

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An Allwise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores leaving its callous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. Civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms and the people by their voluntary action are maintaining their government in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any place by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. The animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to their kindly efforts of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our grandest National achievement when forgetting the sad events of the past and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual but sure restoration of the States in which the late insurrection occurred, to their former relations with the General Government. Provisional governors had been appointed, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and senators and representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States; and courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition and efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our struggle. Having progressed thus far the Executive had found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses which by the Constitution are made the judges of the election returns and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime the Executive plan, having been proposed by Congress, continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time what the public interests seemed to require to the judicial, revenue and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate the necessary officers were appointed, appropriations were made by Congress for the payment of their salaries.

The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to provide for the extinction of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by a sufficient number of States, and on the 18th day of November, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid, and a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land. They declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession, repudiated all pretended debts and obli-

gations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet refused to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until toward the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States more than one-fourth of the whole number, remained without representation. The seats of 50 members in the House of Representatives and of 20 members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent; not by a faction of electors; but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed a serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States; it would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the declaration of American independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one Representative, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each house of Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution, that the equality of the States should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the national legislature. It is true it has been assumed that the existence of States was terminated by rebellion and the acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territory. The Legislative, Executive and judicial departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed object of the war. Throughout the recent session of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that the political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon our side in a partisan spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired and that as soon as these objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease. In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances, Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formerly declared their rights to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms.

All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States, were included in the apportionment of a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by an act approved on the 5th of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union, and they have for judicial purposes been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee

which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course as applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their place in the Union. The action of the Executive department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed (Concluded next week.)

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

THE MESSAGE.

We publish this week only a portion of the President's Message. The balance will appear in our next issue.

If a Christian regard for one's official oath, and an honest purpose to perform one's official duty, were esteemed by the people in these times, the message could not but elicit universal approbation; but sadly are the times "out of joint." We defy Mr. Johnson's assailants to point to a single utterance throughout the entire document not in consonance with the constitution, he took a solemn oath to support and defend. In scrupulously adhering to the landmarks of the Government has he erred and in nothing else. No person can assail this Message with logic supported by constitution, honorable precedent or law. It is not what Mr. Johnson said in his late message at which his enemies—the chronic enemies of our former system of Government take offence; it is what he did not say. He has made himself the object of denunciation and railery for not having ignored the Constitution, the rights of the people under it, and the barrier to despotism it presents. To maintain a standing with the party that elected him, he must rush, blindly, madly and furiously into the abyss of barbarism, discontent and blood; to appease the rantings of the dominant party north, he must eschew everything ordinarily sacred, honest—patriotic. To share the respect and confidence of any considerable number of those who elected him, he must show himself a demon, a very fiend. He must ape Brownlow, Beast Butler, Jack Hamilton and all and singular the reprobates, the princes of blasphemy and ungodliness, the degraded wretches and depraved and unprincipled monsters who essay to lead the mongrel party, and who are its recognized standard bearers. Unfortunate for this generation of men in the "has been" United States, perjury! foul and nauseating perjury, has become the standard recommendation for popular preferment with the governing party north, and won unto him who refuses to imolate his soul and all his future peace of conscience at this altar. That these are facts, none dare essay to disprove. That the mongrel portion of the American people are maddened—frantic over an idea—a diabolical whim, is equally clear and undisputable. If any should imagine that ought inconsistent with the facts is here laid down, we recommend that all such take the Constitution of the United States—once recognized as, and supposed to be, the great charter of our liberties, and make a careful and honest comparison between that document and the message of Andrew Johnson delivered to both Houses of Congress on December the 5, 1866, and if they discover any infelicity or disagreement, we only ask them to show us the point of divergence supported by evidence tangible even to the most acute understanding.

It will serve to greatly increase the confidence of the Union masses in the stability of our institutions to know that the President adheres with tenacity to his policy of reconstruction as in contradistinction to that of Congress.

At Dick Simpson's Store may be had a few Misses Parlor Sets of Furniture, comprising Bedstead, Bureau, four Chairs, a Sofa, Mirror, Work Table, etc., nicely varnished and finished, for the trifling sum of \$1.50.

THE NEWS.

Clement C. Clay and wife were on the 28th, ult. permitted to visit Jeff. Davis. Pollard and Hanna were not permitted to visit the distinguished prisoner.

The Mississippi Commissioners sent to Washington in behalf of Jeff Davis have been informed by the President that they can effect nothing more than is being done for Davis.

The Georgia Legislature would not adopt the Amendments for want of assurance that they would then be admitted.

The Fortieth Congress will be assembled in March, according to the radical programme.

The report of the Investigating Committee discloses startling frauds upon the Government, parties in high position in society being seriously implicated. The frauds amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

John H. Surratt has been recaptured in Egypt, and will be brought to this country for trial. Another opportunity for Titus Oates.

Congress has done little or nothing further than provide for a committee at the public expense to visit New Orleans and inquire into the late "masacre" and learn if possible how many of their brethren of African descent were killed. They have also raised a com. to visit South Carolina and enquire into the killing of "two soldiers."

Brownell of Penn. has offered a resolution in Congress providing for a committee whose duty it is to enquire into the expediency of organizing territories of all the states that engaged in the rebellion, and make the lands subject to preemption and entry. The resolution was adopted.

Why not? Democrats think negro women are good enough for wives.—Journal

Just so, and a great many radicals have found them good enough for mothers.—Oregon Statesman.

You should have remembered Mr. Statesman, that personalities are always discursive, and doubly inexcusable when facts are twitted upon. Scarcely one of the Journal man's admirers but has reason to suppose you ment him, in the above fling.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

An Entertainment to consist of two or more lectures, music, a "Christmas Tree," distributed on presents, etc., will be given by the Lafayette Lodge of Good Templars, at the Court House, on Tuesday night, Dec. 25th 1866.

The members of the Lafayette Sunday and Day Schools, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

All contributions for the "Tree," with labels and hangings, must be handed in to the undersigned Committee of arrangements, by the Saturday evening previous.

Contributions for the "Tree" solicited from ALL Doors open at 5 o'clock P. M. Admission Free.

By order of Lafayette Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of G. T.

J. W. Watts, W. B. Daniels.

J. H. Hall, T. B. Hanley.

Mrs. J. W. Watts, Mrs. S. C. Adams.

Mrs. C. E. Doris.
Committee of arrangements.
Lafayette, Dec. 9th, 1866.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. BRADBURY, Adm. of the estate of Wm. A. CULBERTSON, late of Yamhill County, Oregon, deceased, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate; and it is ordered that the first Monday, in January, 1867, be set apart for the final hearing of the same, at the Court House in said County.

J. W. COWLES, Co. Judge.
Lafayette, Dec. 5, 1866. 11 no 46 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF OREGON, } SS.
COUNTY OF YAMHILL, }

In the County Court.
In the matter of the Estate of S. H. Knight, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern: That whereas, by an order of the Honorable County Court of the above named County, George S. Knight was duly appointed Administrator of said estate, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1866, and has qualified as such, as by law required.

Now to the end that all persons holding any lawful Claims against said Estate may have the same liquidated. All such persons will present the same for allowance to the said Administrator at the Dayton Saloon in the town of Dayton, in said County, together with the proper vouchers within six months from the date hereof.

GEO. S. KNIGHT, Adm. of the estate of S. H. Knight, deceased.
Dec. 4, 1866.
S. HUBBERT, Atty. for estate. 11 46 4w

NEW AND SPLENDID SAW MILL.

Moor & Simpson

Would avail themselves of this method of saying to BUILDERS and others that they are prepared at all times to furnish Sills

Joists,
Sleepers,
Flooring
And in fact everything in the shape of

LUMBER

Of a Quality not surpassed in Oregon, if indeed on the Pacific Coast!

Our Mill is situated on Panther Creek, 10 miles west of LAFAYETTE, and is surrounded by a dense Forest of large clear and Tender Yellow Firs; also Cedar and much other Valuable Timber abound in the immediate vicinity of our Mill.

WANTED In

EXCHANGE

For Lumber, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Pork, Bacon Vegetables; for which we will allow the highest Market Price.

We furnish

FIR LUMBER

which is said by Mechanics to be superior for Inside Finishing purposes to Pine or Cedar.

We have now a splendid

Wagon Road

Over which heavily laden Teams can reach and depart from the Mill, which will be kept in constant repair.

We solicit a trial, and guarantee satisfaction.

O. Moor.

F. M. Simpson.

Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

Tax Notice—Fair Warning!

Having "Swung around the entire Circle," and visited all the precincts in the entire County, as required by law, I hereby give notice that the time for paying Taxes in Yamhill County will expire on the 28th day of December 1866, and all Taxes not paid on or before that date, will be collected as on execution.

L. L. WHITCOMB,
Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.
Lafayette, Nov. 28, 1866.

STORAGE

And Commission!

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

J. K. SAMPSON.
Lafayette, Nov. 23, 1866.

B. F. Bonham, Attorney at

LAW,

SALEM, OREGON.

Will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to him at the Capitol. He will also practice in any of the Courts of this State. 44ly

LEWIS AND

LAFAYETTE FEED STABLE!

OSBORN & RATHBUN, Prop.

Horses and Buggies to Careful parties on reasonable Terms.

Ben. F. Hayden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EOLA,

FOLK COUNTY, Oregon.

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

A Fresh Invoice of TIM WARE and Copious "effusions" of new goods at Clem Eckles'