknowledged that, in the progress of nations, negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race or people. No independent government of any form has every been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown accombant tendency to relapse into brobarians.

In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than the superence of the ballo

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

give reasogable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligation which he assumes as a citizen of the republe.

Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of these who are corrupt in principle and the ensemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a seconductor of beauthy, popular resument, who kept tree from demoralizing influences. Countrolled through fraud and usurpations by the designing, anarchy and despotiam must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our government will be preserved upon the principles of the constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters, not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability.

I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of governal soffrage, which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, who may not comprehend how, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the treat which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power, for it may safely be assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popularions and all embracing extension of popularions and all embracing extension of opposition that you constitutions a subority, which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, reliable to govern the results of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly and the general government partially into the hands of negroes is proposed at a time peouliariy unp

war, industry must be reorganized, justice re established, public credit maintained and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally.

I believe that their descendants will be equal to the archive test before them.

I believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is more to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we onable not to ask their assistance, until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation of them together in one-mass. If the inferior obtain the accendency over the other, it will go ever with reforence only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and will create such a tyrnany as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, and all industry, and the fertile fields of the South will grow up into a wilderness.

Of all the dangers which our notice has

blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly reported to the rights of property, but so utterly reported to the rights of property, but so utterly reported to the rights of property, but are not only regardless of the rights of property but so the prince where they are wholly innothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are wholly innothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are wholly innothing more than carrying a ballot to the place franches is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and free institutions it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in white the soversign power is lodged in the body of the people.

A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the clevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mengial to administer it well, for if conterred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are notifiered and arbitious and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservative. I have therefore, hereofore urged upon your at tention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, esperially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their bands, cannot be expected correctly to compreheed the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage.

Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery, that had pledge as we made on the 22nd day of July and possible and an output of the proposition of slavery, that had pledge as we made on the 22nd day of July and the place of the place of the continuation, and the pledge as we made on the 22nd

ery impures of position and interest.

If we repudiate the Constitution, we will
not be expected to care much for mere peop-niary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22nd day of July 1861, will assuredly diminish the market 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our or other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax payers were led to suppose, but to exp-I them from I and hand them over to the negroes, the duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any

Walla At alla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 20, 1867

be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial bonor of a great commercial as tion, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by spents of the popular voice, is a thing of such delicate lexiture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to aroid whitever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in-the south is paralyzed by a sense of general insecutity, by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremey. The southern trade, from which the north would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still langui-bee, and can never be revired until it casses to be sheltered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rick country, the richest the world ever saw, its worse than lost, if it he not soon placed under the protection of a free constitution, instead of belong, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and honor, it will become an intolerable burden upon the weal of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion on this subject. We lire in a country where the popular will always enforces obscience to itself, somer or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anothing about of legal anthority, bar, et dy overwhelm log force. It cannot have escaped your attensition, that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by thilling force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverte to it. The affections of this generation cannot be deteched from the institutions of their owerson, it is undivided and unimpaired to their owe posteric to go force and the stitution of their owerson. Their dete

the public statutes of the country, executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resourted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might that to provoke it should be most carefully avoided.

A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and same thing even to preserve milice, before he will endanger the public peace, and he will not adopt forcible measures or such as might lead to force, as slong as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is truthat cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. If Gongress should pose an act where is not on y in palpable conflict with the Constitution, ou will certainly, it carried out, produce insmedic and irreparable injury to the organ is structure of the government, and if there he neither justical remedy for the wrong it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if for instance the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a coordinate department of the government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the health, and it was safe to believe that of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add the take they are not believe that one time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add the the word.

believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vaio, and that my

confidence in their wi-dom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.
It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury and that colo-sal fortunes have been made at the frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury and that colo-sal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreasiable state of things, there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to exade payment. The great sums which officers may win by consistence at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of Constitutional obligations, avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subardinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires care ful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized systhe tenure of office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law which I have named, the utmost her can do its to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a heave and the senate and selection of the senate and selection is complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a heave and the senate and selection of the senate and se

thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party ilmes, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritoriour. If the officer be accused of dishnests, how shall in be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual demensar in office? Shall be in the meantime risk the character and interests of the nation in the bands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must be forbear his complaint until the mischief is done, and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overtact, must be move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his sutor-dinate?

In the present eigenmetances of the country.

act, must be more at the permit of being seed, himself for the offence of slandering his subordinate?

In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if the not left where it has been placed by the Constitution, but all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate, chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly, liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so lincited as to make the President merely a communitary of the constitutional that it should be so lincited as to make the President merely a communitary many than the permit of the constitutional that it should be so lincited as to make the President merely a communitary perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so lincited as to make the President merely a communitary perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so lincited as to make the President merely a communitary perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and the same time secure the rights of the other party, politica, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with means of taking avidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party, politica, ready to investigate the merits of every even, furnished with means of taking avidence, and bound to decide according to established microserve the present Senate, but it d limate?

In the present circumstances of the country, ome one must be held responsible for official

guide, walk in the path marked out op the judicides of the republic, and obey the rules made a sacred by the observance of our great predeces sors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early constituents in the proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual product circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, not can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to their revocuted law who everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever reastably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as uncring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tide, he sits ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion, the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred dollars. Now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others control that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the Pest interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probaby not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its compared with gold and silver its compared with gold and silver not compared to the potential of the behavior of the principles of sound political commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the duty of the povernment, as early as may be consistent with the principles o This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and sip ly, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present sercie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public consideration.

The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform

The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the exist which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating me doum they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally the Constitution, but, under the law which have samed, the unnot not be constitution to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a heaver man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically lifetile to the Senate and set the privilege of supplying his place with a heaver man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically lifetile to the Freedom. It is natural and not altogether measurements and the second of the second privilege of the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him from his executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity, arising from accidental delect of evidence, the mode of investigating it and the secrety of the hearing. It is not wonderful that malfessance should become hold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves afte. I am entirely persuaded that under such take the president cannot perform the great day that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the President with maintained. maintained

The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case. The act of Converse declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he aupposes to be inworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate and leaves him nothing hut the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of hecoming a prosecutor. The proaccution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to a whole people but to separate constituent baddles, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Setate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for remortal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The sature of the subject forbids clear, proof. It he charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelit to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a curtous desired and a curto

does oo, create a predictice that may become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currescy corespond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts, derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1857 inclusive, amousted to \$579,000,000; from 1858 to 1880 inclusive to \$177,000,000; making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, \$1,174,000,000.

The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857 inclusive, was \$439,000,000; from 1858 to 1880 inclusive, \$125,000,000; making the 1849, \$1,174,000,000.

The amount of specie coined from 1864 to 1850 inclusive, \$125,000,000; making the total coinage since 1849, \$174,000,000.

From 1849 to 1857 inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860 inclusive, \$148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867 inclusive, \$322,000,000; making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, \$747,000,000.

There are in the treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, and something more than \$40,000,000 in circulas tion on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks; in all about \$100,000,000.

This, however, taking into account than three bundred millions of dollars which have 800 been accounted forby exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the counter to the country will amore all the second to fact the country will amore all the country tree currents will amore all the country tree part of the country tree are important facts and show how infection of the country will amore all the country tree are supportant facts and show how infection of the country will amore all the country tree are supportant facts and show how infection care and the country will amore all the country tree are supportant facts and show how infection of the country will amore all the country tree are supportant facts and show how infection of the country will amore all the country tree are supportant facts and show how infection of the co

These are important facts and show how infe-These are important facts and show how infe-rior currency will supercede the latet, forcing is from circulation among the masses and cous-ing it to be exported, as a nere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper moury, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bewring fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circula-tion.

may be sumerent for the purposes of circula-tion. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency, so long as the Government, by contin-uing to issue irredeemable offices, fillisthe chan nels of circulation with depreciated paper. Not-with-tanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of \$874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of precious metals, bearing the unitional device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest ex-cited by their novelty.

ited by their novelty.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent curreucy of the country and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abplish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, wene the government and national banks should be required to take efficient steps and make all necessary arrange. efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments baving at once been resumed by the governments baving at once been resumed by the ernment and the banks, all dotes or bills of pa per issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from creation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver cur ornent and convenience or a gold shid sliver currency, which is all their business transactions
will be uniform in value, at home and abroad.
Every man of property or industry, every man
who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn,
has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real
and substantial; not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be home a new blass does

seases, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interestin maintaining a safective. Lating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial; not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest of opinical evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propeositics destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fasters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation.

It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesman, that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, once has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of all inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression and excessive taxation hear lightly upon the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralization of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals trom the great mass of the people into the hands of a tew, where they are hoarded in a cret places, or deposited in strong boxes, under holts and bars, while people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and 'the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt gunonnet do \$2.783.425.879; on the 30th of June last it was \$2.692,192,151; showing a reduction during the fiscal year ending June

uscar year ending June 30, 1888, will be \$417.161,628, and that the expenditures' will reach the sum of \$303,289.226, leaving in the Treasurury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,000,000, and the expenditures with the \$372,000,000, showing an excess of \$9,009,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is carnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal reve of our revenue system. Our internal rave nue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exemply from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State. the support of the State.

A modification of the internal revenue system by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to a tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen temptations to avade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers occated by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, raform and economy should be honest labor the bread it has earned. Re-trenchment, raform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public ser-vice, that the expenditures of the govern-ment may be reduced and the people reliev-

ed from oppressive texation. A sound cur-rency should be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly ob-served. The accomplishment of the he regard to the accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire condicate, at home and abroad, in the stability of our institutions and bring to the nation

of our institutions and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good-will.

The report of the Secretary of War, and interior, exhibits the operation of the army and of the several Buréaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is \$77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of \$136,000,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the war department from January 1, to October 29, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to \$109,807, riod of ten months, amounted to \$109,807, 000. The expenses of the military estab-lishment, as well as the numbers of the army are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretion-ary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allow

menacing attitude of some of the war The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district
of country between the Arkansas- and Platte
rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force
in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally
committed acts of barbarous violence on emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a
general Indian war has providentially been
averted. The commissioners, under the act averted. The commissioners, under the act of the 20th of July, 1867, invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from travelled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. entered without delay upon the execu-

tion of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings.

It is of vital importance that our distant territories should be exempt from Indian out breaks and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material inter rests and moral and intelectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by cuncentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use and located at points remote from our highways, and not encroaching on the white settlements settlements.

Since the commencement of the 2nd ses Since the commencement of the 2nd session of the 3th Congress, five hundred and three miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky-Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of the constructed road in California has been accepted by the Government. On the 24th day of October last, it was but 11 miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the employies of the remarkable of the strongest assurance. that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During last fiscal year, seven million, forty one thousand, one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from the sales and fees exceededed by one half million of dollars the sum realized from those sources during the

preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses for disbursements, was \$18,619,8 956, and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last, was one hundred and fifty five thousand, four hundred and seven ty-four.

Eleven thousand, six Lundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1807, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent funds was \$286,607. The report of the Secetary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiclously employed under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, main-iner the dismits and mover of the overnment. and property of American citizens, main aining the dignity and power of the government and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fitysix, carrying 507 guns, are in the suqadrons service. During guns, are in the sugadrons service. During the year the number of vessels in commisthe year the number of ve-sels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are 13 less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of ve-sels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them, or limited it to the slow completion of steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

The total expneditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 were \$\$31.034.011 No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction or repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, etc., the balance under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expend itures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no The total expneditures of the Navy Depart itures. It should also be stated to the eredit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of \$65,000.000, being the amount received from the sales of vessels.

last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, or on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Post Master General shows the business of the Post Office Department of September 1998. The receipts of the department of the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for the sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were \$19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were \$19,234,488. Leaving an unexpended belance in favor of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to wards the expenses of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied to the province of \$1900 and designs in regard to this continent. In the West India started them, chirdly for purposes of military started type, in carrying out European bline of sarring out European to started them, chirdly for purposes of military started type, in carrying out European of warred them, chirdly for purposes of military started the same hards and other warred to the west and harbors in the West India started them, chirdly for purposes of military started the method them, chirdly for purposes of the Post Office Department of the West India

the current year. The incresse of the postal Indian ports, while our own naval operation the current year. The increase of the postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was \$850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envel opes was \$782,404. The increase of expend itures for 1867, over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the colonial government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and laud postages to and from and within those countries.

The report of the acting commissioner of agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of congress, and

worthy of the fostering care of congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it re-

The reestablishment of peace at home, the commerce abroad, have served to increase
the number and variety of questions in the
department of foreigh affairs. None of the
questions, however, have seriously disturb
ed our relations with other states. The republic of Mexico, having been relieved from
fracion interest the contract of the contrac foreign interventien, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional sys efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American states remain understanding the contral and south and contral and south and contral and south and contral and south american states are contral and south as a second contral and south as a second contral and c changed. The tender made, in conformity with a

resolution of congress, of the good offices of the government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side and Paragnay on the other and between Chill and her allies on the one side and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the received, has in neither case been fully ac-cepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Paranay is still vigorously maintained. Ou the other hand, actusl hostilities between the Pacific states and Spain have been more than a year suspend-I shall, on any proper occasion that ed. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sugacity and comprehensive statesmaship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and is tributaries to universal commerce. Nothing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I rethere is the same a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which states and nations cannot in this age expect material prosperity or social advancement.

ater;al prosperity or social advance...

The exposition of universal industry at The exposition of universal industry at Paris has passed and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction During the exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one is which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse. re ces of commerce and social intercourse, re sulting from the diverse standards of m suting from the diverse standards of money were very fully discussed and flans were developed for establishing by universal consent a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign states not hitherto represented. orga states for interest represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress delayed by the state.

declared by law that the treasury notes with out interest, authorized by that Act, should be legal tender payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittances of \$30,000 less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain in 1834. These remittance, since the passage of that Act, have been paid in such notes. The claims ants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has yet been renched for the settlements of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's government, because it has hitherto been accompenied by reservation and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Brits ain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non intervention, a principal henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial cial nations. The West India Islands were settled and

colonized by European states simultaneously with the scutlement and colonization of the with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colones planted here became independent nations at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defence. Although possessing considerable value they Although possessing considerable value they have been held by the several Eurepean States which colonized or at sometime con-

were necessarily carried on from our our distant shores. There was then a universa feeling of the want of an advanced nationa outpost between the Atlantic Coass and Eu outpost between the Atlantic Coaswand Euserope. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive department before the close of the war, and has not been lost sight of since that time.

that time.

A not entirely dissimilar naval want rerevealed itself during the same period on
the Pacific Coast. The required foothold
there was fortunately secured by our late
treaty with the Emperor of Russia. It now treaty with the Eusperor of Russia. It now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic Coast should be as careful'y provided for. A good and course, ient port of harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, seither American nation need or any other American nation need the states and provided the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the stat

will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, seither we not any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy.

I agree with our early statesman that the West Indies naturally gravitate to and may be exposted ultimately to be absorted by the continental States, including our own. I agree with them also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absortion to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their sequisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King at Denmark for the session of these Islands, at the submitted to the Sequete forces. of Denmark for the session of those Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of provi-ning for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of

stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Aluska. The possession having been formally delivered to our commissioner, the territory remains for the present in the ears of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress. The annexation of many small German States to Prussia and the rerganization of that country under a new and liberal consistion, have induced me to renew the effortion obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long wexed question concerning the cisims of foreign States for military service for their subjects naturaized in the United States. subjects naturalized in the United States subjects naturalized in the United State, In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a Singular and embarassing conflict of laws. The executive department of this government has hitherto unitornily beid, as it now holds, that naturalization in confinity with the Constitution and laws of the United States and States and States and States. the Constitution and Laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from allegiance to the British crown, which had that it is indefensable and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. But ship judges eite the courts and authorities of the United States in support of that theory, against the position held by the executive authority of United States. This conflict nor describes United States. This conflict perpletes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual Message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to de-clare the national will unmistakably upon

this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestion prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizes, has altogether ceared and under existing or ocusiones, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's gov-ernment a suspension or discountenance of the stipulations for maintaining a natal force for the suppression of that trade

Andrew Johnson. Washington, December 3d, 1867.

New Adbertisements.

M. C. COSGROVE, Gem Saloon, WISHES TO SAY TO HIS OLD FRIENDS that he has just received his FALL 4 WINTER SUPPLY

of the finest Liquors ever received in this ma wlith he will sell at wholesale and retail, consi

Old Castillian Sazarac Brandy, " Rochelle
" Gov t Whiskey, Cutter No. 1, " Old Irish Holland Gin Bruch Foucher & Co's Lac d'Or Wine Duff Gordon Sherry. Old London Dock Port,

and all other brands to be found in the market.

Choicest Brands of Cigars constantly on hand-TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS and CHICKENS to be raffled every night until after the holidays.

1.tt M. C. COSGROVE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA In the District Court, First Judicia WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plaintiff, vs. WM. C. GIB-

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plaintiff, es. WM. C. GIB-SON, Defendant.

TO WM. C. GIBSON, Defendant.

Plaintiff, bas filed a complaint against you is said Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 20th day of December, 1807, sud unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and the prayer of said complaint is to recover one busdred and seventy-seven dollars, for labor dose and money expended at your request. And you are hereby notified that your property has been attached in the premises. Dec. 20th, 1867.

1 4w J. H. LASATER, Atty for Piff.

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON

OVERTORY OF WASHINGTON

of the District court, Fire Zang.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTIVE MISSIED OUT

and against ERASTUS KIWBALL and LYDIA

KIMBALL, I sun commanded to sell all the right, the

tell and interest of sald Erastus Kimball and Lydia

E. Kimball, I sun commanded to sall all the right, the

property to wit: The north-west question real

property to wit: The north-west question real

property no. 8, north of range No. 37 cast, or

taining one haddred and twenty acres, together

west quarter and the sate shall be such

by given that I will sell the above describer and

by given that I will sell the above describer in the

with all the improvement thereon. Notice is are

by given that I will sell the above describer in the

arryfich lith, Blose on the premises.

Sale to take Suttree. Sheriff W. W. Co., T. J. C.

By A. J. Grascoky, Deputy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This week we give up the columns of the STATESMAN to the President's annual message, and with pleasure, too, hecause we consider the document the most practical and ment the most practical and truthful thas emanated from the White House has emanated from the White House for years. The message deals in plain facts and figures, and whateverer may be said in disparagement of its author, it cannot be desied that the exposition of the present state of the Union is made in a forcible and maxterly manner. It is shown that at present there is no Union in the just and true sense of the word. It is shown and logically proven, that our National Congress is composed, in the main, of a body of usurpers, bent upon the destruction of both the Constitution and the Union. The Presient urges a speedy return to the well defined limits of the Constitution, as the ohly means of preserving the Union and with it the libof preserving the Union and with it the lib-erties of the people, and says if the Consti-tution falls, the Union must necessarily go down wit it. Advises immediate return of down wit it. Advises immediate return of currency to a specie basis, and advises a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. Says that exorbitant taxation with its accompanying army of tax gatherers is rapidly eating out the sucstance of the people, and recommends that taxes be laid upon articles of luxury instead of the common necessaries of life. The heat recomnecessaries of life. The best recom mendotion perhaps that we can give the message, is to invite readers to give it an attentive and careful perusal. It speaks for itself, and requires no commendation as a pass ort to favorable consideration. Read it by all means

SUPREME COURT.—The following relating to Supreme Court affars, has been received from

Scraws Court.—The following relating to Supreme Court affars, has been received from citympis:

The Supreme Court met on the 2d of December, Judges Hewitt, Darwin, and Wyche, on the Beach. The cases were taken up by Districts and the past week was devoted to the hearing of the causes frem the 1st District, and all the cases from this District heard and disposed of, except the case of Baker, vs. Glassford, which remains to be considered. The following is the disposition made of the cases:

Wm. Courtory vs. James McHarge; judgment below affirmed with ten per cent, damages, and execution to issue from Supreme Court.

H. P. Isancs vs. B. H. Douglas; cause remitted to District Court for further proceedings, and \$500 and costs allowed defendant in error.

Brown Bro's & Co. vs. Alfred Pepin, et al; judgment below affirmed, with ten per cent, damages and execution to issue from the Sapreme Court.

eme Court. Alvin Flanders vs. J. D. Mix; judgment below affirmed with ten per cent. damages, and execu-tion to issue from Supreme Court... Brown Bro's & Co. us. Joseph Forest; Judg-ment below affirmed with ten per cent. damages.

and execution to issue from Supreme Court.
II. P. Isaacs cs. Charles II. Montgomery; judgment affirmed with ten per cent. damages, and
execution to issue from Supreme Court.

RAILBOAD.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a gentlemen in this City, fatted at Boise City, Dec. 11, 1867. The gentleman who writes the latter is supposed to give correct information in relation to the road so far as he speaks. "Our people are moving in the direction of a Railroad from the Central Pacific at or near the city of Recks, thence down the Snake River Valley and through Grand Roade Valley to the Columbia river. We hold a convention on the 6th of January next, here. It strikes me that Walla Walla ought to second our efforts in this direction." We presume, from all the information w

We presume, from all the information we have been able to gather upon the subject, that the road in contemplation, is to be built upon the line which has seen prominently before our pupple for several years peats, namely: from Stil Like City, ris Walla Walla City, to the Columbia, at Wallula. We notice that the Boise papers are urging a preliminary survey of the road, in order that the people may act understandingly and to some purpose in this matter. Whenever it becomes known, positively, that the line we have just indicated, will be adopted, we have no bestatton in saying that adopted, we have no besitation in saying that the people of Walla Walla will second heartily, and with material aid, the efforts of our Boise neighbors in the railroad enterprise.

THE weather, which has been mild up t The weather, which has been min up we Wednesday, made an abrupt change on the night of that day, snow falling to the depth of about three inches. Thursday night was refreshingly cool, the coolest of the season, ice being formed thick enough over the standing pools of water about town to admit of the wange. America's, taking a to admit of the young America's taking a slide. Friday morning, cold, with indications in the valley of more snow, and about adjacent mountains, of a melting Chi-

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Directors of the public school in this city, request us to state that the school will close with this week for a vacation of two weeks. The school will open again on the first monday in January, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. A utilion fee of two dollars per month will be charged, payable in advance. Parents who are unable to pay the tuition may send schollars free by applying to the directors and letting the fact be known.

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas day, with its at-tendant festivities and merry-makings, will have passed before the next issue of this paper, and we only have room now to say that the arrival of Santa Claus is anticipated among all the little folks. Turkey dinners mong the little chicken fixings, are mong the luxuries talked of in many a conschold. To one and all—"a merry christmas." Christmas.

COUNTY SCRIP.—By reference to the County Auditor's card, to be found in an-other column, holders of County Orders will learn that but a few days remain to the same registered; that unless registered by the first day of January next, payment thereof will be forever barred.

WHERE IS IT!—A lot of printing paper for this office has been on its way from Portland for about six weeks. We need it. Portland for about six weeks. We need it If any of the O. S. Co.'s agents know of its will oblige us greatly by vhereahouts, they will oblige us sending it forward immediately.

WE learn that there has been about one hundred tickets sold for the Christmas Ball, to be given for the benefit of the Sisters of

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The annual union meeting of the Walla Walla Bible Society will be held in the Congregational Church on next Satuth evening at 6½ o'clock. Sermon by Bishan Chart.

By order of the Executive Commmittee,
P. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'y.

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE

DRYGOODS

...CLOTHING,...

BOOTS AND SHOES ... HATS & CAPS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ETC., ...AT ...

Schwabacher Bro.'s & Co.

Owing to the general decline of Goods, and in order to make room for one of the Largest Spring Stocks ever brought to this market, we will sell, for the next ninety days, our large and newly selected stock of

General Merchandise

without any pretensions to

HUMBUGGERY.

Ladies' Balmoral Skirts \$2 50 and upwards, Delaines, Diess Goods, Ents, Boots & Shoes, Gr ries, Hardware, and everything else in our Stock, at astonishing

LOW PRICES CALL AND EXAMINE and you will find that we are not Humbugging you.
SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

Auctioneer's Commissions at once allowed on pri-52-tf

Phillips & O'Donnell, Walla Walla,

WHOLESALE 4 RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN PLAT

SHEET IRON,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND

LIFT PUMPS.

Zine, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE,

and a General Assortment of

HARDWARE

-AND-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED. TO SUIT DULL TIMES.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50.tl

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

HAS LUNG BEEN MANufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of the company of

Incipent Consumption, and my the relies of consumptive patients in advance stages of the disease. It me makes these facts wider and the disease of the makes these facts wider and the best reliance of the inflicted of the stage of the the best reliance of the inflicted of the stage of the patients of the American possibility, in overy State and city and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Perona, is known as the best of remedies for diseases yf the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by the most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own sense yield to it; if we can depend on the stage of the contribution of the stage o

Apertensin to Variance Apertensin to Approximate Physics.

Frepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., and sold by Frepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., and sold by Approximate Approximate

49-2m -Grand New Year's Ball.-

M. HARTMAN respectfully announces to the GRANDBALL -ON-

NEWY EAR'SEVE December 3 ist, 1867, and extends a cordial invita-tion to all. Tickets, including supper, \$5, to be had at the office inthe Hotel.

W. C. Child, W. J. Tompkins, H. W. Warren

MILTON MILLS. The state of the s



Great Attraction!

FRANK & WERTHEIMER, A RE NOW OPENING AT THEIR OLD STAN D next door to the Post Office, in the City of Walla Walla, the

BEST STOCK OF GOODS

ever offered in the Valley, consisting of CLOTHING,

THE BEST BEAVER SUITS, ALL KINDS OF CASIMERE SUITS,

THE BEST OF UNDER CLOTHING,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF THE LATEST STYLES, CLOAKS AND HATS FOR LADIES,

AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF SHOES. GROCERIES of the best quality and variety,

HARDWARE, -AND-

California Custom Made Boots. We mean what we say, and invite the public to call and see for themselves, as we will show our goods with niesaure

Come Everybody!

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN-

..will be .. TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

The Highest Price, Paid in Gold Coin, for Wheat, Delivered at the Store in Walla Walla, or taken on the

Farms. FRANK & WIRTMEIMER.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FINE GROCERIES. A FALL AND WINTER STOCK ON HAND

3 doors above Brown, Bro.'s Store.

G G RICHARDSON. Wishes TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Walla Walla, and elsewhere, that he has just received a FINE NEW STOCK of GROCERIES, direct from below, consisting in part of

BACON, FLOUR, SYRUP, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR,

Candles, Soap, Salt, Soda, SALERATUS, CURRANTS,

Cranberries, Dried Fruit, All Kinds, Spices, both Ground and Unground, NUTS, CANDIES and GREEN FRUIT EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED FRUIT, THE FINEST BRANDS

-OF-TOBACCO AND C GARS.

TO b.

(Wash Tubs,
Wash Boards,
Wash Boakets,
Clothes Baskets,
Brooms, and
Scives,
eons
the

A Spacious apartment, with fire-proof cellar, for atorage, on reasonable terms.

For Grain, Butter and Eggs taken in Exchange for Groceries.

In connection with the above, and at the same COFFEE HOUSE,

COFFEE, OYSTERS, PIG'S FEET. Ac. ean be obtained. The public are respectfully invited to call and test samples.

40-tf G. G. RICHARDSON.

M. JACOBSON & BRO., DELTA, W. T.,

Dealers in General Merchandise, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Clothing. Dry Goods, &c.
TUST RECE VED A FRESH STOCK, SUITABLE
to the Fall and Winter trade, to which we invite
the attention of purchasers. Busing exclusively for
cash, we are enabled to soil at very low rates.
MINER'S AND PACKER'S OUTFITS,

nd every article usually found in a well-regulated to the bar-

OUR MARKET." BENDER & FOSTER HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW MARKET, AT

THE BEST AND FATTEST BEEF,

MUITON.
PORK AND
LAMB.

All dressed by men who understand their business. Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses supplied with Meats on the most reasonable terms.

48-U. BENDER & FOSTER.

PRICES STILL LOWER! I WISH TO NOTIFY MY CUSTOMERS AND

Carriage and Wagon Work! Five Per Cent. Lower than any other Shop I will receive GRAIN from those who in town. I will receive GRAIN from those who have not the ready money. To those who prefer to do their own work, I will sail LUMBER at reduced prices. Don't forget to give me a call. Renember, the RED SHOP, on your right as you cross the Bridge, going northward.

JOHN DOWELL, Main street, Walla Walla.

TO JOSEPH HARRIS: I SHALL APPLY TO the vaccouver Land Office on the Sixt day of December, next, for the S. y, of the N E. Y, and the S. y of the N E. Y, and the S. y of the N E. Y, and the S. y of the N E. Y, and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. and the S. y of the N E. Y. Said depositions to be submitted to the Register and Receiver, of the sfore-said Land Office on the day of trial, to show that you have abendoned said land over six months at one time, and thus furfield your right under the Homest ad Act of May 20th. 1883, to said land. No. y 32. 1867. BERMANN F. BAJCHMANN. H. PARKEE, Atty for Applicant.

STORE

I. T. REESE. FOOT OF MAIN STREET.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Importer and Dealer in

General Merchandise JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING a very

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, WINES, CROCKEBY AND GLASSWARE.

CARPENTERS' AND MINING TOOLS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OLOTHIN G. &c., &c., &c., &c.

All Our Goods of the very Best Quality,
AND I AM
DETERMINED NOT to be UNDERSOLD: Grain and every description of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed.

3-1f I. T. REESE.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Battery Street, near Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS

Very Low for Cash APPROVED CREDIT.

A RE OFFERING AT LOW RATES, THEIR very heavy and complete stock of s, Napkins, Towels, arseilles Quits. Pique, Hosiery, Furnishing Go Distry, Furnishing Goods,
Linen Sheeting and Shirting,
White Goods, Handkerchiefs

Embroideries, Laces, Edgings,
Suspenders, Cravats, Gloves,
Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Stationery, Playing Cards, Hair Nets, Trimmings, Elastics. Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

AGENTS FOR THE MOUNT VERNON DUCK COMPANY No. 1 to 10 for SAIL MAKERS.

1; 0 to 12; 0 for HYDRAULIC PURPOSES.

32 to 64 inches wide for WAGON COVERS, etc. ORDERS STRICTLY ATTENDED TO MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES, HENLEY'S ROYAL BALSAM.

A SA FAMILY MEDICINE IT IS WELL AND favorably known, relieving thousands from COLDS, COUGHS. BRONCHETIS, WHOOPING

COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHETIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BOAKSENESS, INFLUENZA, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs. The ROYAL BALSAM has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is highly recommended, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used; and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, but on the contrary all are delighted with it and agreak in the highest terms of themedical ASCAM, in curing the manner of the model of the state of the model of the highest trans and the list of the list of the model of the list of rines, and no laminy with the Lamins, rying it.

Fortland, Oregon, Proprietor, and general depot.

Sold by FRED W. COLMAN. Druggist and Apoth cary, Main street, Walls Walls.

THE WASTUCKNA ROAD AND FERRY, the THE WASTUCKNA ROAD AND FERRY, the best and shortest route from WALLULA to COLVILLE, PEN D'ORELLE LAKE and SPOKANE! Saves one day's drive for Trains, and three days' drive for Wagons, over any other Route. Is well supplied with

WATER, WOOD AND GRASS!

And has no bad hills, no mud and no rocks. Mile osts have been set up.

DISTANCES. .3} miles

Ferriage Reduced One-Half. For each Loaded Wagon and pair, \$2, and 50 cents for each additional pair of animals; Empty Wagons and pair, \$1 50, and \$79', cents for each pair of animals after the first; \$71'/2 cents a pack for loaded trains, and \$2 cents a pack empty.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE AT THE FERRY.

WASTUCKNA ROAD & FERRY CO. Wallula W. T., September, 18, 1867. 41-16 A GRAND SOCIAL PARTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Sisters of Charity's School!

TO BE GIVEN AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, ON THE EVENING OF THE 25th of December, 1867.

Committee of Arrangements ; A. B. Elmer, Jas. McAuliff, Wm. O'Donnell. Geo. F. Thomas, E. B. Whitman, H. L. Boyle, Reception Committee: H. L. Boyle

Jas. McAuliff, Floor Managers : w.c. child W. J. Tompkias, W. C. Chil Tickets, \$5 each, (including refreshments) to be had of the Committee of Arrangements. 51-8w PLOWS! PLOWS!

By case of 10 each, or set up. HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, FARM mille, (all kinde,)

Cider Mills, Hay Cutters, (all sizes,) FANNING MILLS, (all sizes,)
CORN SHELLERS, double and

single, hand or horse power,
WAGONS AND CARTS ogether with a large and full assortment of al AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

at wholesale and retail.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
m31 Cor. Davis and California sts., San Franc

S.T-1860-X.

GREAT many hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterestical factors between his we endeavored to instante or counterfeit them in a we endeavored to instante or counterfeit them in a we endeavored to instante or counterfeit them is the counterfeit them in the imposed upon long. The Plantate of counterfeit them is the counterfeit them is the counterfeit them is the counterfeit them is the counterfeit of the counte

they are recommended by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private Unite. States -tamp over the cork and steel plate side label. Boware of refilled bottles. See that the atamp har not neen tampered with. Any person pretending the sell Plantation Bitters by the gailon is a swindler and the state of the state

mposter, should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 Park Row, New York.
Smith & Davis, Portland, Gen'l Ag'ts for Oregon

BARNES MAGNOLIA WATER.

BARNES MALINULIA WATER.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and the gentleman's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing. &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It comes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It cures mervous headache and a lays indamation.

It could, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It winds a subdued and lasting perfume.

It cures manquito bites and stings of lineets.

It comtains no material injurious to the skin.

It is what every lady should have. Soid every, where. Try the Magnolia Water once, and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water sterwards. DEMAS BARNES & CO.,

Sold by druggists and dealers on the Pacific C

Mustang Liniment. Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the exican Mustang Liniment. For cuts, sprai s, hurns, swellings and caked coasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain

For Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and joites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang

Liminent.
Ger spavined horses, the poll evil, ring bone, and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Linement never fails. For wind galls, scratches, big head and spita, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises sprains and swellings, are so mon and certain to occur in every family, that a tle of this Liniment is the best investment that

mon and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain that the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor, and should never be doctor, and should never be decotor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In litting the kettle, from fire, it tipped over and scalled my inned scriptly," * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, and caused the sore to hear rapidly, and let a very little sear. Class. Force.

Mrs. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spawin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here.

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp or Demas Barnes & Co., over the 'op. Look closely. Sold by all druggists. 25, 50 cts., and \$100.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER. DEATH TO F.E.S.—It is well known that Lyon's gentine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, beld-bugs, roaches: that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species find domestic animals. The genuine has the signature of E. Lyon and the private stamp of Dennas Barnes & Co. Anything else of this kind is am imitation or counter felt. Any durgist will procure the genuine, if you insist you will have no otlor.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

Lyon's Extract Hinger.

Lyon's Extract of Januaca Giosag, For Indigestion Heartburn, Sick Headuche, Cholera Morbus, Flattlency, &c., equived to the swarning stimulant is required to the companied preparation and entire purity purposes. Solid everywhere at 50 ets., per bottle. Ask or 'LYOn's 'Pure Extract. Take no other. Cacron.—See that the private U.S., stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. is over the cork of each bottle. None otheris genuine.

Lyon's Kathairon.

Lyon's Arthur Hair Dressing.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It keeps the hard cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair tarning gray and falling off.
I restores hair upon prema.urely baid heads.
This is inst what Lyon's Kathairon will do.
It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. L is literally sold by the car load, and yet its almost incre lible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that loss not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. T. LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

|Shupe's Photograph Gallery, WALLA WALLA, W.T.

WALLA WALLA, W.T.

HERE ARTISTIC AND LIFF-LIKE PICtures are being taken by all the various processes of the art. Infinite durribility, and the greatest
boldness of outline and beauty of finish. SUN PEARLS—Excelled, for beauty and bril-ancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of one, by nothing known to the art.

ENAMELED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest and greatest discovery in photography, rende imperishable and giving the most beautiful and e plete finish to the picture.

Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE.

Ambrotypes,

Photographs,

Melainotypes Steroscopic Pictures
Taken Equally well in all Kind of Weather Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (3tf.) P. T. SHUPP.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES! D. H. FERGUSON, Colville.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO.,
Pinkney City and old Fort Colville.
Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in
O L O T H I N G.,
DRY GOODS. BOOTS AND SHOES WINES AND LIQUORS, Miners' Tools, & C PARTICULAR ATTENTION

The Upper Columbia.

DR.J. H. DAY,

-DEALER'IN-

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY,

Materials for Self-Rising Flour,

ESSENTIAL OILS.

PATENT MEDICINES,

-ALSO,-

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

unded, and orders answered with care and dis Farmers and Physicians from the country will find

Gold Dust and

Ores, Assayed Correctly and Re-

WM. KOHLHAUFF. DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY,

HARDWARE, Wines and Liquors. MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES.

Please call and examine my stock, remem soring always that it is no trouble to show Goods. W W. KOHLHAUPF,

Conner of Main and Third streets,
Wella Walla, W. T.

Is now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

CASTINGS, MACHINERY &c., that can be made in

and to

Compete with any Foundry

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS;

HAVING ENLARGED AND ADDED NEW MACHINERY

Sash, Door, and Blind Factory, I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window B inest, at greatly re-duced prices, for the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on band:

SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twicks bubble. twelve hights.

SASHES-lex14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights.

DOORS-fur punels, 6.6x2 6, 6.8x2 8, 6-10x2-16, and 7x3
DOORS-two panels, 6.6x2 6, 0.8x2 6.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

MOST IMPROVED TOOLS

Orders for any kind of Blacksmithing

Our reputation for

DRUGS, EXTRACTS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR

DYE STUFFS.

OOLORS, &c.
DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the
tore, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old
rends and the public.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully com-

our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genu-ine and of the best quality. ASSAY OFFICE.

TURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS. Oppo ite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS,

WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP !

in the line of

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

in the country in PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Our Motto is PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OFF WORKMANSHIP,
AND LOW PRICES !!

Cash paid for old Copper, Boses, Zincand Cast
on. (1340 WILLIAM PRILLIPS.

PLANING MILL:

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BOUGHT THE BLACKNM.F.I. SHOP, at the corser of Second and Alder streets belte owned by J. F. Abbott, and having provided then selves with the

or Wagon Work, Promtly Attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING.

Grain, Wood, or Charcoal taken in paymen for work. LABRASJE & TAYLOR. Walla Walla, W. T., October 4, 1867. 42-4.

And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS TO MATCH THE ABOVE SIZES.

To Match the Above Sizes.

Tall orders promptly attended to,
Plans and Estimates made, and contracts taken
town or country, and all work warranted. WILLIAM GLASFORD,

are fully enabled to compete with an abopt on the Columbia River. State of the gon or Washington Territory, both it character of work and their facilities for executing contracts.

MULE AND OX-SHOEING. is well-known to the public.

Everything kept in a first class drug store.

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE GOOSE.—The

They are good livers; about one aiker to goose is enuff altho there is sum folks who thinks one goose to 175 aikers is nearer right. These tew calculations are so far apart it is difficult to tel now which will finally wio. But I don't think if I had a farm of 175 aikers, awl paid for, that I would sell for half what it is worth, jot bekase it didn't have

but one goose on it. Gees stay well, sum of our best biographers ser seventy years, and grow tuff to the last.
Tha la one eg about the size uv s goose eg
in which the goslins lies hid. The goslin is

in which the gostine are a good's baby.

The goode don't suckle his young, but tures him out to grass on somebody's vakant lot. Tha seem to lack wisdom, but are general some and on the good. Tha erally considered sound on the gnose. Tha are good eating, but not good chawin, the rezon uv this remains a profound sekret to the present da. When the femail goose iz at work hatchen, she ize a hard burd to pleze, she riles clear up from the bottom in a minute, and will fight a yoke uv oxen if tha sho her the least but uv ass. The goose is excellent for feathers, which she sheds every year by the haudful. Tha ar amfbouss, be-sides several other kinds of cuss. But that ar mostly curious about one thing; tha kan haul one leg up an stand on tother awl ds, an not touch emything with their hands.

I take notice, their ain't but fue men kan

DISTANCE OF THE EASTH FROM THE SUN.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, met at Burlington, Vermont, last month. Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, gave an account of a new determination of the distance of the sun from the earth, from which it appears that persons contemplating a journey to that central source of light and beat will not have to travel so far, by three millions of miles, as has generally been sup-

ting a journey to that central source of light and beat will not have to travel so far, by three millions of miles, as has generally been supposed. The Professor stated that ten years ago astronomers began to suspect that the distance, as set down in the years 1761 and 1769, to wits \$5.300,000, was erroneous, and they began to buy themselves in the use of various means to determine the correct distance.

In 1862, circulars were issued simultaneously from the observatories of Washington and Polkowa inviting the cofoperation of astronomers everywhere in a general attempt to determine the question. The observations occupied two weeks, and it was the most extended co operative effort on the part of the astronomers made during the century. The accumulated observations were sent to the Pulkowa Observatory. But for five years, through illness, the astronomer there was unable to report upon these observations. Finally they were forwarded to Washington, and placed in the hands of Prof. Newcomb, who, by authority of the Naval Observations, Tine velocity of light, by this result, is found to be only 185,000 miles per second. This is certainly fast enough for all terrestrial purposes.

purposes.

WARM FEET.—Many of the colds which people are said to catch, commence at the feet. To keep these extremities warm therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable hosts of disorders which spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes, when they fit closely, press against the foot, and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the countary, they do not embrace the foot too tightly, the blood gets fair play, and the spaces left between the leather and stocking are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is—never slit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet, it is not necessary to change them while the feet are at rast. This is a failacy; for, when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole, it is attracted further to the foot itself by its own heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any per son may prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting the rule, and has feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although on taking off the shoe and examining it, it will appear quite dry.

THE CROUP .- Mothers of young children are

THE CROUT.—Mothers of young children are apt at this season of the year, to be mainious over the prevalence of the croup. A lady referring to this fact, writes as follows upon the subject. "I wish to send you my mother's recipe, which all who have tried it deem infallible: Take one ounce of sweet oil, and add half an ounce of gum opel. Apply to the chest under the arms, the pailms of the hands, and hollow of the feet. It will generally relieve the most severe case of croup in five minutes. Remember, use extern ally and drink plentfully of cool water."

A Mormon paper says that Miss Spotted all is learning to play the piano in Omaha. erhaps her father, the Indian chief, intends to rect a piano fort on the Plains.

NOTICE!

There is funds in the County Treasurer's hands to pay the following county orders:

REG'D IN FAYOR OF NO. OF ORDER AMT.

			IN PAYOR OF NO.	OF ORDER	AM	т.
July 2	23d,	1862,	H. Howard	73	\$194	
Sept.		**	W.W. Johnson	268	50	00
**	**	44	44	269	50	
**	**	**	"	271	50	
**	44	**	44	274	50	
**	17,	66	James Agnew	245	20	
**	27,	44	W.W. Johnson	287		00
Nov.	14,	**	B. N. S-xton	367	19	
44	18.	**	Dr L C Kinney	379	75	
Dec.	4.	**	A B Roberts	133		
44	W.	**	E H Grey		45	
**	13.	**	CH Armstrong	123	20	
**	29.	**	Jas Gaibreth			00
Jan.		1863,	B N Sexton	369	100	
**	"	1000,	D A Sexton	448	30	
Feb.	28,	44		449	20	
Mch.	7,	**	W W Johnson L Miller		25	
11	12,		La Man vin	333	75	
44	21,		Jas McAuliff		70	00
Apl.	6,		Thos Evens	479	15	00
May.	5,		Chas A Ebbert		37	50
June,	٥,	**	W B Kelly	494	100	00
			Jno McGee	233	3	00
July,			Jas Vandyke	547		00
No	inte		-111 ha 14			

erest will be paid on the above after this date. Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1867.

J. D. COOK. County Treasurer.

NOTICE!

e is funds in the County Treasurer's hands

Curre	at E	zpens	e Fund:		
Mch.	24.	1866,	IN PAYOR of	NO OF OTDER.	
May,	16,	"	H M Hodgis	182	146 00.
**	24		"	178 179	56 00
Aug. Dec.		**	J W Hunter	100	100 00.
			A J Miner	142	55 17.
after	this	date	will be paid or	the above	orders

e. Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1867. J. D. COOK, County Treasurer.

FOR SALE!

GEO. ROOT has got one of PITT'S TEN HORSE THRASHERS, 4 sets of Harness, one 4 Horse Wagon, 12 head of American Work Horses—all sound, well matched and in good condition, for sale cheap, for cash, or in exchange for catile. All persons indebted to him for thrashing will please settle immediately and assecond.

52-4w GEO. BOOT. GEO. ROOT

Blackfoot & Kootenai.

DACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND Frovisions of All Kinds, very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned ator —A SMALL STOCK OF—

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,

GRAIN FOR SALE STABLING, AND HORSE RANCH.

STABLING, AND HORSE RANCH.
Goods Stored at the rate of \$2 50 per ton,
per month.

AT Arrangements made with Merchants and
Parkers for having their GOODS TEAMED TO THE
SPOKANE. Packed from there to the mines either
by the Pen d'Oreille Lake or by the Cour d'Alene
Pass.

opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House.

18-tf MANSFIELD & THEODORE.

The Richest Man in the World!

The Richest Man in the World!

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLDATE, Sth April, 1884, 25 Rue Fanhy, St. Honore.
Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me
her 300 bottles of your indica Liniment; if you will
send at the same time the account, I will forward
you the amount through Messrs Belmont & Co., New
Yorker Schomen Rotchild having recommended to
many of his friends Major Lane's Liniment, and
they being desirous to procure it, he should advise
him to establish a depot in Paris.

him to establish a depot in Paris.

The INDIAN LINIMENT, as a relief ever ready, as a killer of psin, taken inwardly or applied out wardly applied, has no equal. For the relief and cure sof itheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sprains, Brunese, etc., it is unequaled. It is also most efficacion taken inwardly in the cure of Cholera, Cramps, and Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantam, etc., etc., and is without exception the Most Wonderful Plances the World affords. No family should be the World affords. No family should be have a bottle. Miners and Parmers residing at a distance from physicians should keep it constantly on band. In ease of accidents and sudden attacks of storach complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Enquire for

MAJOR LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT.

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Price Fitty Cents per Butle. For sale at wholesale and retail by HUDSON & NCARTY,
14 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco. Oal.,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
And by respectable truggests throughout the world.
None genuine unless signed by John Thos. Lane, and
countersigned by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors, 153
Bradway, New York

237 Send for a circular.

50-3m

Notice to Absent Defendent.

Notice to Absent Defendent.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

In the District Court, First Judicial District, in and for said County and Territory.

THOMAS K. MCOLY and GENERGE ROOT, es. GENERGE W. BAILEY.

GENERGE W. BAILEY.

TO GEORGE W. BAILEY. DEFENDENT IN the above centited active. To are brethy notified that THOMAS K. MCOLY, and GENERGE ROOT, Plaintiffs in this action, have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall come on to be heard at its first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 22d day of November. 1-67, and unless you appear at said from and answer, the same will be taken as confessional and answer, the same will be taken as confessionally and answer, the same will be taken as confessionally and complaint file. The object and the proper of said complaint file the confessional and and the same tening the amount due on account of Threabing and labor performed. Complaint filed Oct. 318, 1867. McCOV & ROOT, by GEO. ROOT.

H. PARKEK, ACV for Plaintills.

Sherift's Saile.

Sheriff's Sale

Sherift's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. SS.

OCNEY OF WALLA. SS.

PY VIKTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED on the bistrict County fort Junicial District, W T., and to me directed, in favor of SAM-UEL LINKTON, and against W. J. TERRY, I am commanded to sell all the right, title and interest of said W. J. TERRY, to the following described real property, to-wit: Lin No. 1 in blook No. 4, fronting of lett on Rose street by 120 feet in depth, in the city of Walla Walla, and the building erected thereon to rasticy said execution and cost. Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property. Lo. on SATURIAN T. HE 218T DAY OF DECEMCER, 1867, at the hour I be 100 kg, P. M., Sale to take place on the premises.

A. SELTEL, Sheriff W. W. Co., W. T. Nov. 22, 1867, [19-4w] By A. J. GREGORY Dept.

N. V. 22, 1867. [14-4w] By A. J. GERGORY Dept.

NOTICE

TO JOHN W. MILES: 1 shall apply to the Vanconcouver Land Office, on the 27th day of November next, to enter the N½ of N W¼ and N W
¾ of N E ¼ of section 33, and 8 W ¼ of 8 E ¾
of section 25 of Tow = ship, 8 N B 37 east, and on
the 22d of November Dext, at 2 o'clock, r. w, 1
shalt take depositions of witnesses before H. Parker,
Notary Publie, at his office, in the City of Walla
Walla W T. Said depositions to be submitted to
the Register and Receiver of the aforesaid Land Office, on the day of trial, to show that you have
about-med said Land over six mouths at one time,
and thes for-sted your right under the Homestead
Act of May 20th, 1862, to said land.

LEVI W. MAUZEY.

Walla Wallla, Oct. 18th, 1867.

PIONEER BRIDGE,

Spokane River.

THE PROPEIETORS of the above named Bridge desire to inform the traveling public, and old patronizers especially, that being thankful for past patronage, they will endeavor to merit a continuance.

cross STOCK, TEAMS, &c., CHEAPER other Bridge or Ferry on the River.

than any other Bridge or Ferry on the River.
They will also keen on hand a good assortment of
GROUERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. The BAR will
be stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS,
SEGARS, &c. &c. Also, Sherry Cobblers and Iced
Drinks, in sesson, and every thing connected with
first class house.
16 &m TIM. LEE & CO.

NOTICE.

A LL PEESONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of FRANK & WELTHRIMER are southed to come forward and make settlement, on or before the list of January. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. Grain taken in payment 35-1f

FRANK & WERTHELMER.

Stray Horse Taken Up. THE UNDERSIONED has taken up a stray horse.

Which has been running with his band for upwards of two verse pass. The animal is of an iron
grey color, and supposed to be about three years old
The owner can have said horse by proving property
and paying cost of keeping and setting for the insertion of this notice.

(51.3w)

NARCISSUS RAYMO. FAT HOGS. THE RIGHEST CASH PRICE will be PAID

GOOD FAT HOGS!

Delivered at

THE STANDARD MILLS. I. T. RESEE.

Register your County Scrip.

Augineer your County Surapy

Notice is Herreny Given to all persons
hoders or owners of orders on the Tressurer of
reads Walls county. W. T., that unless the same be
presented to me for registeration, prior to the first day
of January. A. D., 1968, that such scrip or order
will be torever barred from payment and become
null and void.

J. H. BLEWETT,
County Auditor.

Walla Walla, W. T., June 28, 1887.

28-6m

Vegetable Pain Killer, as Great Family Medicine of the Age

Taken Internally, Cures Sudden Colds, oughs, &c., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters colic, Asiatic cholers, diarrhos and dysentery.

Taken Externally, Cures Felons, Boils and all core severe human and sealer outs, believed.

The Incredients which enter into the Park Kitsts, being purely vegetable render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy incredily as well as for external application, when user coording to directions. The slight stain upon lines from its mee in external applications, is readily removed by washing in a little alcohol.

This Medicine, justly celebrated for the core of so many of the affictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public over twenty years, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and whenever it is used the same opinion is expressed of its real medical properties.

properties.

In any attack where prompt action upon
the system is required the PAIN KILLER is invaluable,
its almost instantaneous effect in relieving pain is
truly wonderful; and when used scoording to directions, is true to its name.

it is, in truth, a Family Medicine, and should be kept in every family for immediate use. Persons traveling should always have a bottle of this remedy with them. It is not unfrequently the case that persons are attacked with disease and before medical aid can be procured the patient is beyond the hope of recovery. Captains of vescels -hould always supply themselves with a few bottles of this remedy, before leaving port, as by doing so they will be in possession of an invaluable remedy to resort to in case of accident or sadden attacks of sickness. It has been used in

SEVERE CASES OF CHOLERA

Bever has failed in a single case, where it
oughly applied on the first appearance of
stoms

thoroughly applied on see mose error symptoms.

To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article, we will say that we will continue to propare our PAIN KILLER of the best and pures materials, and that it shall be in every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PRINT DAY! & SON.

Manufacturers and Proprisions, Providence, R. 1

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT

THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old

THE PAIN KILLER
is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

THE PAIN KILLER—
Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use

THE PAIN KILLER Is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.

THE PAIN KILLER

THE PAIN KILLER
Is a favorite with all classes.

THE PAIN KILLER

THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Cholera Morbu

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Dyspepsis

THE PAIN KILLER
Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

THE PAIN KILLER
Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Painter's Colic.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is good for Scalds and Burns.

THE PAIN KILLER
Has the Verdict of the People n its favor.

THE PAIN KILLER
Gives Universal Satisfaction

THE PAIN KILLER—
Beware of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

THE PAIN KILLER is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, it an any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skifful Physiciana. In india, Africs, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevailed, the FAIN KILLER is ever more or less prevailed, the FAIN KILLER is also also be the natives, as well as European real-dents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle

THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Fam.ly Medicines

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

74 High street, Providence, R. I. 380 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East.

41] 17 Southampon Row, London, Eng. [8m Divorce Notice.

DIVOYCE NOTICE.

DIVOYCE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. 5 S.
ELLEN TERRY, Plaintiff. st. WM. J. TERRY, Defeate.

In the District Court, First Judicial District.

In the District Court, which shall commence the street of the court, which shall commence the first term of the court, which shall commence in the street of the court, which shall commence in the street of the court, which shall commence in the street of the court, which shall commence in the street of the court, which shall commence in the street of the court, which shall commence will be taken as confessed, and the street was granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defandant, And you are further notified that the Plaintiff will spell properties the street of the

SUMMONS.
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON

mul and void.

J. II. BLEWETT.

Walla Walla, W. T., June 28, 1847.

28-60

The Latest News from the East!

INDIA RUBBER NECK TIES,
for sale by

B. WOLPSTEIN.

Next door to Wella Pargo & Co.'s Express Office.

I. T. REESE doo's sell goods on Gredit, but will exchange them on delivery of Wheat, Oats,
B. Barry, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard or Casb.

P. S. Parties wishing goods on any other tarms need not apply.

S2-ff

Complexity Stevens County, W. T. M.

Junitie's Court, Stevens County, W. T. M.

Junitie's County, Stevens

SELLING OFF

TO CLOSE BUSINESS!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT POSTERS

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the cuttine and cartingthe of the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, are its own best advorted enter into the Park Kitchen which enter into the Park Kitchen believe unselved which enter into the Park Kitchen believe unselved which enter into the Park Kitchen believe unselved weether that the

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

TO THE BRICK CORNER OF

BROWN BRO'S & CO.,

Who are offering Plain and Colored Silks,..... AT COST French Merinos,AT COST. Embreideries and Ribbons,..... AT COST Dress Goods of all Descriptions......AT COST. Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,...... AT COST. Boots-Light and Heavy,AT COST.

With thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

WE MUST AND WILL SELL!

CALL EVERYDODY AND PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

REMEMBER THE BRICK CORNER.

BROWN BROS. & CO.

Our fire-proof Store, with fixtures, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the Dwelling of Mr. Sheidman, with or without furniture, also the two Lots opposite I. T. Reese's for sale cheap, for cash. Apply to BROWN BROS. & CO.

WESTERN HOTEL.

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAN

S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, during the last two months, has been entirely repainted, refitted and enlarged by an addition of a number of new rooms, and the proprietor is now able to offer additional indicements to the patronas of the house, and also solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.

Especial attention is called to his SUTES of ROOMS, and arrangements for the accommodation of families. The RESTAURANT is under his immediate: supervision, assisted by experts in the art cut sins, and he matters himself now able to grafify the tastes and wishes of fall. 32 Holes open at all hourse.

Fortland, May 36, '55.

R. F. FORD & CO., -DEALERS IN-

Fine Wines and Liquors,

ALES AND PORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

. . . Umatilla, Oregon

Lyon's

CALIFORNIA ALE.

R.F. FORD & CO.

A RETHE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS

Celebrated Ale, and will have a supply on insuffact all times, and at prices that cannot fall to be satisfactory.

1047

WIRE ROPE

Galvanized and Ungalvanized,
OF EVERT DESCRIPTION, FOR
Hoisting from Shafts and Inclines, Hoisting from Shafts and Inclines Winding Ropes Flat and Round,
Guy Ropes for Derricks,
Fall Ropes, of Steel, for Derricks, QX

er to Distance, Ferry Ropes, for Swing and Flying Ferries, and for various other purposes, being

Stronger, Lighter, More Durable and Cheaper THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE.

WIRE ROPE IS NOT AFFECTED BY ATMOS phesic changes; is spliced in the same manner as Hemp Rope, and manufactured in any length o any size.

Saitable flocks and Sheeves for Ferry and Derrick-Fall Rope-sapplied. Sterl Rope-sares Materials in freights being only one third the weight of hemp rope of equal strength.

Prices and Scale of Strength, Weight and Size for warded free on application to manufacturers.

A. S HALLIDIE & CO,
412 Clay Street, San Francisco. 23" We are Sole Agents for R. S. NEWALL & Co. the well known Wire Rope makers, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, and have a full assortment of their ropes on 45 cm

TOMB-STONE SHOP! THE UNDERSIONED would respectfully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has received a fine lot of ITALIAN MARBLE, and is prepared to furnate.

TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS &c. TOAL-SIGNES, MUNICIPENTS &C., of the best style and quality. Also COUNTER and TABLE TOPS, Hearth Stones, &c., at low prices. Workman, or a style of the style of

above the Ruch Factory.

A. B. ROBERTS

26-tf June 14. 1867. FLOST ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, A WATCH SEAL
ONLY END STORE SET. The Ender will reconverge Paye Dollars by leaving the same at the
N. & E. BROWN.

To Traders, Trappers and Farmers.

We will pay the Hidlest Price Pace
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N. & E. BROWN.

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DRUGGIST & CHEMIST, Sign of the Eagle and Mortar, Main st., Walla Walla OULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to his new and Extensive Stock, consisting of a complete asortment of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes.
Oil Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints,

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.

And in fact, everything appertaining to a First Class
Drug Store. Drug Store.

Strict personal attention paid to putting up pre-criptions at all hours of the day and night.

Sept. 1, 1865

WALLA WALLA BABERY

PROVISION STORE. REDUCTION IN PRICES! Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store. O. BRECHTEL,

BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES, Crackers of all Kinds, And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Grecories, Confectioneries, Wines Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Cheaper than they can be Imported!

As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on skort notice. As upply kept constanti, fill orders on skort notice. As upply kept constant, on hand.

See Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the cfty.

Contoners will please on the contract of the cfty. he cfty.

Constoners will please on'l at the Bakery and state
where they will have their bread left.

The wagon will go 'round the city every morning
and afternoon.

Sep. 29, 1865

Hodge, Calef & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, Brushes, Painters' Materials, &c., &c.

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QUICK CURES AND MODERATE

DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street,

Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,

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Established Expressly to Afford the Afflicted Sound and Scient'fic Medical Aid, in the Treatment and Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, Cases of Secrey, and all Sexual Disorders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CHARGES

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincers thanke to his numerous patients for their patreage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that a commisse to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues to consult at his Institute for the curs of continues of continues of continues to continue the continues of continues to continue the continues of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Institute of the Institu

To Females.

To Females.

To Females.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weekness in Pie back and limits, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power palpitation af the heart, irritability, nerrossases, exterem urinary difficulties. derangement of digastic functions, general debility, vagniths, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases to the celebrated femule doctor. W. K. write at ones to the celebrated femule doctor. W. K. write at ones to the celebrated femule doctor. W. K. will all fill the troubles and disease. The Doctor is made to the trouble and disease. The Doctor is good formation of the contract of the celebrate femule and compatible from painful softenings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent as increase in their families, should write or call a DK. W. K. DOIIERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and strice of DR. I OHERTY on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a porsonal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will open the submitted of the submitted of

Spermattorrhea

Spermattorrheea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important parmphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Imporence or Virility, being a Short Treatise on Spermattorrhoea or Seminal Weakers, Nervous and Physical debility consequent on this affection, and other disenses of the sexual organs. The little work contains information of the stratest trace to the contains information of the stratest trace and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postare stamps for return postage.

EFF-Consultations—by letter or otherwise—FREE, Pormanent cure guarranteed or no psy. Address, Potential Contains and Contains



French Medical Office.

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D. JULIAN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Faris, Graduate of the University Queen for the Faculty of Faris, Graduate of the University Queen for the Faculty of the St. Julia Baptiste Society of San Francisco.

Da. Pasnautr has pleasure to inform patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Armory Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Discovery of the Market of the Various forms of Newmenton streets, and Francisco. Rooms almost exclusion of the Company of Sacramento streets.

Discovery of the Market of the various forms of Nerrous and Physical Debility, the results of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in importance and setrility, and perpanently is duce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a literal terminate of the secret infirmity exists involving the secret infirmity exists involv our habits acquired in youth, which usually terfuicate in impotence and sterility, and pragaently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a lite and that of others, reason and morality dictate the secesity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of mannood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc. have held sources in causes, the germ of which is planted as early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards of the control weakness of atemory and Sight, Discharge from the Urethra on going to stool or making water, the line telectual Faculties are weakened, Loss of Morting to the stool of the st

Female Monthly Pills.

E-CREATE PAONTHLY FILLS.

DR. PERRAULT is the only agent in California for Dr. Brov's Female Monthly Fills. Their immense sale has established their reputation as female residy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other remedy for suppressions and irregularities, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Fills will be sent by mell or express to any part of the world, secure from curiosity or damage. Age.

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ainutely as possible, general habite ation, etc., etc. All communications confidential. July 7, 1866.