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Champion Ice Cream Freezers,
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Gem Pans, Drinking Cups, Grocer's Scoops,
Pierced Ladles, Skimmers, Dishpans,
Shallow and Deep Stewpans, Soup Ladles,
Cakepans, Deep and Shallow Frypans,
Tubed Scalloped Cakepans, Ice Tongs,
Pie Plates, Bread and Cake Boxes,
Sugar Boxes, Match Safes, Spittoons,
Dustpans, Metal Hooped Sieves,
Covered Pails, Handled Breadpans,
Toilet Sets, Foot Baths, Fork and Spoon Boxes,
Cash Boxes, Bird Cages and Hooks, Nests Trunks,
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And Superior to any now in use,

Polishing Irons for Laundry Use,
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Fresh from the Manufacturers,

Zinc and Wood Wash Boards, Clothes Pins,
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Ox Bows, Garden Hose, Patent Rat Traps, Ax Handles,

Grind Stones and Fixtures, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails,
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A Full Line of Builders Hardware,

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Common Axles, Steel and Iron, Carriage Springs, Bolts, &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods and a great many more which time and space will not permit us to mention,

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Cheap as the Cheapest,
White 4-4 Contract & Good
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AMOSKEAG DENIMS, Fine and Medium Tickings,
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Fine and Medium White Flannels,
Unbleached Cottons.
One Case of those Superior G. B. Bleached Cottons.

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Downer's Kerosene Oil,

FROM BOSTON. ALSO,

Garden and Plantation Hoes, No. 1 and 2; Mattocks
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Clothes Pins, Raw Hides, Sash Cords, Sand Paper,
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Sledges, Champers, Horse Nails and Shoe Ink,
T Hinges—5 to 14 in., Tinned Tacks—6 to 14 in.
W. W., Paint, Shoe, Scrub and Varnish Brushes,
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Snow White Zinc, Eastern Brooms, Putty,
A large Assortment of Chimneys, Common, Clipper, Sun, Perkins & Hawes, &c.
Lanterns, Kerosene Wicks, &c.
A few doren of the best Patent Glass Preserving Jars,

.....ALSO.....

Per Jane A. Falkinburg,

Oregon Dried Apples. Oregon Hams
Fresh Salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins,
Pilot Bread.

Also, on hand,

Paris, Eagle 2 and 20, and Clipper Plows,
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Shelf Hardware, Saddlery, Paints & Oils

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Love me Darling, Love me, a song.
La Sirapatin, a mazurka.
My Love Annie, a song.
The Break of Day, Instrumental.
Mazurka Melodique, Instrumental.
Favorite of Fortune, polka.
Praise ye the Lord, a Thanksgiving Anthem.
Stabat Mater, Easy Amusement.
Memory's Sound.
Rose Michel Galop.
Jolie Parfumeuse, a galop.
The Wishing Cap.
Gliding Down the Stream,
The Eagle, a centennial song.
Jesus, Lover of my Soul.
Gems, of Scottish Song.

For Sale at (571 2m) H. M. WHITNEY'S.

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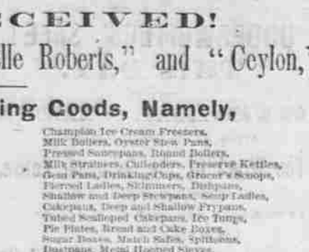

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TONS BEST SMITHS' COAL,
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Cases Martell's xxx Brandy,
Cases Pinnet's 1862 Brandy,
Cases Small Geneva,
Baskets Best Geneva,
Cases Best Old Tom Gin,
Cases Best Kinahan's L Irish Whiskey,
Cases Dunville's Irish Whiskey,
Best Scotch Whiskey,
Quarter Casks Best Hennessy's Pale Brandy,
Quarter Casks Best Martell's Brandy,
Quarter Casks Jamaica Rum.

BEST AMERICAN WHISKIES!

Occidental, Hermitage and O.F.C.

DEMIJOHNS ALCOHOL,

Cases Best Pale Sherry, Cases Best Old Port,
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Pints and Quarts.

India Pale Ale, pints and quarts,
Bass & Co's India Pale Ale, pints and quarts,
Orange Bitters, in cases,

ALSO, JUST LANDED EX "CEDER!"

M'EWAN'S XXX STOUT, in stone jugs,
QUARTS AND PINTS.
PORT WINE, in 3 doz. cases; SHERRY Wine in 3 doz. cases, of superior quality.

570-3m F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

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From Hongkong.

CAMPHOR TRUNKS, WRITING CHAIRS,
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GINGER AND OTHER PRESERVES!

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A FINE LOT OF

MANILA CIGARS!

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AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Sandal Wood Ware

And Other Chinese Goods.

Nuuanu Street. (573 3m*) ASWAN.

Juveniles!

AMONG THE NUMEROUS BOOKS FOR the YOUNG, for sale by the undersigned, are
Little Folks Picture Gallery,
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And the unusual variety of colored and cloth Toy Books

568 1m For Sale by **H. M. WHITNEY.**

Oregon Dried Apples!

FOR SALE BY
578 BOLLES & CO.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

H. A. WIDEMANN vs. F. G. PADEKEN, IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS JUSTICE JUDD.

H. A. Widemann, a creditor filed his petition Feb. 4 1876, praying to have one Frederick G. Padeken, declared a bankrupt, alleging that the debtor is owing debts to the amount of Two thousand dollars, and that he owed petitioner over four hundred dollars, and that the said Padeken had departed this Kingdom on the 15th of October 1875, with the intent to defraud and delay his creditors.

The restraining order to the Marshal was issued, as was also the order of notice of hearing and directing service on the debtor, returnable on Feb. 25 1876. At the hearing, due proof of publication was made and the Marshal returned the restraining order complied with, and that he had not served the debtor as he was not in the Kingdom.

Mr. A. S. Hartwell asked leave to appear for H. B. Jackson, and contest the petition, showing to the Court that he had received satisfaction of judgment had in this Court at the last October term, against said Padeken on a writ of execution issued on said judgment at a date subsequent to the alleged act of bankruptcy. Objection being made and argument had thereon, the Court ruled that, H. B. Jackson was not a creditor and his interest in this matter was too remote to admit him as a party, it being merely the liability to be sued by the assignees when elected.

Mr. S. B. Dole asked leave to appear for E. Mikalemi, Hauli, Hookano, and Kapono, showing to the Court that on the 15th of September, 1875, they signed three several bail bonds executed by the said F. G. Padeken as principal, as sureties to the same for the aggregate penal sum of twenty-two hundred dollars, payable to W. C. Parke, Marshal of the Kingdom, conditional on the appearance of the said Padeken at the November term 1875, of the Third Judicial Circuit Court, and that the said bonds were forfeited by the failure of the said Padeken to appear at said Court. Section 969 of the Civil Code was cited, which reads as follows:—"Debts not due may be proved before the justice, allowing a discount for interest, and all persons who are endorsers or sureties for the debtor, or who have demands against him as drawer or endorser of any note, and all who have demands upon any bottomry or respondentia bond, or for a debt that may become due upon any other contingency whatever, may be considered as creditors within the provisions of this article: provided, that the bill, note, bond, or other contract, be made by the debtor before the bankruptcy committed: and that the debt demanded thereupon shall become absolute before the final dividend of the bankrupt's estate."

The Court ruled that although this section might give the parties the right to come in and prove their claims, if bankruptcy of the debtor be declared, yet they are not creditors with an interest to protect so as to allow them to contest this proceeding, for it appeared that they had not paid the amounts of the penalties of the bail bonds, nor had they commenced any action to recover the same against their principal.

As laid down in Bolles vs. Padeken (July term 1875,) "the Court must be satisfied that the intervention of the opposing creditor will serve a useful purpose either in protecting the rights of the applicant or those of the creditors at large."

The appearance of Mr. Hartwell for Dr. Wright claiming under a deed from Padeken which might be sought to be annulled by a suit, was denied on the ground that he was not a creditor and therefore did not come within the above rule.

The Court then took the testimony offered.

Per Curiam.—I find that claims to the amount of over two thousand dollars have been proved against the debtor, i. e. of—

H. A Widemann on two promissory notes for $368.00 one for $150.00 which with interest amounts to	$ 713.60
Bolles & Co.	480.12
J. L. Kaunui on note	340.00
W. C. Jones, on note	50.00
And of R. Love for back rents of property on Hawaii	1160.00
	$2,723.72

The "act of bankruptcy" relied upon is the departure of the said debtor from the Kingdom with the intent to defraud or delay his creditors, and it appears in proof, that the said Padeken was on the 15th of October 1875, under two committals for trial at the Circuit Court to be holden on Hawaii in November following: one for larceny and one for receiving stolen goods, and that he had been convicted of larceny from which conviction he had appealed to the same Court. He was therefore under three criminal charges when he absconded this Kingdom secretly, and was next heard from in San Francisco, by letter under date of Nov. 18th 1875.

In order to constitute the departure from the Kingdom an act of bankruptcy, it must be with intent to defraud or delay his creditors.

The circumstances under which this debtor has departed this Kingdom should be considered. He escaped in order to avoid arrest and imprisonment, and has put himself in a position which makes it impossible for him to continue his business and so his creditors will of necessity be defrauded or delayed. The immediate object of his departure from the Kingdom was not the defrauding or delaying his creditors, yet, as the departure was to avoid imprisonment, it is extremely improbable that he will ever return, as it is to be assumed that no man willingly suffers imprisonment when he can avoid it. The necessary and natural consequence of his act being to defraud or delay his creditors, he must, in law, have so intended it.

Fowler vs. Padgett, 1 Durnford & East 509. Woodier's case, and Raikes vs. Poredu there cited.

I therefore adjudge and decree Frederick G. Padeken to be bankrupt.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

W. C. Jones Esq. for petitioner.
February 28, 1876.

The Great Amnesty Debate in Congress.

The Majority Defeated by A Minority.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Jan. 15, 1876.

Amnesty, in connection with the notable debate and exciting scenes and disclosures growing out of it, has absorbed all the attention of statesmen and politicians at the National Capital during the present week; and, as the excitement has been felt to the remotest bounds of the Republic, there may be both interest and instruction in briefly reviewing the battle and giving some of the speculations here indulged in political circles.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY DEBATE THROUGHOUT—RANDALL'S FIRST DEFEAT.

You must understand, then, in the first place, that Randall—from the goodness of his heart and from considerations of Centennial Exhibition and Democratic party policy as well, perhaps—thrust suddenly upon the House a bill granting amnesty to every one of the seven hundred odd Southern rebels yet remaining under political disabilities. This bill he proposed to put through the Democratic House under the operation of the "previous question," although it had been considered by no committee. His idea was that this would give him one hour for debate—which he magnanimously intended to divide between the two parties—and that he could push it through without amendment, or else, if it failed in that shape, the onus would be upon the Republicans. Events have shown that he "counted without his host." Blaine had prepared an amendment, excepting Jeff. Davis from the amnesty, and prescribing a form of oath touching the future good behavior of those to be amnestied. On the first day of the struggle he had it read and printed in the *Record* that all might know its purport. On the second day—when Randall and Blaine first seriously "locked horns,"—Randall, "to avoid technicalities," re-introduced his bill under suspension of the rules and demanded the previous question. Blaine desired to offer his amendment in the nature of a substitute. An exciting colloquy ensued—Randall acknowledging that the effect of sustaining the previous question would be to cut off all amendments; cut off everything, as Blaine put it. "I am *quite* aware," sarcastically said Randall, "of the effect of it. I have for twelve years learned its effect, in adversity, under the direction of yourself and that side of the House." Applause from the Democrats greeted this vehemently uttered sentence, and the "previous question" was seconded. Randall then proposed to take the floor for an hour, but to his astonishment—and that of his friends—was completely floored by Garfield asking "under what rule?" The bill not being reported by a committee the previous question cut off even the hour for debate to which a committee would have been entitled. This was a revelation—in spite of the "twelve years" teachings boasted of by the Democratic leader Independent Banks strove to divert the House from its mixed feelings of chagrin and amusement by calling for the ayes and noes upon ordering the main question, which after a personal colloquy between Randall and Blaine—in which the former was called to order for addressing members as "you," etc., insted of addressing the Chair—was carried by 164 ayes to 100 noes.

THE "GAG" RULE APPLIED—BLAINE'S WARNING—RANDALL FLOORED AGAIN.

Randall—his ears still tingling with mortification at his recent stumble—now asked unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the final passage of the bill, but Garfield objected unless opportunity was also given to offer amendments. This was refused, and Randall then asked the previous question on the passage of the bill—although Blaine warned him that the vote just taken indicated the House would not pass the bill (which required a two-thirds vote,) "without the liberty of some discussion and amendment," and also gave notice that in case of such failure to pass, he would move to reconsider the vote, so as to offer his substitute and give the House the choice of the two propositions. "The only object on this side," continued Blaine, "is to have a fair vote; there is no disposition whatever to block the question or to evade it, but merely to have an opportunity to make a record on it. The gentleman (Randall) will see that he will evidently *save time*, and probably *create better feeling and more harmony*, by allowing the bill to take that course, because this side of the House has power to enforce that course." This was fair warning, but Randall rushed blindly on. The previous question was seconded, the main question ordered, and the bill was defeated by 175 ayes to 97 noes—less than two-thirds having voted affirmatively. As this result was announced, Blaine rose to a "privileged question" and moved to reconsider the vote. Speaker Kerr failing to understand the motion, was about to put it to the House, when Blaine checked him by saying: "I propose to debate that motion, and now give notice that if the motion to reconsider is agreed to, it is my intention to offer the amendment which has been read several times." And then he launched boldly into the speech which Randall had striven so hard to stifle by the previous question—that speech which led to one of the most interesting debates that the House has heard for years. Thus a second time in one day was Randall's overweening confidence in his twelve years knowledge of the rules, brought to grief, and the majority really looked quite gloomy over it—evidently wondering where to find for themselves in this Parliamentary Egypt some other and abler Moses.

BLAINE'S FIRST SPEECH—JEFFERSON DAVIS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Meantime the speech went on. The ex-speaker, conscious of his strength and naturally pleased with his victory, was at his best. Briefly epitomized it was a record of Republican goodness to repentant rebels, and a terrible arraignment of Jefferson Davis as "the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and willfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andersonville." Its purport was that of the 750 persons in the South yet under disabilities, he was willing, upon their taking an oath to be loyal to the present Constitution, to vote amnesty to all save the man that was responsible for those horrors. Of Jefferson Davis' connection with them, he gave proofs, and created a marked sensation on the floor and in the galleries—evoking applause, especially in that part of it where, with resonant voice and solemn emphasis and uplifted arm, he said: "I have read over the details of those atrocious murders of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, which are always mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the details of the massacre of St. Bartholomew that stand out in history as one of those atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimaginable of the Spanish Inquisition. And I here, before God—measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import—*declare*, that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thum-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, *begin* to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville." In the midst of the storm of applause that shook the whole House—as it was dying away, rather—was heard the voice of Robbins of North Carolina, shouting, "That is an infamous slander." "Thank God, Mr. Speaker" was the reply, "that while this Congress was under different control from that which exists here to-day, with a committee composed of *both sides* and both branches, that tale of horror was placed where it cannot be denied or gainsaid." And then he read from this report (concurred in both by Democrats and Republicans) the sickening, dreadful details as sworn to by "a Southern man, and a Democrat, and a Catholic Priest." And he furnished further proofs from Southern evidence of Davis' knowledge of affairs at Andersonville, which, while they might not be sufficient to convict before a Southern jury, carried conviction to his own mind and the minds of most of his Northern hearers, at least.

SUNSET COX ATTACKS REPUBLICANISM AND BLAINE—WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Cox rose to reply, and his speech was decidedly able and witty—a studied effort, which he read from manuscript—enlivened, however, by occasional sallies inspired by the moment. It was at once a Copperhead attack upon the Republican party for its "revengefulness," an attack upon Blaine's aspirations for the Presidency, and a glorification of his own party—especially that unit of it represented by the letters C. O. X. It was a mixture of wit, sarcasm, eloquence, untruth, mockery, and impudent repartee, adorned with allusions and illustrations classical and otherwise—a speech of which he might well feel proud, were he incapable of shame. Of the Republican party he declared that "there is no precedent in history and no cannon in political philosophy which they have not outraged. * * * The annals of American amnesty furnish a record of Republican wrong. * * * During the long and bloody years of the war the Radical party sought with tigerish appetite not for peace and union so much as for revenge and conquest." He spoke bitterly of its "insectiverous attempts to foster fresh hate;" of its "party spite"—its inglorious and unreasoning policies of hate;" and, said he, "the history of the Netherlands, under the Duke of Alva, is the history of the Radicalism, spoliation, murder, death and tyranny in the South since 1865." The Republican party is not clement and "amnestical," he declared. "It is not true," said he. "It was not true during the war. It has not been true since. It is not true to-day." He mocked at its alleged magnanimity. "Why," sneered he, "it allowed you gentlemen of the South [facing the sixty odd ex-Confederate officers now members of the House] to come back to the American Congress! God bless us all! The Republican party, by the grace of the gentlemen from Maine and others, elected you men of the South by removing your disabilities. Down on your knees, gentlemen of the South, before His Majesty of Maine!" From these touches you will observe that it was in parts at least a trade, but it hugely tickled the Southern members, while some of the personal allusions naturally made Blaine restive.

Next day Hill, of Georgia, formerly Chairman of the Confederate Judiciary Committee, and Jeff Davis' "right arm" during the rebellion, took the floor, and despite the warnings and efforts of his more cautious Democratic friends, let out of the bag, where it has been so long hiding, the rebel cat! Before this appeared, many Republicans inclined to think that Blaine had acted without his usual wisdom in excepting Jeff. Davis—that it would make a martyr of him. But when Ben Hill let out the rebel cat, or rather tiger, Republican opinion was almost if not quite unanimous in approval of Blaine's course. When Hill, with cool effrontery, shook his gray head and with measured vehemence declared that "The atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglas or of Fort Delaware," and that "of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame"—he made the blood of Union men boil with indignation. At the conclusion of this remarkable speech—which was greeted often with enthusiastic applause by the Confederate and Copperhead members—Garfield got the floor.

GENERAL GARFIELD STATES JEFF. DAVIS' CONNECTION WITH THE ATROCITIES AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Garfield's speech was probably one of the best he ever made. It was absolutely unanswerable. The charge touching the rebel atrocities was not made, he said, by the "humbug committee" as Cox called it, or the "exparte or partisan committee" as Hill termed it, but by the Government of the United States. At the close of Garfield's masterly and exhaustive speech a parliamentary debate ensued as to whether, under the rules, Blaine was entitled to the floor, which ended in a somewhat doubtful decision against right, and an agreement that he should have it for an hour on condition that he should then move the previous question. There was during this latter discussion much feeling on both sides, especially among the ex-Confederate members, who were so greatly excited against Blaine—as a friend of mine sitting with them informs me—as to call out to Randall: "Don't give him a minute—damn him; not another minute!"

BLAINE'S SECOND SPECH

Next day Blaine took the floor under this agreement, and "Rome howled" during his hour. Interruptions flowed in from all sides of the House as he squared himself, hit out right and left, and knocked down his adversaries on all sides. He forced Democrat Caulfield, who at first "couldn't recollect" that Camp Douglas was made for Union soldiers, and that the rebel prisoners marched in as the soldiers marched out, and had the same quarters and accommodations, to confess: "I think it was so." He forced Democrat Harrison, who, like Caulfield, comes from an adjoining district, to say that he knew of "no cruelties at that camp." Then he showed that Cox—who now speaks of the "ex parte statement's of that humbug committee on the conduct of the war," and stands up denying the atrocities of Andersonville—when in December, 1864, a proposition was before the House for retaliation, opposed the resolution, declaring in his speech that "This resolution provides for inflicting upon the rebel prisoners who may be in our hands the same inhumane, barbarous, horrible treatmment which has been inflicted upon our soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels. Yet now, said Blaine, he takes his side among the great defenders of Andersonville, and says nothing has been made out except upon ex parte statements! Hereabout Sunset Cox lost his temper so badly as to bawl out "you are a hyena!" Of course Blaine took no notice of this, nor of many another blackguardism he may have heard.

BANKS' "OIL."—THE BILL WITH BANKS' OAT GOES TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

At the close of Blaine's powerful but somewhat desultory speech, Randall moved the previous question, and gave half his hour to Banks, who wished to amend the bill by adding to it an oath, and who made a strong effort to "pour oil on the troubled waters." After a sharp colloquy between Randall and Blaine, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to insert Banks' oath—nobody making objection, and a motion to reconsider and lay said motion to reconsider on the table was agreed to.

THE "GAG" AGAIN ATTEMPTED—BLANE VICTORIOUS A THIRD TIME.

Next day Proctor Knott reported it back from the committee, with the oath attached, and, rigidly refusing to permit the views of the Republican minority of that committee to be stated, or a word to be said, demanded the previous question on bill and amendment. The previous question was second and the main question ordered by 183 ayes to 22 noes; and on its passage the bill was defeated by 184 ayes to 97 noes—less than two-thirds voting affirmatively. Blaine immediately took the breath out of his opponents by moving to reconsider that vote and declaring in spite of their frantic efforts he would hlod it for an hour. Then he compared his proposed oath with and to the injury of that, which Banks offered—which he termed a "trap for the unwary." "There are no unwary men on our side," said Banks. "Which is the gentleman's side?" asked Blaine, amid great laughter. "The side of the Constitution and laws of the United States," returned Banks, amid applause. Then Blaine read a letter from ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, to the effect that he was impeached and removed from office in 1870 for attempting to suppress the Ku-Klux, and now is the only man in that State who cannot hold office, and alluded to the improvement on foot to impeach the brave General Ames and removed him from the gubernatorial chair of Mississippi. These Union men are to be disabled, "and poor Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia!" "Now," said he, "I desire to offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman on the other side to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis, and they can have the bill passed in thirty minutes." Randall objected. Blaine again asked unanimous consent, adding: "I will yield to any gentleman to move an amendment to it. I will give to that side of the House all I have asked for my side. If gentlemen refuse the proposition it must be because they do not want any bill passed. I am for a public amnesty—an amnesty that will go through." Randall sneered at his sincerity. A third time Blaine gave the Democrats the chance. Robbins, of North Carolina, and Randall objected. [And immediately the cock crew]. "Then," said Mr. Blaine, "I will end this matter, which is within my power. I withdraw the motion to reconsider." That ended the debate, and Blaine sat down covered with laurels. CAPITOL.

1876. — 1876.

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C. R. SALMON BELLIES

EXTRA NO. 1,

In 12 1-2 lb. Kitts, 20 lb. Kitts and 25 lb. Kitts,

Full weight, thoroughly packed, warranted to keep sweet and good.

PRICES FAR BELOW ANYTHING OF THE KIND in the city.

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BBLS. COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON!

SEASON 1875, No. 1,

200 Lbs. Each at equally LOW PRICES!

ALSO, A FEW BARRELS

C. R. SALMON BACKS

No. 1 EXTRA, SEASON 1875.

Two hundred pounds each at $9. ALSO—

A FEW BBLS. C. R. SALMON

NO. 1, 200 LBS. EACH,

SEASON 1874 AT THE LOW PRICE OF $9.

☞ Buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. ☜

☞ Orders from the Trade, City, and Islands generally solicited and promptly filled.

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Gold Pen or Pocket Knife!

A LARGE VARIETY, AND TO BE HAD AT the Book and News Depot of

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White Cottons, Horrock's White Long Cloth, A. H. and B.
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Fine French Merinos, Reps, Buckskins,
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A Splendid Assortment of Clothing!

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Fine Merino Undershirts,
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Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
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Hair and Cloth Brushes, from J. Gosnell & Co.
Fancy Soaps and Hair Oil,
Shawls, Ponchos, Plaids, Needlework,
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Lockets, Rings,
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A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Groceries!

Stearin Candles, Ultramarine Blue,
Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,

Fence Wire, No. 4, 5 and 6,
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Wrapping and Printing Paper,
Paints and Oils, White Zinc, White Lead, &c.,
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Hide Poison, Market Baskets,
Brooms, Casks and Barrels,
Cask Blacksmiths' Coal,
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Also a few Music Boxes & Regulator Clocks,
A Fine Assortment of Havana Cigars,

English and German Ale,
Bavarian Beer, in qts. and pts.
Champagne, Heidsieck & Co., qts. and pts.
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Sparkling Hock,
Rhine Wines, Claret,
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Samples now Open at our Office, and Sales made to Arrive

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Caustic Soda, C. C. Tin Plate, Sheet Lead,
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Refined Iron, White Bros' Portland Cement,
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CHRONIC OR RECENT DISEASES,

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PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

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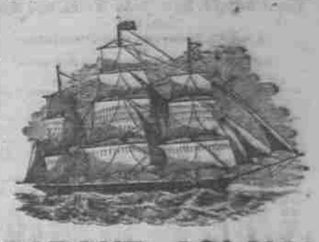

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Her Cargo

—OF—

ENGLISH STAPLE GOODS!

Prints, White Cottons, Grey Shirting,
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Velvet Rugs, Saddles,
Pilot Jackets and Trowsers, Fancy Skirts,
Ladies Hats, Mosquito Nets,
Silk Umbrellas,
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GOSNELL'S PERFUMES, BRUSHES,

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JAMS AND JELLIES,
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REDWOOD!!!

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