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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

remarks, half-price.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and

House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to equivocal terms. Yet these pretentions, gencies of the war in which she is engamake no communication of a public char- so without solid foundation in the beginacter to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage against the Central American States, the the United States to maintain impartial until the close of the first month of the legitimate successors to all the ancient ju- neutrality during the wars, which from takeable object of the law was to prevent of Sound dues, not so much because of the permit me longer to postpone the discharge were first applied only to a defined part of ers of the world. Performing all the duof the obligation enjoined by the constitution of Nicaragua, afterwards to the ties of neutrality towards the respective died evasion of it; and, in either alternation of the respective died evasion of it; and, in either alternation of the respective died evasion of it; and, in either alternation of the respective died evasion of it; and that case, with others, continues to tion upon the President "to give to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to belligerent States, we may reasonably ex-Congress information of the state of the a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they pect them not to interfere with our lawful to the sovereignty of the United States. Union, and recommend to their considera- are now reasserted to this extent, notwithtion such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It is a matter of congratulation that the

Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace. FOREIGN RELATIONS-CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the nego-Central America.

1850, both parties covenanted that "neither Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former and to the same extent, for the present enment for entering into the convention. and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation and authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was hereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Gentral America by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, like restrictions were in the same sense concluded by us.

So clear was the understanding on the part of the United States, that in correst the place of the general one presented by ties against any State with which the Unication of the convention, it was distinctly passes over the question of the rights of force of any armed vessel intended for such expressed, that the mutual covenants of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central hostilities against a friendly State. non-occupation were not intended to apply America, and assumes that she had such fact that, in virtue of successive treaties ship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended the service of one might be fitted out in to action in the matter will increase the that of access to the Baltic. Above all with previous sovereigns of the country, jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the ports of this country to depredate on dangers and difficulties of the controversy by the express terms of the proposition, it Great Britain had obtained a concession the colony of the Bay Islands, and there the property of the other, all such fears of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods upon proceeds by implication to infer, that, have proved to be utterly groundless. Our character, and value of the possessory at the Balize, but with positive exclusion if the stipulations of the treaty be merely citizens have been withheld from any such rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it future in effect, then Great Britain may confirms the natural construction and un-still continue to hold the contested portions spect for the law. derstood import of the treaty as to the rest of Central America. The United States

of large authority in all that part of Cen- were surrendered by the convention. tral America commonly called the Mosqui-

State of Honduras; and that she had for tion of our geographical position and of And these enactments are in strict con the other British North American provinmally colonized a considerable insular other circumstances, which create for us formity with the law of nations, which de- ces.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Europe. Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the munication, although well knowing the the very attempt to do it, without such British North American provinces, has by the pretensions of Denmark. manifest tener of her stipulations with the views of the United States, still declares United States, as understood by this gov- that it sees no reason why a conciliatory ernment, have been made the subject of spirit may not enable the two governments negotiation through the American Minister to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory municipal law of the United States, no so-London. I transmit herewith the in- adjustment of the subject. structions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the Brit-struction of the treaty constantly adhered British Parliament passed an act to proish Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which to by this government, and resolved to in-vide for the enlistment of foreigners in the ted States, passed on the 3d of March last, you will perceive that the two govern-sist on the rights of the United States, yet military service of Great Britain. Nothing notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th ments differ widely and irreconcilably as actuated also by the same desire, which is on the face of the act, or in its public his- day of April, of the intention of this gov-

as to maintain unchanged all her previous appeared to me proper not to consider an was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, either party might, after ten years, termipretensions over the Mosquito coast, and amicable solution of the controversy hopein different parts of Central America. less. These professions as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political that with Great Britain in actual occuparelation between Great Britain and the tion of the disputed territories, and the Great Britain, was going on extensively, the attention of Congress to that convenremnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, treaty therefore practically null, so far as with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal tion, and induced the Senate to adopt the entered into at a time when the whole regards our rights, this international diffi- steps were immediately taken to arrest and resolution referred to, still continue in country was a colonial possession of Spain. culty cannot long remain undetermined, punish parties concerned, and to put an end full force. The convention contains an It cannot be successfully controverted, without involving in serious danger the to acts infringing the municipal law and article, which, although it does not directly that, by the public law of Europe and friendly relations, which it is the interest derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile engage the United States to submit to the America, no possible act of such Indians as well as the duty of countries to cherish suitable representations on the subject imposition of tolls on the vessels and car-

Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretentions sovereign rights of Spain in the most un- grown out of the attempt, which the exining, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain, It is the traditional and settled policy of risdiction of Spain in that region. They time to time occur among the great pow-

ain, though exerted at one time in the by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to they were presented upon a systematic plan not unlike the present, signalized its deterform of military occupation of the port of such restrictions in this relation, as the devised by official authority; that recruit- mination to maintain the freedom of the San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful laws of war, the usage of nations, or spe- ing rendezvous had been opened in our possession of the appropriate authorities cial treaties may impose; and it is our sov- principal cities, and depots for the recep- navigation. The Barbary States had, for of the Central American States, is now ereign right that our territory and juris- tion of recruits established on our frontier; a long time, coerced the payment of tribforeign powers, with some of them grave presented by her as the rightful exercise diction shall not be invaded by either of and the whole business conducted under ute from all nations whose ships frequented questions are depending which may require of a protectorship over the Musquito tribe the belligerent parties, for the transit of the supervision and by the regular coop- the Mediterranean. To the last demand

reaching beyond its treaty limits into the ting out of cruisers by or against either, ces and some in the United States. The depredations than many other nations, re tiations with Great Britain in regard to State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Isthe two governments on the 19th of April, ments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and will under no circumstances surrender. therefore contrary to the very letter and will ever cocupy, or fortify, or colonize, the very spirit of convention with the United of the United States do not forbid their proved by the evidence elicited on the trial tions of Europe. or assume, or exercise any dominion over States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British gov both contracting parties engaged equally, constituted the consideration of this Gov-United States to acquiesce in such a contwo Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government ipon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry withdrawing from the possession or coloniwherein we had specific and peculiar in- Costa Rica, the British government has at ternational, or by our municipal law, sioner in connection with Great Britain, to terests, only upon the conviction that the length replied, affirming that the operation and therefore does not compromise our of the treaty is prospective only, and did neutral relations with Russia. obligatory on Great Britain. But for this not require Great Britain to abandon or understanding of the force and effect of contract any possessions held by her in with the law of nations, peremptorily for-

to coast and covering the entire length of gations of the treaty, has of course desired risdiction of the United States, with intent The colony of Newfoundland, having safety of the navigation of the Sound of five thousand three hundred and ninetythe State of Nicaragua, and a part of Cos- to see it executed in good faith by both par- to be enlisted or entered, in the service of enacted the laws required by the treaty of Belts. ta Rica; that she regarded the Balize as ties, and in the discussion, therefore, has any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on her absolute domain, and was gradually not looked to rights, which we might assert, a mariner or seaman on board of any vester of margine and was gradually not looked to rights, which we might assert, a mariner or seaman on board of any vester of margine are privateer of little displaced. Should be subject, in which my views lie debt, including interest and premium,

The British government, in its last com-

Assured of the correctness of the conto the construction of the convention, and owned by the British government, to re- tory, indicated that the British government ernment to avail itself of the stipulation its effect on their respective relations to move all causes of serious misunderstand- proposed to attempt recruiting in the Uni- of the subsisting convention of friendship, ing between the two nations associated by teu States; nor did it ever give intimation commerce, and navigation between that Great Britain so construes the convention, so many ties of interest and kindred, it has of such intention to this government. It kingdom and the United States, whereby

or their predecessors could confer on Great and preserve. It will afford me sincere were addressed to the British government. goes of Americans passing into or from the gratification, if future efforts shall result Great Britain does not allege the assent in the success, anticipated heretofore with mission of the British government itself, treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed of Spain as the origin of her claims on the more confidence than the aspect of the that the attempt to draw recruits from as implying such submission. The exaccase permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT. of her own, and recognized the full and the United States and Great Britain has in it had "stringent instructions" not to vi- States to relieve themselves from the im- free of duty, but revoked it when about half the ged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding standing engagements to the United States. the existence of such hostilities, our citi-

citizens to sell to either of the belligerent of such of their agents as have been appowers articles, contraband of war, or to prehended and convicted. Some of the dues differ from that of the tribute fortake munitions of war or soldiers on board officers thus implicated are of high official merly conceded to the Barbary States, still their private ships for transportation; and position, and many of them beyond our their exaction by Denmark has no better ernment thus, in assertion and act, persists although, in so doing, the individual citizen jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings foundation in right. Each was in its oriin ascribing to the convention, entirely exposes his property or person to some of could not reach the source of the mischief. gin nothing but a tax on a common naturepublic of Central America, and the en- changes its character. While it holds us the hazards of war, his acts do not involve These considerations and the fact that ral right, extorted by those who were at tire territory of each, would henceforth to our obligations, it in a great measure any breach of national neutrality, nor of the cause of complaint was not a mere that time, able to obstruct the free and enjoy complete independence; and that releases Great Britain from those which themselves implicate the government. casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer Thus, during the progress of the present entered upon with full knowledge of our possess that power. war in Europe, our citizens have, without laws and national policy, and conducted It is impossible, in my judgment, for the national responsibility therefor, sold gun-by responsible public functionaries, impell- of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and powder and arms to all buyers, regardless ed me to present the case to the British Belts, has indicated a readiness to make struction of the respective relations of the of the destination of those articles. Our government, in order to secure not only a some new arrangement on the subject, and merchantmen have been, and still continue cessation of the wrong, but its reparation has invited the governments interested, to be, largely employed by Great Britain The subject is still under discussion, the into effect, the stipulations of the conven- visions and munitons of war to the princition according to its obvious import, by pal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded zation of portions of the Central Ameri-soldiers; but such use of our mercantile can States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and marine is not interdicted either by the in- made for the appointment of a commis- commutation among the governments, ac-

the convention, it would never have been Central America at the date of its conclu- bids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the The reply substitutes a partial issue, in United States, a vessel to commit hostilipondence contemporaneous with the ratifi- the United States. The British government ted States are at peace, or to increase the

act or purpose by good faith and by re-

of the region to which the stipulations ap cannot permit either the inference or the peremptory in their prohibition of the of Oregon. I have reason to believe that tion, and insisting on the right of free tranpremises. We steadily deny, that, at the equipment or armament of belligerent a cession of the rights of both companies sit into and from the Baltic, I have ex- ring the last fiscal year, ending June 30, It, however, became apparent, at an date of the treaty, Great Britain had any cruisers in our ports, they provide not less to the United States, which would be the pressed to Denmark a willingness, on the 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five millearly day after entering upon the discharge possessions there, other than the limited absolutely that no person shall, within the readiest means of terminating all quesof my present functions, that Great Britain and peculiar establishment at the Balize, territory or jurisdiction of the United tions, can be obtained on reasonable ally with other powers in compensating dollars; and that the public expenditure continued in the exercise or assertion and maintain that, if she had any, they States, enlist or enter himself, or hire, or terms; and with a view to this end, I pre- her for any advantages which commerce for the same period, exclusive of payments retain another person to enlist or enter sent the subject to the attention of Con-shall hereafter derive from expenditures This government, recognizing the obli- himself, or to go beyond the limits or ju- gress.

group known as the Bay Islands, and be- relations to the Central American States, clares that no State has the right to raise different from those of any government of troops for land or sea service, in another State, without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, consent, is an attack on the national sov-

icitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the subsequently, that the engagement of per- nate the same at the expiration of one sons within the United States to proceed year from the date of notice for that pur-There is, however, reason to apprehend, to Halifax, in the British province of Nova pose.

Scotia, and there enlist in the service of

have been supposed that troops could be terest and honor shall demand. raised here by Great Britain, without vioevery such act, which, if performed, must amount, which is a secondary matter, but tive, the act done would be alike injurious great maritime highways of nations as a

In the meantime, the matter acquired addittional importance, by the recruitments On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and zens retain the individual right to continue in the United States not being discontinit. Costa Rica, the interference of Great Brit- all their accustomed pursuits, by land or ued, and the disclosure of the fact that their armies, the operations of their fleets, eration of British officers, civil and miliBut the establishment at the Balize, now the levy of troops for their service, the fittary, some in the North American provinted States, although suffering less by thier In pursuance of this policy, the laws ing our territorial rights, is conclusively submitted to by the far more powerful na-

BRITISH RELATIONS-CONTINUED.

survey and establish the boundary line their maritime commerce to and from the which divides the Territory of Washing-But our municipal law, in accordance ton from the contiguous British possessions.

By reason of the extent and importance Whatever concern may have been felt sides forbearance to assert by force what great international principle involved that to the British establishment at the Balize. rights at the date of the treaty, and that by either of the belligerent powers least each claims as a right. Continuance of affects the right in other cases of naviga-This qualification is to be ascribed to the those rights comprehended the protector- private armed cruisers or other vessels, in delay on the part of the two governments tion and commercial freedom, as well as

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company reserved in our treaty While the laws of the Union are thus with Great Britain relative to the Territory

The commission which that treaty conbeen organized and commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further Such being the public rights and the appropriation for the service of another that, since the adjournment of Congress,

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred

The considerations, which led me to call Thereupon it became known, by the ad- Baltic sea, during the continuance of the this country originated with it, or at least tion of those tolls not being justified by had its approval and sanction; but it also any principle of international law, it beolate the municipal law of the United plication of engagement on the subject,

I remain of the opinion that the United close sea and the navigation of it as a upon those who may have occasion to use

This government, on a former occasion seas, and of the great natural channels of

Denmark, while resisting our assertion including the United States, to be reprepurpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, I repeat the recommendation submitted for the capitalization of the Sound dues, to the last Congress, that provision be the distribution of the sum to be paid as cording to the respective proportions of Baltic.

I have declined in behalf of the United States, to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denof the country in dispute, there has been mark does not offer to submit to the conimminent danger of collision between the vention the question of her right to levy citizens of the United States, including the Sound dues. A second is, that if the their respective authorities in that quarter. convention were allowed to take cogni-The prospect of a speedy arrangement zance of that particular question, still it has contributed hitherto to induce on both would not be competent to deal with the is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous—the balance of power among ceipts and expenditures of the Treasury, the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposimade by her for the improvement and to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-

I lay before you, herewith, sundry docu-

factory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with a recommendation of such meastemplated, for determining the rights of ures as may appear to be required in orfishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on der to assert and secure the rights of the the coasts of the United States and the United States, so far as they aren affected

> I announce with much gratification, the question then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

> A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that counry, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both gov.

With Spain peaceful relations are still mainained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrong complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby nflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting One other subject of discussion between appeared that the public agents engaged came the right and duty of the United of certain building materials and provisions, period only had elapsed, to the injury of citiso as to be perfectly free to act in the zens of the United States who had proceeded to It is difficult to understand how it should premises in such a way as their public in act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved unfil recently, when it was as-States ought not to submit to the payment sented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of conprivilege for which tribute may be imposed cluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur, facilitate their more speedy settlement. MEXICO.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call any other act or incident of war. And complicity of those officers in an underta- turned the explicit answer, that we preferters on the part of this government. But, if lands appertaining of right to the same these undeniable rights of neutrality, in king which could only be accomplished by red war to tribute, and thus opened the the revolutionary movements, which have late-By the convention concluded between State, are as distinctly colonial govern-dividual and national, the United States defying our laws, throwing suspicion over way to the relief of the commerce of the ly occurred in that republic, and the organizaour attitude of neutrality, and disregard- world from an ignominious tax, so long tion of a staple government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless eruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens and by France in transporting troops, pro- result of which will be communicated to sented in a convention to assemble for the its affairs, and to adopt preventive measto abstain from unlawful intervention in ures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friehdship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiin kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognising as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventious will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statement made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated rehave been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts duon account of the public debt, amounted three dollars. During the same period the extending its limits at the expense of the independently of the treaty, in considera- sel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. cial intercourse with the United States as are more fully disclosed. Should no satis- amounted to nine million eight hundred

and forty-four thousand five hundred and mains inadequate to the contingent exigencies in system of education, and in against interference on the part of anoth ces which surrounded the infant Republic, one, of so amending the provisions of the twenty eight dollars.

million two hundred and twenty-six thousand sloops-of-war. eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby sixty-three dollars and eighty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the retary in his report. present fiscal year are included three million dollars, to meet the last instalment of the ten debt due to Texas, which two sums make an thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, which have prevailed in their revolutionized aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and the gross receipts seven million three hunand fifty thousand dollars and reduce the ex- dred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and penditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expendobjects of the year, to the sum of sixty mill-liture over receipts of two million six hundred ciation, by giving to the general government ion four hundred and seventy-six thousand dol-

The -count of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand lars greater than the previous year. six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and deduc-

The remnant of certain other government three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that snggestions it contains, as for the interest and civil war. With freedom and concert of action, the checks and guards provided, including the importance of the subjects to which they refer. it has enabled us to contend successfully on the requirement of monthly returns, render it record or account, or to make false returns, and services, to deliver to their successors all books. records, and other objects of public nature in their custody.

Derived as public revenue is, in chief part, of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required needed for a prudent and economical adminis- Georgetown. tration of our public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of daties on imports. It is now generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of du- the act of Congress. ties on imports, that, in readjusting the impost tables and schedules, which unquestionably rethe principles of the present tariff is not antic-

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorised at the last session of Congress have been recruited, and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties which devolve on the military establishment, acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none gregate force of the general government. In a have been satisfactorily performed and the dan- have occurred under circumstances to justify word, the original States went into this permathe service required of our troops have furnished That could only be in case of obstruction to their common strength for the defence of the additional evidence of their courage, zeal and federal law, or of organized resistance to terri- whole, and all its parts; but of excluding all States. documents.

Experience gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to without interference on the part of the citizens the officers retained on the list for active of any of the States. duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on for has never been surveyed and established. The mer occasions continue without modifica- rapidly extending settlements in that region, tion, except so far as circumstances have and the fact that the main route between Indegiven to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers who and other considerations, I commend the subcommence their services with the grade of ject to your early attention. cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery, requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, deemed advisable to maintain, notice of Congress. in time of peace, a larger force of that arm, than can be usually employed in the and many of those of America, these United and siege artillery.

branches, belong to the movements of The duties of the staff in all its various branches, belong to the movements of or is incident to all governments, however per-troops, and the efficiency of an army in the fect, which human wisdom can devise. Such field, would materially depend upon the subjects of political agitation as at present oc- it might increase in others. The peculiar ability with which those duties are discupy the public mind consist, to a great extent, character and magnitude of this question) pated in that act, were influenced by moofficer of the line, and it is not doubted any of the constitutional functions or duties of of the Constitution. that to complete the education of an officer the federal government. To whatever extent for either the line or general staff, it is de- these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to should be mainly performed by detail from to be presented by him to Congress. the line; and with the conviciton of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy,

of the protection of the extensive sea coast and the forms of political administration; and they er, was the present form of government and had begun to turn their attention to statute for the extradition of fugitives If, to the actual expenditures of the first vast commercial interests of the United States, continued to differ in these respects when they established by our fathers and transmitted the full and systematic development of the from service, as to place that public duty quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry to us; and by no other means is it possible internal resources of the Union. probable expenditures for the remaining three wisdom of the policy of a gradual and system- on the war of the revolution. quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the atic increase of the navy, an appropriation is Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one recommended for the construction of six steam United Colonies from foreign rule, which had

In regard to the steps taken in execution of leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more republic of the free white men of the colonies, and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and than to express entire concurrence in the ob- constituted as they were, in distinct, and recipservations on that subject presented by the Sec-rocally independent State governments.

POST-OFFICE.

four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dol-

Much of the heavy expenditure, to which tion being made of subsequent payments, the the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed whole public debt of the federal government to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed ently with those purposes, of the independent remaining at this time is less than forty million by the mails, either franked, or liable to no powers of the individual State. For objects of would be palpable neglect of duty on my ertheless, it received the sanction of Con- tions proposed in the act relative to Miscompared with that charged on letters; and to the general government certain carefully defined stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty- the great cost of mail service on railroads and functions, leaving all others as the undelegated by the ocean steamers. The suggestions of the rights of the separate independent sovereignties. Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

the part of those agents, or neglect, involving tary scrip or land warrants, taken up under has raised our industrial productions, and our risdiction, they engage in the hopeless unhazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, by States, is twenty-four million five hundred of the richest and greatest nations of Europe. heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine And the admirable adaptation of our political law declaring it felony on the part of public acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen institutions to their objects, combining local officers to insert false entries in their books of million seven hundred and twenty-nine thous- self-government with the aggregate strength, and five hundred and twenty-four acres, yield- has established the practicability of a governalso requiring them on the termination of their ing in receipts the sum of eleven million four ment like ours to cover a continent with conhundred and eighty-five thousand three hun- federate States.

dred and eighty dollars. In the same period | The Congress of the United States is, in

Information has recently been received that existed. the peace of the settlements in the territories of quire essential modifications, a departure from Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostili- to recognize the government so as to give to ter among the tribes in that quarter; the more unless they conceded to the smaller ones suserious in their possible effect by reason of the thority to exercise at least a negative influence to disguise their own injustice, pretend or organization of the State of Missouri. undetermined foreign interests existing in those on all the measures of the government, whether Territories, to which your attention has already legislative or executive, through their equal been especially invited. Efficient measures representatives in the Senate. have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citi- not have failed to perceive that the same power

of any such untoward event will be prevented

by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institu-

pendence, in the State of Missouri, and New between the States themselves, or between them State of Virginia and of the South. Mexico, is contiguous to this line suggest the and foreign governments, which, because of for a partial reorganization of the army, probability that embarrassing questions of ju- their common and general nature, could not be risdiction may consequently arise. For these

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT. I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special

Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, eign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is at-

Before the thirteen colonies became a con-

The object of that war was to disenthral the proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal

can, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, of reciprocal injury and mischief. It will be perceived by the report of the being engaged in no extravagant scheme of European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their assoand twenty-six thousand two hundred and six direct access, in some respects, to the people of dollars; that the cost of mail transportation the States as such they proceeded to frame the during that year was six hundred and seventy- existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or in other words, te retain as much as possible, consist-

Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern repub-The report of the Secretary of the Interior lies, through nearly three generations of time will engage your attention, as well for useful without the cost of one drop of blood shed in The aggregate amount of public land sold battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated

of time, eight million seven hundred and twen- effect, that Congress of sovereignties which ty-three thuusand eight hundred and fifty-four good men in the old world have sought for, and from duties on imports, its magnitude affords acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration could never attain, and which imparts to Amera gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of the quantity already subject to entry, no ica an exemption from the mutable leagues for additional tracts have been brought into mar- common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the bal-The peculiar relation of the general govern- ance of power, which convulse from time to ized in associations to inflict injury on the occasion, nothing surviving it save dorfor the current expenses of the government ment to the District of Columbia renders it time the governments of Europe. Our coopshould remain for active employment in the proper to commend to your care not only its erative action rests in the conditions of permahands of the people, and the conspicuous fact material, but also its moral interests, including nent confederation preserved by the constituthat the annual revenue from all sources ex- education, more especially in those parts of the tion. Our balance of power is in the separate ceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount district outside of the cities of Washington and reserved rights of the States, and their equal ion. representation in the Sexate. That independent The commissioners appointed to revise and sovereignty in every one of the States, with its codify the laws of the District have made such reserved rights of local self-government assured progress in the performance of their task, as to to each by their coëqual power in the Senate, insure its completion in the time prescribed by was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have

However desirous the larger States might be

Indeed the larger States themselves could was equally necessary to them, for the security In the Territory of Kansas, there have been of their own domestic interests against the ag-

rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of tions, are entitled, while deporting themselves the powers granted, and by express reservation, peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, of all powers not granted, in the compact of and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, union. Thus the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defense and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to The Southern boundary line of this Territory the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common enumeration, as being matters only of corelation

left to the separate control of each State. Of the circumstances of local condition, inconstituting one great section of the Union diflarger relative colored population in the Southern than in the northern States.

A population of this class, held in suber or later, cease to exist, in some States, cial interest of the South.

offense, it was placed under the general herewith submitted, exhibits in the market social institutions of each, its laws of property ance to the constitution, that any person demanded by the commercial interests and operations of the past year, together with the social institution, even in its political held to convice on labor in one State. In oreover, it was an acquisition operation of the past year, together with the operations of the past year, together will the social index of property and to the commercial interpretation of the service, and it makes and of personal relation, even in its political held to service or labor in one State, escather should not in constitution. present condition of the service of land to which organization, were such only as each one chose ping into another, should not, in consesuggestions of further legislation, to which

for it to exist. If one State ceases to retheir institutions on the others, or refuse to founded in the territory of Louisiana. fulfil their obligations to them, - we are no for the subject races, whether Indian or Afri-common advantage, but abundant means use of servile labor therein, subject to the agitate certain localities. But the true

Practically, it is immaterial whether agmillions provided for in a late treaty with Mex- Post-Master General that the gross expenditure social change, left them, as they were, and thus gressive interference between the States. Subsequently to the adop- according to its own sense of right and exico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty of the Department for the last fiscal year was preserved themselves and their posterity from or deliberate refusal on the part of any tion of the Constitution, this provision pediency, had acquired fast hold of the thousand dollars appropriated on account of the nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight the anarchy, and the ever recurring civil wars, one of them to comply with constitutional ceased to remain as a law; for its opera- public judgment, to such a degree, that, obligations, arise from erroneous conviction as such was absolutely superseded by by common consent, it was observed in tion or blind prejudice, whether it be per- the Constitution. But the recollection of the organization of the Territory of Washpetrated by direction or indirection. In the fact excited the zeal of social propalington. either case, it is full of threat and of dan- gandism in some sections of the confederger to the durability of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY. faithfully executed, and especially enjoined between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. already been applied to Utah and New by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it tion in all its constitutional relations, nevpostage by law, or to very low rates of postage common defence and security they intrusted to part to pass over a subject like this, which, gress with some slight modifications of souri.

in founding this Republic and equally the treaty of Louisiana, but of the princiconstitutional obligations to it. Although tied by the Constitution. It was received conscious of their inability to heal admit- by the Northern States with angry and their repeal through contradictory enactted and palpable social evils of their own, resentful condemnation and complaint, ments. They had been practically abroscarcely possible for any considerable fraud on during the last fiscal year, located with mili- the feeble colonies into powerful States, and and which are completely within their jucontrol and authority.

> In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and the rights of the States, which might there-triotic and just, to do this directly and ferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own meddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabi- justly chargeable? tants of the latter are permanently organformer, by wrongful acts, which would be mant letter of the statute. cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, be- posed accession of the Republic of Texas,

in the practical administration of the gen- These attempts assumed a practical di- United States." imagine, and constantly aver, that they,

Where it was deemed expedient, particular into new States, was adopted in the Con- made by the South.

come the emporium of the country above excluded them all from the Union. fered from the rest, and from another section, it, so also it was even more important to this population would diminish, and, soon- of Louisiana as an acquisition in the spe-

The patriotic and just men who partici-

As to Florida, that was but the transfer associated only by community of trans-atlantic fense against either invasion or domestic on the east side of the Mississippi, in exorigin, by geographical position, and by the violence, like all other local interests of change for large territory, which the United mutual tie of common dependence on Great the several States. Each State expressly States transferred to Spain on the west severally assumed the powers and rights of and all of its citizens, and every citizen of history of the transaction serve to demon-The report of the pecretary of the party, absolute self-government. The municipal and each State because bound by his allegistrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition that any party of the transaction serve to demonstrate submitted, exhibits in full the naval absolute self-government. The municipal and each State because bound by his allegistrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition that any party and the constitution that any party and the constitution of the constitution that any party and the constitution that any party are the constitution that any party and the constitution that any party are constitutions and the constitution that any party and the constitution that any party and the constitution that any party are constitution to the constitution that any party are constitution that any party are constitution to the constitution that are constitution to the constitution that any party are constitution to the constitution that ar

In the meantime, the people of the Uni-

spect the rights of another and obtrusively that period, the most conspicuous was the raised up by the legislation of some of the intermeddles with its local interests, -if a question of regulation by Congress of the States. portion of the States assume to impose social condition of the future States to be

The ordinance for the government of the ation; and, when a social State, that of site to organize the Territories of Nebraska Missouri, came to be formed in the territory and Kansas, it was the natural and legiti-Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, proposition was made to ex- mate, if not the inevitable, consequence of as the executive agent of the whole coun- tend to the latter territory the restriction previous events and legislation, that the try, bound to take care that the laws be originally applied to the country situated same great and sound principle, which had Most questionable, as was this proposi-

beyond all things at the present time, vi- line, to save the existing rights of the intally concerns individual and public secu- tended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sac-It has been a matter of painful regret to rifice to the cause of peace and of the Unsee States, conspicuous for their services ion, not only of the rights stipulated by sharing its advantages, disregard their ple of equality among the States guaranbecause it did not concede all which they gated by the legislation attending the orhad exactingly demanded. Having passed ganization of Utah, New Mexico, and through the forms of legislation, it took its Washington. If any vitality remained in place in the statute book, standing open to them it would have been taken away, in stitutionality, subject to be pronounced form originally proposed to the Senate at possessing no possible efficacy to control was manly and ingenuous, as well as paall the countless benefits which it has con- after be organized out of any part of the plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book original territory of Louisiana.

affairs, not presuming officiously to inter- any innovation upon the preexisting rights, to which portions of the Union are they

This controversy passed away with the

But, long afterwards, when, by the procause perpetrated under cover of the Un-the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar con-meaning of this act not to legislate slave-It is impossible to present this subject tingency occurred, and became the occa- ry into any Territory or State, nor to exas truth and the occasion require, without sion for systemized attempts to intervene in clude it therefrom, but to leave the people noticing the reflerated, but groundless al- the domestic affairs of one section of the thereof perfectly free to form and regulate legation, that the South has persistently Union, in defiance of their rights as States, their domestic institutions in their own asserted claims and obtained advantages and of the stipulations of the constitution. way, subject only to the constitution of the

eral government to the prejudice of the rection, in the shape of persevering en-North, and in which the latter has aquies- deavors, by some of the representatives, ties on the part of the Indians, with indications their population its preportionate weight in the ced. That is, the States, which either pro- in both houses of Congress, to deprive the with violence, on the false or delusive pre-

the concession of that vast territory to the illustrate our advancing power on this It is not pretended that this principle, or interest and opinions of the Northern continent, and to furnish to the world ad- any other, precludes the possibility of evils States, a territory now the seat of five ditional assurance of the strength and sta- in practice, disturbed as political action is defense were afterwards defined by specific among the largest members of the Union, bility of the constitution. Who would liable to be by human passions. No form was, in a great measure, the act of the wish to see Florida still a European colo- of government is exempt from inconve-

ny? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as niences, but in this case they are the result When Louisiana was acquired by the a lone star, instead of one of the galaxy of the abuse, and not of the legitimate ex-United States, it was an acquisition not of States? Who does not appreciate the ercise, of the powers reserved or conferred less to the north than to the south, for incalculable benefits of the acquisition of in the organization of a Territory. They while it was important to the country at Louisiana? And yet narrow views and are not to be charged to the great princiterest and rights in which a portion of the States, the mouth of the river Mississippi to be- sectional prejudices would inevitably have ple of popular sovereignty; on the contra-But another struggle on the same point and patriotism of the people, exerting

the most important was the peculiarity of the whole Union to have that emporium, ensued when our victorious armies return- through the ballot-box, their peaceful, siand although the new province, by reason ed from Mexico, and it devolved on Con-lent but irrestible power. of its imperfect settlement, was regarded gress to provide for the territories acquired If the friends of the Constitution are to as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet in fact it ex- by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The have another struggle, its enemies could jection, existed in nearly all the States, but tended to the opposite boundaries of the great relations the subject had now become not present a more acceptable issue than was more numerous and of more serious United States, with far greater breadth distinct and clear to the perception of the that of a State whose Constitution clearly concernment in the South than in the above than below and was in territory, as public mind, which appreciated the evils of embraces "a republican form of governduties appertaining to the service of field States are wasting their strength neither in for- North, on account of natural differences in everything else, equally at least an ac- sectional controversy upon the question of ment," being excluded from the Union beof climate and production; and it was cession to the northern States. It is mere the admission of new States. In that cri- cause it domestic institutions may not in foreseen that, for the same reasons, while delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak sis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. all respects comport with the ideas of what But the patriotic impulses of the Father is wise and expedient entertained in some of his Country, rose superior to all the other State. Fresh from groundless impudifficulties of the incorporation of a new tations or breach of faith against others, empire into the Union. In the counsels men will commence the agitation of this charged. It is not, as in the case of the of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal of local rights, not in material relations tives above all sectional jealousies. It was of Congress there was manifested extreme new question with indubitable violation of artillery, a specialty, but requires, also, an in social improvement, or mere imagination of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-in truth the great event, which, by comple-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-in truth the great event, which, by comple-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-in truth the great event, which, by comple-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only, but still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only on the still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only on the still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only on the still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only on the still more so in social ones, caus-intruction of only ones, caus-intruction of ones, caus-intruct intimate knowledge of the duties of an grievance, having but to enter into the special stipulations ting for us the possession of the Valley of some representatives, who sought by the ent sovereign powers of the United States the Mississippi, with commercial access to abusive and constitutional employment of and of the republic of Texas, as well as of Hence, while the general government, the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and the legislative powers of the government the older and equally solemn compacts, as well by the enumerated powers granted strength to the whole confederation, and to interfere in the condition of the inchoate which assure the equality of all the States. for either the line or general stan, at is do the states, and to interfere in the condition of the incheate which assure the equality of all the States, and to impose their own social the line of the Union and no further, they demand to it as by those not enumerated, and attached together by indossoluble ties the States, and to impose their own social the line of the Union and no further, they demand to it as by those not enumerated, and attached together by indossoluble ties the States, and to impose their own social the line of the Union and no further, they demand to it as by those not enumerated, and attached together by indossoluble ties the States, and to impose their own social the line of the Union and no further, they demand to it as by those not enumerated, and attached together by indossoluble ties the states. With this view, it was recommended on a rity of the Union, and no further, they demand therefore refused to it, was forbidden to East and the West, as well as the North former occasion that the duties of the staff to be presented by him to Congress.

But, deplorable as would be such a viocation of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

But, deplorable as would be such a viocation of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress. the General Government in this respect, of the evils involved. When sectional agi-Before the thirteen colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were safeguard of the Union, in the sense of deby Spain to the United States of territory and maintained the self-constituting rights tators shall have succeeded in forcing on

form alone, action of the General Govern- ferent States be compelled respectively to Britain. When that tie was sundered, they stipulated, as well for itself as for each side of that river, as the entire diplomatic ment, while in reality it was the endeavor, meet extremes with extremes? And, if by abuse of legislative power, to force the either extreme carry its point what is that ideas of internal policy, entertained in so far forth but dissolution of the Union? particular States, upon allied independent If a new State, formed from the territory States. Once more the constitution and of the United States, be absolutely excla-Union triumphed signally. The new Ter- ded from admission therein, that fact of The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last for which appropriations were made by the last for grant the belief that they will be ready for warrant the belief that they will be ready for warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early the coming spring. Important as service early the coming spring it and the service or labor, sciousness of their strength, and in a brief to inche from such service or labor, sciousness of their strength, and in a production on the disputed point, and were thus left to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, to levy war, conclude peace, contract allia to establish, wholly without interference from quence of any law or regulation thereof, ted States had grown up to a proper con- ritories were organized without restrictions itself constitutes the disruption of union

under safe-guard of the general govern-Among the evanescent controversies of ment, and thus relieve it from obstacles

Vain declamation regarding the position of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of franlonger united friendly States, but distract- territory northwest of the river Ohio had tic effort to obstruct their execution by riot ed, hostile ones, with little capacity left of contained a provision which prohibited the and murder, continued, for a brief time, to condition of the extradition of fugitives principle, of leaving each State and Ter. from service due in any other part of the ritory to regulate its own laws of labor

When, more recently, it became requi-Mexico, should be applied to them—that they should stand exempt from the restric-

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure repeal, like any other act of doubtful con-effect, by the new territorial acts, in the null and void by the courts of law, and the first session of the last Congress. At of an act which might be of possible fu-In all this, if any aggression there were, ture benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and the complete recognition of the principle that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the general government to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and

The measure could not be withstood

upon its merits alone. It was attacked

of extensive combinations of a hostile charac- common counsels, they knew it was impossible, mote or tolerate attacks on the rights of southern States of the supposed benefit of text that it constituted a breach of faith. persons and of property in other States, the provisions of the act authorizing the Never was objection more utterly distitute of substantial justification. When, before, But, the good sense of the people, and was it imagined by sensible men that a whose constitutional rights are thus sys- the vital force of the constitution, tri- regulative or declarative statute, whether tematically assailed, are themselves the umphed over sectional prejudice, and the enacted ten or forty years ago, is irreparaaggressors. At the present time, this im- political errors of the day, and the State ble-that an act of Congress is above the puted aggression, resting, as it does, only of Texas returned to the Union as she Constitution? If, indeed, there were in the in the vague, declamatory charges of po- was, with social institutions which her peo- facts any cause to impute bad faith, it litical agitators, resolves itself into misap- ple had chosen for themselves, and with would attach to those only who have never may even satisfaction performed and the dan-gers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished. That could only be in case of obstruction to the defence of the defence prehension or misinterpretation of the express agreement, by the reannexing act, ceased, from the time of the enactment of Whatever advantages the interests of constantly refused to complete it by needadditional evidence of their courage, zeal and eaptivity to meet any requisition, which their courage assuming the character of insurrection, which if it should occur, it would be my country may make upon them. For the details country may make upon them. For the described to deprive it of interest of the unfolded in the progress of time, to those force, who have themselves again and again of the military service, I refer to the report of duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I undertake, nor permit any encroachment upon, ernment of the territory northwest of the unfolded in the progress of time, to those force, who have themselves again and again or the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence the Secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence the Secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence the secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence to the secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence the secretary of the secretary of War and the accompanying cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence the secretary of the secretary incompatible provisions; and who, by the gress of the confederation, it is not to be To every thoughtful friend of the Union inevitable reactionary effect of their own supposed, that the question of future rela- to the true lovers of their country-to violence on the subject, awakened the tive power, as between the States which all who longed and labored for full success country to a perception of the true constiretained and those which did not retain a of this great experiment of republican in-titutional principle of leaving the matter numerous colored population, escaped no- stitutions—it was the cause of gratulation involved to the discretion of the people of tice, or failed to be considered. And yet that such an opportunity had occurred to the respective existing or incipient States.

ry, they disappear before the intelligence

this issue, can their pretentions fail to be In truth, the thing attempted was, in met by counter pretentions? Will not dif-

and place in presence of each other irreconcilably hostile confederations? It is necessary to speak thus plainly of

projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which if perseyered in, must and will end calamitously It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, simless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disurion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twentyfive millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellowcitizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace and prosperity of the people of all are equally involved and imperilled in the question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it.

I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued favor of Almighty God, to mainand the integrity of the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

The Rews-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1856.

No Paper next week.

On account of the cold weather, the disordered and ncomfortable state of our office, the absence of one of our hands, a large amount of job work on hands, and forth, and so forth; we will be unable to issue any paper next week. We have determined to give ourselves a little time to overhaul our printing establishment, so that we may be able to more promptly meet the demands of our numerous patrons, in the job printing department; and also to publish our paper more regularly and more neatly. In mechanical execution, we intend hereafter to print the neatest paper in the State. ment; and will well pay an attentive perusal. We will give more reading matter and in neater style than any county paper in southern Indiana. We shall issue an extra next Saturday morning, for

the accommodation of those who have legal advertise ments in the paper, or who wish to insert them on that day. This extra we shall send to all of our subscti

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th, was numer ously attended, and its proceedings seem to have been characterized by the utmost harmoby and goed feeling. The ticket nominated is a good one, and we anticipate for it a brilliant triumph at the October election. Fusionism is rapidly on the decline in Indiana, and not all the wooly fustian, native and of eastern importation, can save this mushroom party in 1856. We have only room this week to give the names

ASHBEL P. WILLARD, FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN C. WALKER.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, DANIEL McCLURE.

J. W. DODD. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, AQUILLA JONES. FOR ATTORNET GENERAL, JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, WM. C. LARRABEE, FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WM. B. BEACH. FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT, GORDON TANNER. SAMUEL W. SHORT, of Lawrence, was nomi

rated for Elector for this District; and Japane D. New, of Jennings county, for Contingent

GRAMM N. FITCH and ALVIN P. Hover, are the nomineer for Senatorial Electors, and S. H. BUSKIRE, of this place, and LAFAFETTE DEVmain, are Contingents.

Arm, of this place, and S. P. MOONEY, of Jackson, Delegates from this District; and THOMAS ARMSTRONG and JAMES H. VAWTER, for Contingents. For State at large, WM. ROCKRILL, of

Frem Congress.

The balloting for Speaker, on Wednesday, FULLER 27, PENNINGTON 6, Scattering 4. Ne- little man, "I went twice for her!"

Mances, to go heme and end the farce.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Democracy of Monroe county will hold a Ratification Meeting at the Court House, in Bloomington, on Saturday, the 20th of January, 1856, to ratify the proeedings of the 8th of January State Con-

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES HUGHES and others.

TrWhat is more contemptible than a little, low, dirty newspaper, edited by a malicious, uneducated ignoramus—who is no gentleman and rever associated with gentlemen?—Bloomington News-Letter.

Just so! and the "News-Letter" man has written ou his own character in a very few plain words.—American True Flag, Salem.

There is a Know Nothing sheet printed in Salem, Indiana, called The American True Flag, slightest addition to his toilet, which conoath before me, that the matters and things in said which has been coming as an exchange for the sisted of nothing more than a ____; in statement are true.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal, at my office, in statement are true. News-Letter. We have never taken the trouble short, it was very thin, being made of the to read a single article in that paper since we finest linen. What, then, must have been first learned the calibre of its editors, until our his surprise when his roguish friends seized attention was called to the above article by a him, one by the arm, another by a foot, STATE OF INDIANA.

Mesers. Rum-rill & Cor, that no reference was where the "critter" was kept. We sup- and complete copy, as is now on record in my office, which is recorded in Record Book Q, pages 117 and 118.

made to them, in the article they copy from our pose it was not all kept; doubtless they Given under my hand and official seal, this 24th day paper. We never gave a moment's thought to sold some. 'Tis true, the victim was "riany such infinitesimal animalcules. But why led." In fact he said he felt "riled as do Messrs. Rum-Rill & Cor, take it up? Evi- thunder," and, at first he stubbornly refudently because the shoe fits them. That they bibe; but alas for human nature, the sight are "malicious," is shown by their wanton at of his friends "smiles" and their assurance tack on an editor who never noticed them, nor that he was not the first man to get soaked gave them the slightest provocation. That the night after marriage, restored him to they are "uneducated" and "ignoramuses" ap- his equanimity, and he couldn't help smiling pears from the same number of their paper to think of the precious predicament he (January 8). For instance: They spell de- was in. One or two glasses down the velop "develope." As a specimen of gram- nuspand seemed to have se mar, they say, "this I done," "have ran," &c., alive, he'd ought to be, for he proposed the &c. We might fill a column with instances of health of his bride, and with his jolly combad grammar, false rhetoric, and want of com- panions, drank that health at least a dozen mon sense. As an instance of the last, they times, until he deemed it polite to stand say concerning the falling of the snow, "still on his head in imitation of a whisky barfalling faster and faster as the day lengthened." rel. Tenderly, then, did his friends bear Did the day lengthen as the time advanced? But tain against all enemies, whether at home enough of this. We think we have sufficiently bride, deposited him on the doorstep, or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution shown that the Flag editors are low-flung, "un- where he was seen by a neighbor at five educated ignoramuses." Are they gentlemen? o'clock in the morning, singing-Mr. Rum-RILL has rather a suspicious name, maugre his temperance principles (?) Heigho! Where did the editor leave his "moral reform" notions, when he got beastly drunk last week at a low-flung Know Nothing dance at STEDBINS' ears, and pulling the redundant hair from n Salem, when he was carried, oblivious, into his head, doubtless for the humane and Peck & Stewart's store? Was he carrying out the glorious principle that "Americans shall rule America," when he cheated a poor Irish girl who had worked for him, out of three dollars; and when she wanted to sue him, was told that the "American" was "law-proof"?

President's Message.

We present to our readers to-day, in full, President Pierce's Message to Congress. The extreme length of the Message excludes almost all other reading matter. It is an able docu-

"Gonn Again."-The article in last week's paper, headed as above, was not written by the Senior Editor. We suppose it occurred "by accident, incident, or the hand of an incendiary.'

DRICE, DRISKILL and STOCKING, who were, last summer, convicted of murder, were hung at Lafayette, on

-Don't read "Bobbing Around." It got in

Anecdote of S. S. Prentiss.

The new Life of PRENTISS contains this pretty story respecting his second duel with General Foote:

"The meeting took place on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, and at the first fire Mr. Prentiss' pistol snapped, while General Foote missed, shooting over him. This increased the eagerness of the large crowd assembled to witness the affair to such a degree that they pressed up on each side of the line until there was left quite a narrow space, scarcely room enough for the passage of the balls. After the parties had resumed their positions, pistol in hand and triggers set, awaiting the word for a second fire, every thing being as still as death, Mr. Prentiss observed a little boy, who, arxious to witness "the fun," was climbing a sapling in his roar, and said to him: "My son, you had better take care: General Foote is

a field meeting. The preacher had read something in the Bible of men who were "wise in their own conceit," and in the midst of his prayer unluckily quoted the words thus: "Oh, Lord, we know thou art Delegates to the National Convention-R. W. wise, in thine own conceit!" and went on, utterly unconscious of the extraordinary

A PROBLEM Solven -Simon Pierson, an early settler in Gennessee county, N. Y. Allen, Joseph Charman, of Jefferson, John in his "Reminiscences," tells some amus-PETTIT, of Tippecanoe, and John L. Robinson, ing anecdotes. Here is one: "About four of Rush. Contingents, JNO. G. DAVIS, of Parke, miles west of the river we came to a log G. L. Sites, of Allen, and Allen May, of Ma- tavern kept by Major Smith. Here we found asmall man with a large wife. Says Major Smith to the small man, "Is that your wife?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. Says the major, "How did you get across the river? I should suppose that wife would resulted as follows: Banks 88, Richardson 62, have sunk the old cance." "Oh," said the

the form of General Jackson hovering over the will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would be will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like with apover the House during the excitement of the balloting, and could hear him exclaim, thought it would be better, under the circum.

The form of General Jackson hovering over the sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would have no like will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would be left, and the other at would be like and read legs. Appraised to sixteen dollars, by over three dollars, the purchase giving note with approximation.

The form of General Jackson hovering over the excitement of the like would be belty and read legs. Appraised to sixteen dollars, by over three dollars, by over three dollars, will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at would be left, and read legs. Appraised to sixteen dollars, by over three dol Cor. New York Herald.

Bobbing Around.

he frad opened in order to ascertain the said State of Indiana; shall be deemed and taken cause of the disturbance. The wags, In witness of which, the said Elijah Sabin, Martin nized as friends, told him they had a mat-ELIJAH SABIN, ter of some importance to communicate and begged him to come down to the door. larly good natured—as, indeed, who would not, after winning such a prize—the belle of Jonesville—and he accordingly hasten ed to the door, without even making the frisbie, this day subscribed the foregoing statement and agreement in the programment and agreement Now the merry married gent felt particu- STATE OF INDIANA. and bore him for half a mile through the we can assure the editors of the Flag, windiest night of the season, to a saloon statement of the People's Express Company is a true, full husband seemed to have become convinchim back to the door of his domicil; and fearing to shock the nerves of his fair "O, any chap what gets a wife,

Bobbing round, round and round, Should get as drunk as a fiddler's fife, As he goes bobbing round.'.

While his wife was beating time on his benevolent purpose of cooling his brain.

THE MAILS.

Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O. From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 9:39, A

From New Albany (by Rainfoad) arrives at 3.33, A. M.; and departs North immediately.
From Michigan City (by Railroad) arrives at at 5: 25, P. M.; and departs South at 5: 39, P. M.
From Columbus (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12, M.; and departs every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10, A M.
From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4, P. M.; and departs very Monday and Friday, at 8, A. M. From Indianapolis, via Martinsville, (by two-horse

hack) arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 12, M.; and departs same days, at 1, P. M.
From Point Commerce, via White Hall, (horse-back) arrives every Thursday, at 1, P. M.; and departs same day, at 1: 30, P. M.

A Wonderful Discovery

Has receutly been made by Dr. Curtis of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Chefry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment a physical speaking of the treatment as physical speaking of the treatment as physical speaking. cian remarks:-It is evident that inhaling-constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal rties must come in direct contact with the whole of three ce

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another eolumn of this paper.

THE COURTS.

County Commissioners' Court commences its quarterly sessions on the 1st Mondays in June, October, December, and March.

MEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of three executions to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Mouroe Common Pleas Court, and one execution from the Clerk's office of the ling in his rear, and said to him: "My son, you had better take care; General Foote is shooting rather wild." The good-humored tone in which the remark was made, the solicitude it implied for the safety of the child, the coolness and forgetfulness of self in a situation so trying, elicited a round of applause, which made the forest ring."

Misquotation.—We once heard a very extraordinary misapplication of Scriptural language in an extemporaneous prayer at a field meeting. The preacher had read

Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. x., and 4 o'clock. r. M., of said day. P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff Monroe county. January 5, 1855,—45 w3

ESTRAY COW AND CALF.

MAKEN UP, by Daniel Stout, living in Bloomington I township, Monroe county, Indiana, one estray cow and calf—a dark red, with white feet, belly and tail; no ear marks;—the calf red with white on the belly. Cow appraised to fifteen dallars, and calf to five dollars, before John M. Sluss, J. P.
Test, MILTON MePHETRIDGE, Clerk.
January 12.-46w3

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas York, late of Monroe county, deceased. Said

estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Administrator. January 12:-46w3

NOTICE OF SALE.

OFFICE is hereby given that I will commence selling, at public auction, en Monday, the 4th day of February, 1856, at the town of Elletsville; and at Mount Several members stigmatised the scenes enacted as most disgraceful, and though they would be willing to stay for hours longer if they thought any good could be effected, they halloting and could bear him and could bear him and could bear him and could be an analyced and the balloting and could be an analyced and bear and could be an analyced and the sold at Elletsville, and the other at Mount Tabor. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums and could be an analyced and the property (not taken by the widow) of Thomas York, late of Monroe county, Indiana, deceased, consected as most disgraceful, and kitchen furniture, two buggers, one horse, one cow, dc., dc.; also two large and well selected assortments of Dry Goods, one of which will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at Mount Tabor. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums and could be are also the personal property (not taken by the widow) of Thomas York, late of Monroe county, Indiana, deceased, consecting the order of household and kitchen furniture, two buggers, one horse, one cow, dc., dc.; also two large and well selected assortments of Dry Goods, one of which will be sold at Elletsville, and the other at Mount Tabor. A credit of ten months will be given on all sums and the country three follows. Tabor on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1856, th January 12.-36w3

To all whom it may concern.

whom the happy Benedict at once recog- C. Foster and Junius L. Frishie, have hereto set their

MARTIN C. FOSTER, JUNIUS L. FRISBIE

the city of New Albany, this 18th day of December, A.

GEORGE V. HAWK, N. P.

MONROE COUNTY, of December, A. D., 1855. ROBERT ACUFF,

Recorder Monroe county, Indiana. December 29 .- 44w3

A LIST OF LETTERS DEMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomington, In-

diana, on the 1st day of January, 1856.

Allen John, Adams William L., Allen James. Brock Martin, Brady Daniel, Bennett A. G., Barka-w W. C., Branam Livingston, Brown W. D., Patcher David, Braly J. C., Bryan Garvin M., 2, Bruner Henry D., Blackwell William A.
Cartwright J. A., Cox Mrs. Hannah, Clark Thomas
J., Cook Rodney R., Caral Eligrik S., Chapin A. L.
Day James M., Dowen William, Davis William,

Epsilon Delta Capa, Earl William H., Eddy Benja-

Feeler Cornelius, Fowler Washington T., Francisco Griffith Lewis, Gordon John, Gourley Miss Rachel E.

Houston Daniel C., Hess C. C., 2, Hansford John, Hasty John, Harderson Isabella, Hurst Miss Julia, Hitchner Henry, Higgins Felix, Haggan & Buel, Horn-baker John, Hamersly Jacob, Holder R. H., Hester Jones Robert M., Jenkins William, Jones W. H.

Karst Lewis. Lengle Martin, 2, Lambert Watson, Lewis Mrs. Jane N., Loper John R., Leslie Chaucy. Malone Mrs. J. C., Miller Wm. & McCoy Wm., Ma-

han William, Mason James L., Marshall Miss Isabella, Myers & Brown, Marshall Jeremiah, Martin John, Martin H. D., Moberly Benjamin. Norris William. Otwell J. D, Otwell F., Olesse Pierre.

Prewett Mrs. Elizabeth, Payne Mrs. Polly P., Pul

vermacher E. A. M. Riddle G. W., Reid Levi, Raferty Miss Fanny, Rickne B. E., Rock Miss Nancy, Robinson James, Robinson Miss Nancy Jane, Reid George, Rose S. K. W., Robertson Pleasant.

Sheets George H., Smith Henry, 2, Stine Jacob, Stevenson James, Shauer Edward, Shadle Miss Anna M

Thrasher George.
Vannoy Caleb, Vint John T.
Wilson Miss Sarah L., 2., Walker Francis, Wilson Mrs. Sela, Whitsell Lennuel, Way Comfort J., Wilson J.
A., West David, Whaley William. J. M. BERRY, P. M. 45w3]

TO RENT. THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 1 15th of January, for renting the College Boarding. House. R. W. AKIN,

JOHNSON McCOLLOUGH.

STATE OF INDIANA. OWEN COUNTY, SS. Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855. Saturday, December 8th, 1855.

Present-Hon. James M. Hanna.

Jesse Patterson,) Complaint for Injunction. vs.
David Mulford.

OMES now the plaintiff, by Livingston, his attor-I ney, and upon motion, files his complaint herein, and also his bond as the law requires, praying the Court to grant him, until the further hearing hereof, a temporary injunction to restrain said defendant from transferring, or from any proceeding for the collection of the wrial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the mentioned to wit: One note given by said plaintiff to many and varied changes produced upon them when said defendant for two hundred dollars, dated Novem introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeans is for sale at all the drug-gists throughout the country. (From the New York Dutchman of Jan. 14th.)

Der 10th, 105%; que the nrst day of January, 1856.—
One other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of two hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1857. And one other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of three hundred note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of three hundred dollars; due January 1st, 1858. And the Court having inspected the premises and being thereof sufficiently advised, It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that said defendant be enjoined, until the further hearing of this cause, from the transferring Monfoe Common Pleas Court commences its quarterly sessions on the 3d Mondays in April, July, October, and January; and sits two weeks. and restrained from any proceeding in law or otherwise to collect said notes from said plaintiff, until the fur-ther orders of this Court. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from an affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of this State, upon motion it is ordered that notice of the pendence of this action be given to said defendant, by publication as the law requires, and that he be notified to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. And ordered that this cause be con

> A true copy :-BASIL MEEK, Clerk. Test, December 21, 1855.—44w3

List of Estrays-Owen County.

ESTRAY STEER: TAKEN UP, by Owen Padgett, living in Jefferson Township, Owen County, Indiana, one estray brindle Steer, two years old last Spring; no ear marks or brands perceivatile. Appraised at eleven dollars, by William G. Dean, Jr., and Isaac M. Thatcher, and reported December 29, 1855.

WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS; Justice. January 3, 1856. A true copy.
Test: BASH, MEEK, Clerk Owen Gir. Court.

ESTRAY HOGS. TAKEN UP, by Eli Cleveland, of Washington town ship, Owen county, Indiana, Ten Estray Hogs, to

2 old Sows-white; 1 do black and white spotted;

black and white spotted;

5 young Hogs—white;

do black and white spotted;

All marked with a crop off the right ear and a swall low folk in the left. Whole lot appraised to twenty-five dollars, by Daniel Mason and Barnabas Cain, on the 27th December 1855, butter Justice Findley & he 27th December, 1855, before Justice Findley B Johnson.
December 29th, 1855.

BASIL MEEK, Clerk Circuit Court Cwen Co.

TWO ESTRAY STEERS.

TAKEN UP, by William Hedrick, of Washington township, Owen county, Indiana, two estray steers, marked with a crop off the left ear and a hole in the same. One of them red, with brown neck and headsome white spots on his head. Appraised to thirty two dollars before me, by Jesse Feder and John R. K

Dunn, this 22d day of December, 1855. FINDLEY B. JOHNSON, J. P. A true copy:-Test, BASIL MEEK, Clerk Owen Cir. Court. Test, BASIL MEEK, C. December 22d, 1855.--44w3

ESTRAY COW. MAKEN UP, by John C. Lewis, of Jennings town-

I ship, Owen county, Indiana, one estray cow, supposed to be ten years old, and marked with a crop and two splits in the left car. Description—crumpled horus, red sides, white and red speckled back, white

Present-Hon. James M. HANNA.

David Mulford.

OMES now the said plaintiff, by Livingston, his attorney, and upon motion, files his complaint herein, and also his bond as the law requires, praying the Court to grant him, until the further hearing hereof, a temporary injunction to restrain said defendant from transferring or from any proceeding for the collection of three certain promissory notes in said complaint mentioned to wit: One note given by said plaintiff to said defendant for two hundred dollars, dated November 18th, 1854; due the first day of January, 1856. One other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of two hundred dollars; due January 1st, 1857. And one other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of three hundred dollars; due January 1st, 1858. And the Court having inspected the premises, and being thereof sufficiently advised, It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that said defendant be enjoined, everally made until the further hearing of this cause, from transferring or selling said notes to any person or persons. And that said defendant and all other persons be enjoined and restrained from any proceeding in law or otherwise to collect said notes from said plaintiff, until the further orders of this Court. And it appearing to the satther orders of this court, from an affi-dayit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of this State, upon motion it is ordered that notice of the pendency of this action be given to said defendant, by publication as the law requires, and that he be notified to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, o mentioned, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence; and ordered that this cause he contin-

BASIL MEEK, Clerk. December 21, 1855.—42w3

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citi-zens of Bloomington and vicinity that he has opened a Bakery and Confectionery, in the frame building one door above Judge Butler's residence, on West Main street, where he will keep constantly on land a supply of

Consisting in part of the following: Light Bread, Rusk and Tea Rolls, Apple, Peach, Mince

And a first rate article of Sponge Gingerbread, Confectioneries of all kinds; besides a variety of Toys, Notions, Cigars, &c.

IF Weddings and Parties supplied with Cake on short notice. Families supplied with fresh Bread every morning, and, if they desire it, it will be delivered of their houses.

at their houses.

The stibscriber having had several years experience in the Bakery business, he is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line, and will endeavor by industry and strict attention to business to merit a share of the

Bloomington, Dec. 14.-42tf

McCLURE LIBRARIES. DERSONS interested in the formation of Working

Men's Libraries, under the beneficent bequest of the late Mr. McClure, are respectfully referred for their purchases of books, to the very extensive assortment and low prizes of the undersigned. He will, for library purposes, sell at a large discount from publisher's prices, for eash; and will guaranty every book to be perfect. Being permanently located in Cincinnati, this guaranty may be available to every library, as in possible search of imperfection exchanges may were residily le cases of imperfection, exchanges may very readily be made. The assortment of the undersigned comprises the publications of every important house in this country and Europe.

Bookseller, Cincinnati.—416w. H. W. DERBY.

WHOLESALE Iron, Nail, and Tool Store, NEW ALBANY, IND.,

Nos. 16 and 18, Peal Street. THE undersigned has opened a House, as above, in New Albany, Ind., for the purpose of transacting

HARDWARE & IRON BUSINESS, has now on hand a full and complete stock of the best quality of goods purchased for cash, of manufacturers in England, Germany, France and the United States and feels assured in saying he can sell goods in his line as low as any house West, of same quality. His stock consists partly of the following, to-wit:

do assorted;

2,000 do German do assort 1,000 do Bucher's English, best;

100 do 7, 8, and 9d Horse Shoe Nails;
60 do Wrought Nails; 1,0000 lbs; Wagon Boxes;
20 Anvils, assorted; 10,000 lbs. Hollow Castings;
24 Solid Box Vices; 2,000 lbs. Dog Irons;
500 lbs. Blacksmiths' Sleges; 500 lbs Brass Kettles;
4 doz. do Hammers; 2,000 lbs. Sad Irns
10,000 lbs. Eliptic Springs, 3@8 leaf;
18,000 do Charcoal Iron, assorted;

8 casks Trace Chains, assorted;

funt's; and my own; 50 Double Shot Guns;

Butchers', Bow, Key hele, Web, and Hack Saws off all kinds; Carpenters', Cabinet Makers' and Coopers' Tools of the celebrated Columbus manufacture; Mannire and Hay Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grain Shovels; Iron and Brass Wire, Sheet Brass, Broad Axes; Uoach and Carriage materials, such as Hubbs, Fellows, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Brass and Silver Bands, Malleable Irons, Extended sion Irons, Enameled Cloths, 4-1, 5-4 and 6-4; Enam-

sion Irons, Enameled Cloths, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; Enameled and Patent Dash Leather, Moss, &c., &c. Also a full stock of Saddlery Hardware, and Saddlers' stock of all kinds except Leather. He is also Agent for the celebrated Sterling and Damrous Patent Steel Mole Boards—the best article in the United States.

Merchants and Mechanics who visit New Albany for the purpose of buying goods in the above line, are solicited to give him a call, as he pledges himself to sell goods in his line as low as any house West; and as more goods.

GEO. MOORE & CO., PROP'T'RS, Cor. Broadway and Front Streets;

THIS magnificent new Hotel, is now open for the reception of guests. Travelers will find this House unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement, in elegance of Furniture, and luxury of the table, by any Hotel in the Union. (Jan. 28, 1854-191.)

Corn-Shellers.

W E respectfully call the attention of Farmers and others having corn to shell to our improved Corn-Shellers. These Farnines are warranted to be equal in durability and speed for shelling to any hand reserved. chine in existence. Our Machines not only shell off the corn in a rapid and satisfactory manner, but it also separates the cob from the shelled corn, and by the assistance of a Fan attached to each Machine, it thoroughly cleans out all the chaff, so that the corn is per feetly cleaned when it comes from the Mechine. Those who have used the old fashioned muchines that throw the corn, cob and chaff all in one pile can

Price of Machine, all complete, \$14,00. SEWARD & CHASE, Manufacturers, Bloomington, Ind. Monochromatic Painting.

MRS. A. L. GILBERT,

Painting, and kinear Perspective;

Is about to form another class in Monochromatic Painting—that beautiful art. She learned of the sister of the inventor, (who understood it thoroughly,) and has lead several years experience in teaching it.—
She has her pupils to thoroughly understand it in all its departments or no tay, and includes in the countries.

its departments, or no pay; and includes in the course, drawing from Nature, so that pictures can be made from nature either large or small.

Mrs. G. will furnish good material to any scholar who desires it, at cost. Her terms for teaching either kind of painting are only half the usual price. Call kind of painting are only half the usual price. Call at Mrs. Gilbert's residence and see specimens of her

-Any young lady or gentleman can make more more teaching this kind of painting, during nacations and other times, than they can in teaching a day school, with half the time and labor.

Bloomington, Nov. 10 .- 37tf A NEW MAP

MONROE COUNTY

TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION, AND QUARTER SECTION LINES; THE CIVIL TOWNSHIPS; THE OUTLINE OF EACH PER SON'S TRACT OF LAND, WITH THE CWNER'S NAME THERE-ON; THE STREAMS; CANALS; BAILEDADS; PLANK ROADS; STATE AND COUNTY ROADS; TOWNS; VIELAGES; POST-

houses; mills; &c.; the town or blooming-TON, WITH ITS ADDITIONS AND SUB DIVIS Compiled with great care from the U. States Surveys, and County Records.

OFFICES; PUBLIC BUILDINGS: CHURCHES; SCHOOL

THIS is a Map that every man in Monroe county should have a copy of. It is calculated to prevent him from all litigation in land claims. Scale, two Inches to the Mile.

Published by DAVIS & KENNEDY, at Bloomington. R. S. DAVIS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor

October 20, 1855-34tf. STATE OF INDIANA, GREENE COUNTY, SS. n the Greene Common Pleas Court, January Terms.

A. D. 1856. ingustine Nations, Guardian of Anna Nations, Christopher Nations, William Nations, and Elizabeth Nations.

John Nations, Thomas Nations Jane Graves, and Peter Graves, COMES now (December 6, 1855, in vacation) the petitioner, by S. R. and A. G. Cavens, his attorneys and files his petition herein, with the affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness, that the said Thom-

as Nations is not a resident of said State.
The said Thomas Nations is, therefore hereby n tified to appear in said Court, at the next term, to be held at the Court House in Bloomfield, and then and there, before the calling of said cause, plead, answer, or demur to said petition, and that in defaltu thereof, the same will be heard and determined accordingly, in his absence.

Test. JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, Clerk. December 15, 42wf.

Attachment.

TOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st, day of December, 1855, a writ of attachment was issued by me, George A. Buskirk, a Justice of the Peace; of the county of Monroe, at the instance and upon the affide-vit of Lewis C. Stinson, against the goods and chat-tels, credits and effects of Daniel H. Donnelly, by virtue of which writ, the following described goods chattels, to wit: One fancy Bedstead, one common Bedstead, one Ta-

ble, one Set of Chairs, Carpet, one Stand Table, one Rocking Chair, one Breakfeast Table, one Ax, and one Smoothing Iron, have been attached as the property of Daniel H. Donnelly, and upon the affidavit of said Stinson, James W. Carter was compared to the said Stinson, James W. Carter was compared to the said Stinson. moned to appear and answer as Garnishee in said at-tachment, and that on the 22st, day of January, 1856, at o'clock, P. M., of said day, at my office in Bloom ington Township, of said county, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the claim of said Stinson, where-of the said Donnelly and all other persons interested

will take notice. GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, J. P.

TO FANNY FERN'S 1,000,000 READERS A NEW BOOK COMING:

WE have the pleasure of announcing that we have in press, and shall, publish about the first of De-cember, a new work of fiction, entitled

ROSE CLARK; A ROMANCE-BY FANNY FERN. The last work; and first continuous tale of this brill ant authoress, "Ruth Hall," achieved a success unexampled in the annals of letters. In the language of leading periodical it "created a more profound sensa-tion than any which has been issued during a quarter of a century." But it is unnecessary to allude to the merits of "Ruth Hall." Judging from the number of copies of it we have sold, we judge that every body in the United States has read it. As respects the work we have now in press, Rose Clark, we can only say that we regard it as, in every respect, a greater abetter work, and are confident it will not only sustain but

even freeze the regulation of its distinguished authoress. We have reasons for thinking that "Rose Clark" will make a greater sensation than did "Ruth It will form an elegant 12mo. volume of over 400 pages. Price \$1,25, on receipt of which copies will be sent by mail, post-paid. It will be for sale by all

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New Fork.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ELEVENTH YEAR. Splendid Engravings and Prizes. THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publi-

cation commences on the 17th day of September The "Scientific American" is an Illustrated Periodical devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, relating to the various mechanic and Chemic Arts, industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering Millwork, and all interests in which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. Reports of U. S. Fatents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon thou sands of other subjects.

The Contributors to, the Scientific American are among the most emintent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be adducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness. with which error is combated and false theories are

Mechanics, Inventors. Engineers, Chemists Manu. facturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of greet value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecu-

niary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week every number contains eight large quarto pages, form-ing annually a complete and splendid volume, illustra-ted with several hundred original engravings. Specimen copies sent gratis.
THRMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, or \$1 for

six months. Five copies, for six months, \$4; for a year, \$8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the four-teen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American. Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office

Stamps, taken *t par for subscriptions. tamps, taken *t par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO. 128 Fulton Street, New York. IJ Messrs. MUNN & CO., have been, for many years

extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

DAILY ARRIVALS () F all kinds Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the New Store. J. B. HORSON & Ch.

Four wags in Jonesville, a town on the S. M. & N. I. R. R., proceeded, at twelve o'clock at night, to the house of a friend bers of the "Feople's Express Company," are Eliphian Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius Libbeus Frisbie, all reside bie; that the said Sabin, Foster and Frisbie, all reside Saturday, December 8th, 1855. Teacher of Monochromatic and Polychromatic Painting, and Linear Perspective, James McIndoo, 1

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS. Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855.

Complaint for Phienction.

City Bakery.

Bread, Ckes and Confectioneries,

Lemon and Cranberry Pies, Cakes of every de-scription, including Pound Cake, Sponge Cake. Fruit Cake, Jelly Cake, &c.,

public patronage.

Give him a call and examine his stock.

JACOB GUTBUB.

600,000 lbs. Pumroy and Louisville Iron; 4,000 do Cast Steel, 1/4 to 2 in., square and round; 1,000 do Double Shear Steel;

2,000 do American Blister; 1,000 do Hoe Steel 5½33-16; 12,000 do Slab Steel, 9@15x1/4@5-16; 3,000 do Sheet Iron, Nos. 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, and 27;

600 kegs Nails, best brands; 100 do 7, 8, and 9d Horse Shoe Nails;

4 do Log Chains, assorted; 4 do Log Chains and Fifths; 2,500 lbs. 3g and 1g Chain Cable; 18,000 lbs. Iron Axels 11g@21g inches. 2,000 do. Rowland's Phil. Springs; 100 Boxes Axes, assorted—Leverett's, Lippincott's,

300 Single do do
100 Riffe Guns, assorted—run 30 to 300 balls;
Oolt's, Allen's, and Beal's Pistols and Revolvers;
German Pistols of all kinds, single and double;

German Pistols of all kinds, single and double;
300 Postly & Nelson's Celebrated Gun Barrels;
100 doz. Gun Locks, assorted kinds;
30 do Wipers—30 doz. Bullet Moulds;
25 do double Triggers—300 sets Brass Mounting;
2 do sets Silver Mounting;
Together with a full stock of Locks, Latches, Bolts,
Screws, Butts, Hinges, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery,
Butcher Knives, Mill, X-Cut, Hand, Panel, Rip, Back,

as good goods.

He warrants all his fron good; if not, return at his expense. The trade is respectfully invited to call.

October 20, 1855-34y1- JOHN GORDON.

CINCINNATI, O.

well appreciate the superiority of our Machines over

December 15 - 12m3

Partition:

MAIN STREET, NEW ALBANY, IND.

WE have this day associated with us in business Mr. Samuel L. Campbell, late of Salem, Ind. The style of the firm will be BROOKS & CAMPBELLS. With the long established character of the house, and our present facilities for business, we feel confident of offering to the trade such inducements as will insure a liberal share of their orders for Goods. Our stock now in and to arrive, is larger than was ever offered in this market, and comprises a full assortment of Crockery, English and French China Glassware, American, English and German Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

Our terms will be a credit of four months on accepted paper, or a discount of five per cent for cash. Any mittances made before maturity of bill, an interest at single instance been known to fail, and will cure, bethe rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.
Goods delivered at the Depots of the New Albany and
Jeffersonville Railroads or Wharf Boats, free of charge. BROOKS & CAMPBELLS. New Albany, July 2, 1855-21m2.

CA ELECTION

DR. GOBLE

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity. Office at the south-east corner of the public square. Augut 18, 18, 5-25tf.

Jas. Gilest & Co..

COLNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DE POT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA,

MANUFACTURERS OF PANTHUL HEEDEDHESS FLOORING, SASII, VENITIAN BLINDS, MANTLES, PAN-

NEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, DOOR-AND WINDOW FRAMES, BASE PILASTERS, &c., &c.

WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our line on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Persons building will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, July 28, 1855-22m6.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, that I am prepared to get up work in the Boot and the Boot and the second to be the second to be a large to the second to the second to be a large to t I WOULD respectfully an-Shoe Making line, in as good style, and at as low prices as any Shoe maker in or out of Bloomin gton.—All I ask to secure your trade, is an examination and trial of my work. I am sure the prices and quality will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me, I would beg leave to ask a continnance of the same. Shop one door below the Orchard House. JOHN HESSION.

November 24.-39tf

MEDICAL CARD. W. D. STEWART, M. D.,.........J. C. WELBORN, M. D

DRS. STEWART & WELDORD,

RADUATES OF MEDICINE, having been connected in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Greencastle, have resumed their association for the purpose of practising their profession in Bloomington and adjacent country. When not professionally absent, one or both may at all times be found at their office on the north side of

They will give prompt and assiduous attention to all cases confided to their professional care. May 12, 1855-11tf.

STATE OF INDIANA,
MONROE COUNTY,
SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the American

Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act declaring Express Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care;" approved March 5, 1855.

THE business of said Company is managed in its property and effects are owned by seven Trustees, whose full names and proper places of residence, are as follows: Henry Wells, of Aurora; John Butterfield, of Utica; William G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Johnston Livthe sum can be ascertained, Five Thousand Dollars.— And we, the subscribers, the Trustees above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said

Company and ourselves.

In witness whereof, We have hereto subscribed our hands this sixth day of September, A. p. 1855. HENRY WELLS,

JOHN BUTTERFIED WILLIAM G. FARGÓ. ALEXANDER HOLLAND, WILLIAM A. LIVINGSTON, H. SPENCER.

STATE OF INDIANA:

DE IT REMEMBERED, That on this sixth day of September, 1855, before me came Henry Wells, John Butterfield, William G. Fargo, Johnston Livingston, Alexander Holland, and William A. Livingston, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by them, was true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[L. s.] MONTGOMERY GIBBS,

Commissioner for Indiana in New York.

Commissioner for Indiana in New York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COUNTY OF McLEAN,
SS.

DE IT REMEMBERED, That on this twenty-second
day of September, 1855, before me came Hamilton
Spencer, and made onth that the foregoing statement,
signed by him, was true according to the best of his
knowledge and belief.

FRANKLIN PRICE FRANKLIN PRICE, [L. S.]

Commissioner for Indiana in Illinois.

STATE OF INDIANA, MONROE COUNTY, MONROE COUNTY,

ROBERT ACUFF, Recorder in and for said county, by the hereby certify that the above and foregoing statement of the American Express Company is a true, full and complete copy, as is now on record in my office, which is recorded in Record Book Q, pages 98 and 99. Given under my hand and official seal this 14th day of December, A. D., 1855.

ROBERT ACUFF, Recorder Monroe county, Indiana.

Dec ember 22.—44w3

BE BEINE CO W AR HIS

J. B. HOBSON & Co.

HAVE REMOVED into Dodds' new building on west Main street, 5 doors above their old stand, where they are receiving and opening their Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, such as Delaines, Ginghams, Prints of various patterns, and a general assortment of Dress Goods, suited to the season; all of which will be sold very low for cash. A fair share of pat onage is respectfully solicited.

[9n2tf.] onage is respectfully solicited.

DAILY ARRIVALS OF all kinds Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the New Store. J. B. HOBSON & Co. apr7-6sf

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA. GREENE COUNTY. NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Plummer, administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the ed, has filed his petition to sent the leaf estate of the decedent, his personal property being insufficient; to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Test:

S. R. CAVINS, C. C. C. P. Greene County.

November 21.-3Jw3.

Knocking John Bull off New Book-Bindery. Harlen Bridge! Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

HIS invaluable compound, so fully appreciated by HIS invaluable compound, so many approximate by the American people, is gaining wide celebrity, and has become permanently established the best and most effective medicine of the day. Certificates are daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the afflicted now rejoice that there is help when every other remedy proved ineffectual. Diseases which for years proved a source of misery and agonizing torture readily yield beneath its irresistible influence, and countless a milies rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordinary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsaparilla, that which is as different and superior to Bull's, Blackwell's, Townsend's, Sands', Guysott's, Cox's, or any other compound as one thing is capable of heins

any other compound, as one thing is capable of being to another, then take Hurley's, for out of thousands of cases scattered through Alubama, Mississippi, Wiscon-sin, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky, it has never in a Dyspepsia or

Indigestion, Scrofula or King's Evil, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Costiveness, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irregularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases,
Diseased Kidneys, and as a
great and powerful Tonic,
purifying the Blood,
and invigorating the entire

System.
Unlike other compounds which, when first introduce ed, are said to possess medical qualities, but soon de-generate into injurious trash, this highly concentrated fluid Extract, is prepared with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable substances, and warranted never to deviate in strength. The powerful machinery employed with care devoted in combination, together with the important fact that it is the only preparation in America containing Honduras or Para root, establish beyond all doubt that it is the or rara root, establish beyond all dubt that his the sufferer's remedy. Its extensive popularity and wide-spreading fame, coupled with unparalleled cures effect ed by its agency, have gained both public confidence and professional reliance. Therefore, henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too numerous and overwhelming to be questioned, that HURLEY'S SAR-SAPARILLA is the most valuable and wonderful medicine ever offered to the world. Manufactory, corner of Seventh and Green sts., Lou

isville, Ky.

For sale by druggists in this city and all through the

United States. Price, \$1 per Bottle-6 Bottles for \$5.

Louisville, April 5, 1855. Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore I speak willingly and positively on the subject.

My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and citificase of the injust for sowerd years. I samployed the stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the principal physicians of this city, and they could not principal physicians of this city, and they could not cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, not expecting it would do much good, but, to my great astonishment, she rapidly got well, and, thank God, continues so.—Had she been taking any other medicine, I would not give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qualities, and that it alone cured her.

Signed,

LUKE REYNOLDS.

Any person requiring the truth and honesty of this statement, will find me at my residence, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Louisville.

Dr. Hurley—Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in Cholorosis, Ameorhea Leucorrhea, (Whites,) and many other diseases connected with the female organization, and always found a happy result within a shorter space of time than is usually appended in the terror. of time than is usually expended in the treatment. It is decidedly preferable as a general tonic to quinine, or preparations of iron, and am fully satisfied that it will ome an established item in the physician's recipe. Respectfully yours ROBT. B. ABLETT, M. D.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill. Dr. T. A. Hurley—Sir: From a knowledge of your Sarsaparilla, and through conviction that it is the best article manufactured, I cordially append my name.
DOCTOR REASOR.

Louisville, January, 1855

Louisville, Jan. 6, 1855. DR. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with adjection for ten years, and could never get cured.— Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectually removed her complaint. WM. ELDRIDGE. Louisville, March 19, 1855.

Having been engaged in the drug business for several years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sarsaparilla the best preparation now in use.

GEORGE MULLIKIN.

Oregon, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854. Dr. Hurley—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly deserves to supersede all other preparations of that medicine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results obtained or Utca; William G. Fargo, of Bullato; Johnston Livingston, of New York City; Alexander Holland, of New York City; and William A. Livingston, of Livingston, all in the State of New York; and Hamilton Spencer, of Bloomington, in the State of Illinois. The Spencer, of Bloomington, in the State of Illinois. The vended in the form of nostrums has generally been prepersons interested as cestui que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of instatement, owing to the frequency of said changes.—

Stances left the sufferer in a much worse condition than before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I said Company in the State of Indiana, is, as nearly as an pleased to say that it is free from the imperfections alluded to, and I therefore take pleasure in recommend ing it to the confidence of the profession and to the af flicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will realize everything from it that is to be derived from the use of Sarsaparilla. W. W. ROSS, M. D. A Family Journal, on application, will be sent free

to all parts of the Union.

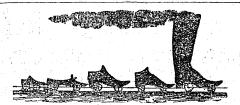
IFFor sale, in Bloomington, by JOSEPH ORR,
Browning & Bro., Indianapolis; H. C. Laurence, Lafayette; Donnelly, Terre Haute; Morris, Vincennes; Clark, Cannelton; Siddell, Madison, and by dealers in Medicine throughout Indiana.

Sandford Duncan.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FANCY & VARIETY GOODS,

NO. 444, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

AVING opened a new house with a large and very desirable stock of fresh goods suitable for the fall trade, he respectfully solicits of buyers visiting this market an examination of his stock before pur-Louisville, September 1, 1855-27m3.



Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store on West Main street, three doors below the Orchard House. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best material, and promises that his workmanship will not be inferior to any in the city. All he has to say is to give him a call and try him; and if you are not satisfied, he will not charge you anything. not charge you anything.

Particular attention witl be paid to the manufacture

of Ladies' Boctees, Gaiters, &c.
DANIEL SHRADER. Bloomington, June 16, 1855-16tf.

Ladies' Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED at the new store, 1 case kid pat Kossuth,
1 "Glover kid tip boots,

" Goat lace " Calf pegged.

Also, a large assortment of men's and boy's boots, shoes and brogans.

J. B. HOBSCN & Co.

NOTICE.

W E will sell at private sale on the premises, on the 18th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4, P. M., the five-sixth of the undivi-ded half of the Mount Tabor Mills, with all the land thereto attached; and also the mill property—five hundred dollars to be paid in hand, the residue in two equal instalments of two and three years from the first day of September, 1855, with interest from that date, and approved security.

WARES, WALKER, Guardians

MILTON HITE, For minor heirs of F. G. Hite, deceased. Dec. 14.-42w3.

WE HAVE opened a new BOOK BINDERY in the Ledger Building, where we are prepared to do all kinds of BINDING and to manufacture every description of

BLANK BOOKS. Merchants supplied with Account Books of all descrip-

ions from a pass book to a ledger. -ALSO--Bill Heads, Cards, Bills Lading, Circulars, and all

kinds of Job Printing.
COUNTY OFFICERS' BOOKS Always on hand of superior quality, with or without printed heads. County officers supplied with all kinds

of Blanks and Stationery; in fact everything used in a County Office. Orders solicited. MORRISON & MATTHEWS, Main street, New Albany, Ledger Building, up stairs

TARKINGTON & AKIN

AVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usually kept in this market, which they offer Exclusively for Cash,

at the lowest figures at Wholesale or Retail, to suit Also, in five days, will be in receipt of a splendid

RICH SPRING DRESS GOODS: DOMESTIC GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WOOLENS.

SUMMÉR STUFFS, EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND MITTS,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,

BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS, In large quantities and desirable style for the Spring trade, 1855. Having purchased their Groceries and Dry Goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to sell at a very small advance for Cash.

N. B. All persons who have not settled with us can find their accounts in the proper officer's hands for collection.

March 31, 1855-5w6 NEW LAW BOOK .--- McDONALD'S TREATISE.

N press and will shortly be published, in the volume, royal 8vo., well printed, on fine white paper, and substantially bound, a treatise on the Powers and Dusties of Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in the State of Indiana, with practical foroms, to which are subjoined Observations on the Law of Contracts, Notes and Bills, the Domestic Relations, Evidence, &c., &c.,

Fresh Meats. GEORGE HEPPERT,

HAS located in Bloomington for the pur pose of carrying on the butchering business. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he will have Beef. Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.; and on Thursdays, small meats only, such as Pork, Mutton IJ Shop on West Main street, one door above the Or Bloomington, April 21, 1855-8tf.

orchard House, J. & S. M. ORCHARD, Proprietors, (Immediately East of the Depot,) BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

THE traveling public are informed that this commodious house has recent ly been refitted, and that we are now prepared to accommodate all who may call on us, in as atisfactory a manner, as any Public House in the State J. & S. M. ORCHARD. Bloomington, May 27-tf.

American Express Co. \$750,000 CAPITAL!

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., PROPIETORS;

PORWARD daily by Express Passenger Trains to all points of the United States and Canada, Bank Notes, Coin, Parcels, Fackages and all other kinds of Express freight, with promptness and dis

And are now dispatching a Messenger daily each way between Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, for the prompt delivery of Money and valuable Packages, between the above points and all way Stations. Those wishing their business done by reliable and responsible parties, will call upon,

J. M. BERRY,

Agt. American Express Co.
December, 7th, 1855.—40tf.

GRAND DEPOT FOR WAR CHARTS!

TWO NE CHARTS JUST PUBLISHED. FILS' DI CHART OF THE EOBARD ENT AND FALL OF SEVASTOPOL, Combined With an ENGINEER'S TOPOGRAPHICAL RANGE AP OF

AGNIFICIENT sheet, showing the attack and A capture of the alakoff attack on the Redan and Fall of Sevastopol. Range of all the Guns and the distance they will carry; Formation of the Groudns, Strategic points, past and present position of contending Forces, Fortifications, Seige, Works, Harbor, Roads, Battle Grounds. &c. This Chart was draughted on the Ground, by a French Engineer, and can be

ed on the Ground, by a French Engineer, and can be relied upon as the most truthful and instructive Chart of the War and Ground that has been published. The whole making a superb Sheet, 25 by 38 inches, highly colored. Price 25 cents.

ALSO, ELLS' NE AP OF THE CRIMEA, SEA OF AZOFF, EUROPE.

Combined with a splendid PANORAIC VIEW OF SEVASTOPOL, taken since the Fall, by an Artist eight months in the Crimea. The Crimea is shown on a large scale, giving all the points of interest in detail. Battle Grounds, Distances, Roads, &c. aking a sheet 30 by 33 inches, finely colored. Price 25 cents a sheet 30 by 33 inches, finely colored. Price 25 cents.
In Press—Wells' New Chart of Sevastopol, Crimea,
Europe, Black, Baltic and Azoff Seas, withthe Crowned
Heads; size 26 by 32 inches, highly colored. Price 25

cents.

IF Agents wanted to sell the above Charts in all parts of the United States. Address,
O. F. PARSONS, Publisher,

BARGAINS MAY BE HAD

commodious two story building, with nine rooms and cellar, all in good order. [This is a fine business corner. Also, lot number 94, divided from the other by an alley. On this lot there is a well of good water, and a stable Also, lot number I on the south side of the University Campus, containing half an acre, with a small house. Also, a lot on the south of the University, with a new frame building, with two rooms, a stable and smoke house. This is a handsome situation. About an acre of ground might go with it if desired. Also, the lot on which I now live, on South Main street, adjoining the two last named lots. There is on this lot an excellent brick building, with five rooms, a milk house, a smoke house, an excellent well of water on the porch, a stable, cow lot, and paled garden, with running wa-ter all times of the year; and all other conveniences recessary. A good title, and terms casy.

I have also a set of blacksmith tools to exchange for corn, a good work horse, or a two horse wagon, this fall.

STEPHEN P. SEALL.

Bloomington, September 10th, 1855.—n29 t. f.

Carlton & Sheeks.

(D. SHEEKS, Notary Public.) ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, Bloomington, Ind.

EF OFFICE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

Medicated Inhalation.

A NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curris, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all
Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAP-)R
and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most
wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the
City of New York and vicinity for a few months past,
ever known to man. It is producing an impression on
Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the
Medical Profession. (See certificates in hands of agents.) MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recent Medical Profession. (See certificates in hands of agents.)
The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid,—supply ing the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor; passing into all the air-cells and passages of the ungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine. Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN. N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853. For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in a chair. My difficulty of breathing, and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected that each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid. together my friends expected that each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis' Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teasnoon. plied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—TRY IT.

MARGARET EASTON.

MARGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

New York, Dec. 27 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this city my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; bad pain in my leftside, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis' Hydeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cher-Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily be lieve was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler; I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took by David McDonald, Esq.

This is a work long needed by the officers, lawyers, and business men of Indiana. The name of the author ensures a well prepared and faithful Digest of the Laws relating to the subject, and one which will be reliable authority.

H. W. DERBY.

pearance upon the Suince.

the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

JOHN WOOD.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., C
H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N.Y. Price \$3 a package.
For sale in Bloomington by

JOSEPH ORR,
At Mulky's old stand, west side of the square. N. B.—Any person inclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10 June 17, 1854-20y1.

DENNISON HOUSE,



DENNISON & SON, PROPRIETORS. This commodious and long-established Hotel is now entirely complete in allits appointments, and merchants and others visiting Cincinnati, are invited to call and give our house a trial. (Jan. 28, 1854-191) give our house a trial.

DR. LEWIS' MOTHERS' FRIEND.

THIS compound I have proved by practice of more than twelve years, and it has ever proved efficacious in the cure of diseases for which it is recommended, where there was any hope.

arket st., between Second and Third.

Jefferson Co., Ky., arch, 1855. Dr. Lewis—I take great pleasure in informing you that I consider your other's Friend one of the very best compounds now offered to the publie, and especi-ally to afflicted females. For my wife it has worked wonders after a long and tedious trial of three years with other medicines. After she had become much debiliated and almost helpless, from the long continued biliated and almost neipiess, from the long continued use of useless drugs, she resorted to your other's Friend in connection with other prescriptions which you recommended. These she continued for a short length of time, when she recovered, and now enjoys the blessing of good health. One of my neighbors who was afflicted in a manner similar to that of my wife, took the same articles and it produced a most wonderful and speedy cure. It should be found in every family-SAML B. WOACK.

NEW ALBANY, 1854. Dr. Lewis-I have used and thoroughly tried you t hers' Friend, and find it to be one of the best com pounds for female weaknesses now extant: and furthe say that it may well be styled the others' Friend for after all specifics have failed, it has performed cures

that appeared almost incredible.

JOS. CADWALADER. Louisville, Ky., 1854.

Dr. Lewis-Dear sir: I cannot withhold my testi-Dr. Lewis—Dear sir: I cannot within any testimony as to the value of your Mothers' Friend. It has been used freely in my family in distressing complaints, and always with the best effects. It is decidedly the most valuable medicine for female complaints generally, I have ever known.

W. C. TAYLOR.

DR. Lewis—I have sold for the last two years your female medicine called the Mothers' Friend, and I never sold an article that gave better or more general satisfaction.

R. E. ANDREWS WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854. SALEM, Ind., 1854.

Heads; size 26 by 32 inches, highly colored. Price 25 sents.

DEAR FRIEND—Thy letter has been received, and it is with pleasure that I certify to thee and the world that thy preparations called the Mother's Friend stands without a rival in medical practice. I have used it, and its effects surpass any preparations of that order I ever saw, in those distressing and weakening diseases to which the sex is liable. It quiets the nervous agitation, and restores the natural secretions. Therefore I tion, and restores the natural secretions. Therefore I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my female friends every where, believing they will find it a friend indeed.

DR. J. TRUEBLOOD.

Hodginsville, July, 1854.

DR. Lewis—I have been using your Mothers' Friend in my practice, and it acts, properties and it acts.

in my practice, and it acts promptly as directed and for the uses for which it is recommended. One of my patients had been afflicted in a manner to be unable to ride on horseback for four years, but after taking one bottle of your Mothers' Friend, she rode six miles and bottle of your momens that back the same day. Yours,
DR. EDWARD SMITH.

CHARLESTON. Dr. Lewis-I have used two bottles of your medi cine called the Mother's Friend in my family, and feel disposed to recommend it as the best medicine in the limits of my knowledge for weakly females, and especially for those who are afflicted at what is termed the change of life. This medicine is or sale in Bloomington, by

JOSEPH ORR, At the old stand of J. B. a ky.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES MA PANA CET BEESDOO

April 28, 1855—9y1.

HAVE this day received a most splendid stock of Clothing of every description— Hats and Caps, Shirts and Collars, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also, a large stock of JEWELRY, &C.,

which they offer extremely low for cash.

Those who are in want of Goods would do well by calling their Store.

October 13.—33m3

COSMOPOLITAN

SECOND YEAR.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of this new and popular Institution for the diffusion of Literature and Art, have been made on the

nost extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged, is the far-famed "GENOA CRUCIFIX,"

thich originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars.
In forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works of American Arr, and the encouragement of American genius, have not been overlooked. Commissions have been issued to many of the most distinguished American Artists, who will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor,-HIRAM POW

> GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Father of his Country; BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, The Philosopher; DANIEL WEBSTER. The Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both of Bronze and Marble, Statuary and Choice Paintings. The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free among the members of the Association for the Second Year. Terms of Membership.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a number of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the following Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paint-

gs.
The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, and Household Words.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines for one year, and to six lickets

in the distribution.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art for the ensuing year.
The Advantages Secured.

by becoming a member of this Association, are—
1st. All persons receive the full value of their subriptions at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine nterature.

2d. Each member is contributing towards purchasing
hoice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among

themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars prough its agency.

Persons in remitting funds for membership, will dense give their post-office address in full, stating the north they wish the Magazine to commence, and have

he letter registered at the Post Office to prevent loss; on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores, will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Maga

Beautifully illustrated Catalogues giving full descriptions, sent free on application. For membership, address
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.

At either of the principal offices—
"Knickerbocker Magazine" office, 348 Broadway, New York;
Or, Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this paper, who is Henorary Secretary for Bloomington.

November 17.—38tf

Answer, or demur to said complaint; and that in default thereof, the same will be heard in his absence and decreed accordingly.

Test: JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, Clerk.

ATTENTION, Ye People of Monroe County!! NEW GOODING

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. C. P. TULEY AS just received and opened a large and carefully selected stock of goods for the Fall and Winter rade, consisting in part of

Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Satin, Plush and Woolen Vestings, Bi'd & B'n Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, etc.
Also, a splendid assortment of Hardware and QUEENSWARE, and a fine lot of Groceries, to which he

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Sha w

especially invites the attention of purchasers.

Any of the above articles will be sold cheap for eash or approved country produce.

Quick sales and small profits, being his motto, he will be enabled to please all who may favor him with a call.

Remember the place—at the old stand of Pen-

nington and Tuley. Oct. 6.-32tf "THE MIRROR HELD UP TO NATURE."

NEW PURCHASE Or, Early Years in the West.

BY ROBERT CARLTON, ESQ.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ILLUSTRATED. IN ONE VOL-UME. FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES. 12MO. THIS work was first published by the Appletons, of New York, 1843, and was sold immediately at \$1,50 per copy. The first edition, of 1,000 copies, was not sufficient for the demand and Mr. Appleton was so pleased with the readiness with which the book was sold, that he proposed to the author a new edition of 6,000 copies. Before any steps were taken to reprint, old Mr. Appleton died, and, as the work was not then stereotyped, his sons lost sight of it, and for more than ten years the book has therefore been out of print.

The publisher has now the gratification of offering a racy and brilliant book, which, for a time, had sunk

into obscurity, but now appears again to delight and interest a new generation of readers.

The New Purchase is a truthful story of the life of the author for a period of nearly eight years, a portion of which time he was a Professor in the University of Indiana, and enjoyed the society of many men eminent in learning and politics. Amid the varied joys and sorrows, trials and triumphs, which attend the career of the author while sojourning in the West, he kindly introduces the reader to many of his cotemporaries, some of whom are painted by a friendly hand, whilst others are touched as if with caustic. Some of the characters are General John McCalla, of Lexington, Ky., characters are General John McCalla, of Lexington, Ky, and now of Washington City; Prof. Harney of the Louisville Democrat; Governor Wright, of Indiana; the late Governor Whitcomb; Prof. Bush of N. Y.; Hon. Paris C. Dunning; Austin Seward, Esq.; Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.; D. H. Maxwell, M. D.; Rev. Isaac Reed; Dr. R. Breckenridge, of Ky.; Rev. W. Martin, of Ind.; with many others whom it may not be advisable to mention. mention.

mention.

The incidents of the book are substantially true.—
The Camp-Meeting, the Log Rolling, the Rifle Match, the Sermon in Foster's Sa-Mill, the Barbecue, the Stump Speeches, the troubles and dissensions in College, the Exhibition, the Trial, the Post-office scene, Mizriah Ham's discourse, the Charivari, the Pigeonshooting, &c., are scenes drawn from nature and present faithful portraitures of life in a new country.

JNO. R. NUNEMACHER, Publisher,

For Sale at the News-Letter Office.

Geo. Boelenbacher ON HANDS AGAIN.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his old cusnounce to his old customers and the public in general, that he has again commenced operations in Bloomington; and having recruited his stock with a fine lot of the best kind of material, is now prepared to get up anything in the Boot and Shoe line in as good style as formerly, and as good as any workman in this part of the country. EASTERN WORK

Kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of those who prefer that kind.

GEO. BOELENBACHER.

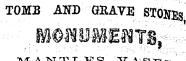
September 22, 1855-30tf.

JAS. W. SHIELDS & GO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN FLOUR AND PRODUCE,

SOLE AGENTS OF THE KANAWHA SALT CO., State St., bet. Main and the river, NEW ALBANY, IND

HONOR THE DEAD. ART ASSOCIATION. JESSE CORSAW

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Monmerced business ON HIS OWN HOOK, for the purpose of manufacturing



MANTLES, VASES And all kinds of sculptured work, either in Italian or And all kinds of sculptured work, created in Italian or Vermont Marble, Gosport or Bloomington stone. His work will be as good as the best, and done at Lower prices than such work can be gotten up for by any

NOTICE OF SALE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

No. 55 Perl Street,

C. H. LAIRD,

Apr. 7, 1855-6y1

John F. Cressy, and Rebecca A. Cressy, and

the said Rebecca A. Cressy as Guardian of Franklin B. Cressy, Eugene W Cressy, and Oscar F Cressy Albert A Cressy

appear in said Court, at the next term, to be held at the Court House in Bloomfield, in said county, and than and there, before the calling of said cause, to plead

December 1.-40w3.

A List of Estrays-Greene County. TAKEN up by Benjamin Overman in Taylor Town-ship, one estray Steer, white and red speckled, marked with a smooth crop off the right car and an upper slope off the same, also an upper slope off the left ear, tranded on the left hip with the letter L. Supposed to be seven years old, appraised at \$25,00, by William Lay and John Cox, before me, Nov. 19.65. STERLING C. HAYOOD, J. P.

(40w3.) TAKEN up by Retecca Hilburn in Taylor Town-

New Princple!i No Poison! NE DE DE DE SE FEVER AND AGUE CURE,

THE FOR PREVENTION AND CURE OF Fever and Aque, or Chill Fever; Dumb Aque, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Typhoid Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms;
Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and
Jail Fever, General Debility, Night

Sweats, and all other forms

MALARIA OR MIASMA. THIS subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath in the same in character wherever it exists,—north, south, east, or west,—and will everywhere yield to this new ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the cause of disease.

cause of discase. The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

suffered for any length of time, from one day to TWENTS YEARS, so that they need never have another CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing re-

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, 2

NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

would prove injurious to the constitution.

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist." This allows of its
FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE by which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases no matter how don from the above named diseases no matter now sickly the season or swampy the locality.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its actual merits wherever introduced and confidence of the public is asked only in proportion.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor,

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

JOSEPH ORR, Agent, Bloomington, Ind., and fo

C. I. & A. V. Du Pont,

NEWS, BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF PAPER Also, Agents for

D. D. SLOAN, Proprietor

sale by druggists generally.
Bloomington, Nov. 16.—9y1. LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufcturers and Dealers in

DATES EOUSE, IND.

DFOmnibuses will convey Passengers to and from the honse, free of charge. (Nov.11, 1854-sl)

other workman in this part of the country

CFMy shop is on South Main street, near the R. R. Depot. JESSE CORSAW.
Bloomington, Ind., 1855-12tf

NOTICE IS hereby given, that I will sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at the residence of Samuel W. Strong, late of Mouroe county, deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow; consisting of horses, cattle, &c. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement law s

SAMUEL WEIR, Executor

November 17-38w3 H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, 'TC. BUELL, L. G. BARBOUL

SHAW, BUELL & BARBOUR IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BRY GOODS.

CINCINNATI, O.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSILOR AT LAW

W TLL practice his profession in the Courts of Mon roe and the adjoining counties. Office in the room formerly occupied as the Clerk's office.

STATE OF INDIANA, GREENE COUNTY, SS. In the Greene Common Pleas Court, January Term A. D. 1856.

Partition COME now in vacation (November the 23d, 1855).

the plaintiffs, by S. R. & A. G. Cavins, their attorneys, and file their complaint herein, with an affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness that the defendant is not a resident of said State.

The said defendant is therefore hereby notified to

answer, or demur to said complaint; and that in default thereof, the same will be heard in his absence,

I certify the above to be a true copy.

JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, CIR.

Taken up by ketecen Hiburn in Taylor Township, one estray horse, supposed to be four years old last spring, heavy made, light sorrel, weak eyes, fourteen hands high, appraised at \$40,00 by Daniel C. Gilmore and John Donahue, before me, Nov. 24, 1855, JOHN HORNBAKER, J. P. I certify the above to be a true copy.

J. M. HUMPHREYS, Clerk,

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the the most sickly or swampy localities from any ague of bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have

sults of billious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until spermanent and radical cure is effected. And as a proc

Because of its SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS The following certificate from one of the most cele-brated chemists in the United States is attached to er-"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor

ised. These only are relied upon to prove its worth. One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases;

some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar.

DU PONT'S SUPERIOR GUNPOWDER, Of the various kinds. (July 14, 1855-20m6.)