VOLUME 1V.

FALLS VILLAGE, CONN., SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1859.

NUMBER 1.

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To the Advertiser, this paper presents the best medium for reaching the people of North Western Connecticut and the adjoining parts of Massachnestts and New York. Advertisements will be inserted upon the following terms:

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OF all kinds and Mill gearings, Shafting &c. Manufactured and fitted up in the best style on reasonable terms, and at short notice by the EMPIRE CO., NORFOLK CONN.

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FEW OF WOOWORTH'S CELEBRATED PLAINING MACHINES, in good ranning very low by the EMPIRE CO., NORFOLE, CONN.

PRIOR. HOLCOMBE & CO., WHOLESALE BEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, Alcohol. Burning Fluid, Camphene and Tur-

pentine. No 215 FULTON ST., Near Greenwich Street,

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING **ESTABLISHMENT**

Where may be found the various kinds of Cloths and Trimmings necessary for the fitting out of GENTLEMEN and BOYS,

with any Garments in my line of business, and al Those in want of Goods in my line of business, are invited to

CATI and examine my Steck.

CUTTING DONE TO ORDER. The business of the Establishment will be con

ted in an honorable manner and with a desire to satisfy those who may favor me with their cus tom. W. G. GARDNER. Falls Village, July 2, 1859.

VESPER GAS LIGHT. THE subscriber having bought the right of selling the Vesper Gas Light in Litchfield Co., offers it to the citizens' as the best artificial ight yet discovered, as a years test has proved. The lamp have been much improved recently and are the most economical of all, giving the greatest amount of light with the least consumption of fluid, costing less than three quarters of a cent per hour.

Town rights for sale and Agents wanted in every town in the County, to whom I will allow a liberal commission.

HIRAM P. LAWRENCE.

DENTAL NOTICE!

DR. J. S. SMITH would respect fully call the at tention of those requiring artificial teeth, either WITHOUT TEETH.

ed to resist the action of the scidity of the

It can be made to fit the mouth more perfectly, wears longer,

rubber. Would

-Death. A SAD STORY OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE. Alout five years ago, a village singing school was about to be organized in Granby, Ct., and the selection of a merits of one, well known in this vicini ty, were canvassed. but he encountered oppositior on the ground that he was a licentious man, an adulterer. His friends installed over the school, and became an inmate of the family of Dea. Kendall, who had espoused his cause warmly, believed in his innocence, and treated him with confidence. The music teacher sued the person in the village, promin- in progress.—Springfield Republican. ent in circulating the stories against his character, for slander, and the case was pending in the courts at Hartford for some time. The defendent obtained considerable evidence to sustain his charges, but not enough to cover and protect them all, and therefore yielded to a settlement, and paid the costs of the suit. Dea. Kendall had a daughter young, beautiful and accomplished, and fond of music. After the singing school season was over. she insisted on leaving home and taking care of herself; her purpose was opposed—there was a family quarrel, but she succeeded in eloping, none of her family or friends knew whither. For years she was lost to them all. Meantime, her father died, and suddenly she re-appeared, and claimed her share in the estate It was given to her, and she departed again into obscurity. refusing to tell her friends any more of Boston under an assumed name .-Then came suspicions and reports that teacher who had been befriended by her father and the family some years ago, and that she was living under his protection somewhere. But efforts to solve the mystery, and discover the place of her concealment, still proved

lifted, and that through her death. Her

friends received information that she

had died at South Boston, and her re-

mains were at their disposal They re-

ceived them, and learned the full story

of her life for the years that had inter-

vened since her elopement. It seems that she was seduced by the music teacher during the season of the school, and disappeared to become, certainly, a mother, and as she expected, a lars." the vicinity of Springfield. He was. however, about this time, clerk in a she gave birth to a girl, and here she of her father, he became more attentive she did, and paid the money over to him, under assurances it is reported that he would establish her in finer quarters, and live with her more constantly. But his desertion now was more marked than before-he robbed her not only of character and home but her money .-Her cruel disappointments and mental and moral sufferings naturally nursed a fatal disease. and this last and most cruel treatment hastened its progress, and last week relieved her by death. In the last days of her life, the woman with whom she boarded wrote to her seducer by his proper name in Springfield. urging in her behalf his presence to see her once more before she died But he came not; and she, preserving her mystery to the last, refused to divulge her real name. or the residence of her Her child she had previously given to a Christian disposition of her body A few days previous to her death she called some of the members of the house, where she boarded, to her room, and repossession at once, in her presence, in her friends, whom she had disgraced -This was done, and but for an old Album, which contained many good wishes from her former school mates, with dence upon the margin of the book, her history would never have been known

native village. This is but the warp of the story -

REED IN CUSTODY.

he appeared at the Springfield jail on teresting and affectionate child. Wednesday and offered himself for cus-

than that she was living in the vicinity rected to a box in the Springfield post copal clergyman in Connecticut, who is ington merely to do his advertising. she had been seduced by the music timony of the family where she lived, was then a widower previous to her there can be little question that his guilt confinement, and he turned her out upon will be proved.

fruitless Only last week was the veil

shall entice or take away any such sively sad affair. female from her parent guardian or resimprisonment in the county jail, for a marshal on Friday night, to answer in fine not exceeding one thousand dol- The evidence against him is simple di-

married man and his family resided in CHI D SHALL LEAD THEM "-REED'S OWN Springfield, to whom he has been mar-STORY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Also, Dealers in LIQUORS and WINES for Med
Lively and the stablished his victor in Boston, and established his victor forty residents of Granby, Ct., including Mr Kendall and wife, brother of Miss Kendall (alias Mrs. Jones) boarded in Miss Kendall (alias Mrs. Jones) boarded in South Boston, and where she lately in South Boston, and established his victorial states and south Boston. The south Boston is the day in South Boston in South B Jones," the wife of "Geo Jones." Here Miss. Kendall, who was seduced by Ed- in South Boston, and where she lately win W. Reed, with the young girl, the died, will testify that he was in the hablived, the mistress of her seducer. He alledged daughter of Mr. Reed. visited it of coming here and living here as man visited her but seldom, however, taking the prisoner at the jail in this city. - wife, sleeping with her, and addressing the whole time through, and supported her in but scanty style. After the death or, and when ready they were admitted most significant phrases of matrimonial by the direction of Sheriff Marsh to the dialect. He has made several such visagain, and persuaded her to go and re jail, passing down the basement floor, its during the past year, staying two or ceive her share of the property. This where they took seats that had been three days at a time. Besides this are prepared for them. The sheriff, the his letters admitting the same relationyoung girl, and a married daughter of ship. The prisoner has lost much of Mr. Reed of New Haven, and several that confidence and bravado, which others, remained on the platform at the marked his conduct when the exposure door-way, where the meeting was to was first made, and he gave himself up take place between Mr. Reed and the and he must begin to appeciate the comlittle girl. The jailor came out with pleteness of the evidence of his guilt, the prisoner from his cell, who walked and the certainty of his punishment. slowly down the corrider fronting the At the interview with his little daughter other cells, casting a glance on the peop- by Miss Kendall, at the jail, he shared le below. As he was walking down the melting mood into which the scene the steps to the platform the little girl threw all who witnessed it. Hard must caught his eye, and involuntarily reach- have been the heart that could have out her hands and started forward .- remained unmoved in such a circle .at the same time a smile of recognition Springfield Republican. lightened up her countenance,—then, Reed was before the Boston Police knew him; but as soon as he reached examination and was held in \$1500 for the bottem of the steps she sprang to trial in the Suprme Court. friends, closed her own evelids, and died his arms, exclaiming; "Papa! papa!"— proud, neglected, deserted, heart-broken. He bent down with suffused eyes, and affectionately kissed her. Mr. Reed's Catholic school in South Boston. and married daughter then quickly stepped bespoken from the same institution a forward, and gave vent to her feelings prison of Orleans, France, took place gathered at the table, and after parta said it is my papa, too. 'he young a few since condemned by the court of supper, with flip and cider we make order to prevent, if possible, any facts allowed to return to his cell, as his stay fewer than three escapes from prison,

> satisfy idle curiosity. expressed herself, and was taken to the that he had disappeared. He had it apto disown her" Mr. Reed's two young sessed himself of a clothes line. He The details may readily be supplied by er boys, lads of ten years, and over, came then got on the roof of that building, and those who know what sin is, and life in after the child had gone, and to see by the aid of his cord, though at great

Seduction-Elopement-Adultery part of Massachusetts and in the north- he had his first difficulty there a few ern towns of Connecticut, and though years since, called on him, and begged often the subject of scandalous suspi- of him to disclose everything, if he was cions, has maintained the outward char- guilty, saying, "you know we befriendacter of a gentleman and a Christian. ed you when in trouble, and stuck close He is, we are informed, a member of the to you; it now looks dark, but don't which give these details state that it (noon.) for the nomination of canditeacher became a mooted question. The Congregational church in West Spring- keep back anything; tell all." Mr. must have taken the man more than a dates to be supported for President and field; and thus has blackened his crimes Reed acknowledged their friendship, and month to cut through the wall of his Vice President at the next election. by pretensions to holiness that were said his true relations with the deceased cell. and that he succeded in so disposworse than hollow. Police officers were Hiss. Kendall would soon be known. in pursuit of him on Monday with a war- and that they would appear to have that they were not perceived; but how party of Pennsylvania. and of the Oppocarried the day, however, and he was rant for his arrest for adultery; and if been honorable and just. The little girl he accomplished these operations they sition party of New Jersey, and all others. he has not been warned of the exposure was taken back to Granby by the friends do not explain. As to the place he cut ers who are willing to co-operate with of his conduct, and fled, is probably al. of her mother who brought her here ready in custody. He left home, we Before leaving, Jailor Adams conducted understand on Monday morning for the party through the different depart- instrument and then sawing between opposed to the policy of the pre-ent Ad-Hinsdale, where he has a singing school ments of the jail when they took their them, the journals state that he replac- ministration; to Federal corruption and departure for home apparently satis-Edwin W. Reed of West Springfield, girl to Reed, and his guilty connection the story of whose infernal crimes we with their sister and townswoman.publish above, first learned of the expo- The girl is about five years old, and says sure of his guilt from the account in the her name is Laura Kitty Jones, and that Helper's Crisis and its Publishers. rican slave trade; to any inequality of pringfield Republican on Wednesday she lived in Fourth street (South Bosmorning Believing that all evidences ton) and likes living at her new home in lishing firms in New York were bother- favor of the immediate admission of of his guilt were destroyed, and prefer- Conn. She is sprightly, has dark hair ed by a man who wanted them to pub- Kansas into the Union under the Constiing to put a bold face upon the matter, and keen black eyes, and is quite an i.i. lish a book entitled the "Impending tution recently adopted by its people; of

office which proves to have been Reed's. the father of her child; that she sought With these circumstances and the tes- the protection of the clergyman, who the world, with no one to care for her, If there is any doubt that he can be and to be disgraced; and that then he convicted there o adultery, he should (Reed) became her friend and protector. be brought to this State, where he might The story may be true, but it is cerat least be convicted under this statute: tainly quite improbable; and we sup-" Every person who shall seduce and press the name of the clergyman (which commit fornication with any female un- he gives in his conversation) who is thus der the age of twenty-one years, or who brought into scandalous to this oppres-

Mr. Reed the prisoner, has been ill idence, for the above named purpose, with erysipelas, but is now recovering, shall for the first offence be punished by and was taken to Boston by the city term not exceeding one year, and by a the courts there to the charge of adultery rect. and seems to leave no doubt of his wife. But her seducer was already a Interesting scene at Jail.— 'A little That he has a lawful wife living in West ried 17 or 18 years, admits of no dispute; On Friday afternoon the 23rd., some and for the other side of the case, three

faltering in child-like simplicity, as Court on Saturday and was arraigned

A French Jack Sheppard

history,—it is that of Edwin W. Reed. that they had received from their asso- entered the court. He then lifted from day evening than this.—Courant. who lives, with wife and children, in ciates in the street, presented a scene its hinges a door opening into the Salle Those desiring artificial tests are invited to call this city, and teaches singing schools in the eyes of the most stoical.

West Springfield, has a piano store in the most of the new work. The this city and teaches singing schools in the eyes of the most stoical.

Some of Mr. Reed's old friends in the little drama written for the Court supposed that he used that article as an an article as an by Octave Feuillet.

West Springfield, has a piano store in that could hardly fail to bring tears to des Pas Perdus, out as this door, was fastened on the other side by an iron bar the little drama written for the Court supposed that he used that article as an by Octave Feuillet. West Springfield, has a piano store in that could hardly fail to bring tears to des Pas Perdus, but as this door, was

instrument. Then entering the Sa'le he The Republican National Conven lifted from its hinges the outer door, and found himself on the steps of the peristyle, and lastly he climbed over the rail will meet at Chicago on Wednesday the ing and was free. The local journals 13th day of June next. at 12 o'clock ing of the stone and plaster cut away al states, the members of the People's from the woodwork, and which he re- them in support of the candidates who ed it at the time of the daily visits of usurpation; to the extension of slavery fied with the object of their visit, which the turnkey. They add that altogether into the Perritories; to the new and danwas to test the relationship of the little the escape "surpasses imagination." gerous political doctrine that the Con-Not the slightest clue to the man has stitution, of its own force, carries slathus far been obtained.

Reed still asserts his own innocence because the book was of anti-slavery a system of rigid economy, and to the tody. Though there was no warrant of criminal relations with the deceased tendency, and might injure the southern for his arrest, the city marshal took the Miss Kendall, or Mrs. Jones, and claims trade. But a young man named Burresponsibility of detaining him, and that his connection with Miss Kendall dick had the courage to give fair play to the States, and defending the soil of evwent immediately to Boston, where his was an act of humanity, as he says will an anti-slavery author from the South, ery State and Territory from lawless incrime of adultery was committed, for a hereafter be shown He says that Miss and to-day the sale of that book has ex- vasion; and of preserving the integrity Kendall was first seduced under a prom- ceeded sixty thousand copies, and is in- of this Union, and the supremacy of the Among the deceased girls effects ise of marriage, by a young man who creasing at the rate of six hundred a constitution and laws passed in pursu-which were not destroyed were, a dawent to Mexico, and that Miss Kendall day. Eight presses are driven to sup- ance thereof, against the conspiracy of guerreotype of Reed, and two letters to believed he would have returned to ful- ply the demand; and he is absolutely the leaders of a sectional party to resist her in his hand writing under the name fill his promise had he not died. After overwhelmed with work while the Con- the majority principe as established in of Jones. Her letters to him were di- wards she had intercourse with an Epis- gress of the United States sits at Wash-

Christmas.

NEW YORK .- The streets Monday told plainly that the citizens were keeping a general holiday. The crowd which thronged all the avenues was not composed of men hurrying hither and tither to fulfill business engagements, but rather of that class whose faces are chiefly seen early in the morning, at noontide and after nightfall going to and from the establishments where they earn their subsistence. In company with these there were many who sought the exhil arating scenes which the skating pond at Central Park affords, for there the Christmas carnival was at its height .-The ice on the pond was not so glassy as the most experienced skaters desired but it nevertheless furnished opportuni ty tor half a da 's enjoyment. At noon it had so degenerated and lost its consistency, that the majority were very willing to comply with the orders issued sion in the Old Brewry building, the noor children enjoyed themselves heartily, receiving gratefully the gifts which benevolent friends bad bountifully furnished. On the Islands, too, scenes very similar to these were witnessed. Many of the Sabbath Schools had postponed their festivals, and wherever these little folks gathered together, there were pleasant half hours occupied in listening to addresses and partaking of refreshments. The tellers were at their desks in the various banks to take care of those notes which unfortunate fell due, but all the other employes of the institutions enjoyd a holiday.

The Old Whips met in conclave

at the Russell House in Springfield, on Wednesday evening of last week. Delegates were present from Connecticut. Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, to the number of two hundred in all. We are indebted to Mr. D. L. Paine of this city for our though she was not quite sure that she on a charge of adultery He waived an Mr. Paine has been on the road for 25 years, and still cracks the thong over the stage horse. Veterans like himself, and others who have now assumed some other occupation or are reposing upon An extraordinary escape from the their laurels in well earned competence, in loud sobs. and embracing her father recently. A man named Corbiere was king of an old fashioned stage riders' girl was asked if she knew who that Assizes of the city to forty years, hard no doubt-told stories, made speeches man was,—refering to Mr Reed, and labor for numerous burglaries and for and sang songs. What a fund of stoquested them to burn all papers in her she said, "Yes, my papa.' Mr. Reed polygamy: and as he had been repeated. ries was laid away in those two hundred then stepped back, and requested to be ly condemned before, and had made not pates, of the days when the stage-driver was second only to a king; when the concerning her fate from ever reaching ing longer could do no good, except to he was lodged in the condemned cell. little knots of villagers clustered about the strongest in the jail. But when the tavern steps to hear he news After he had gone to his cell, the turnkeys made their rounds on Thurs- brought of a "murder a few miles below chi'd desired to see her papa, as she day morning at five o'clock, they found 'ere," or an accident by which some leg lican party of Connecticut will endorse was broken. the owner of which was murder, treason and servile insurrectionher own true name and place of resical, where he recieved her kindly and peared, succeeded in cutting out a square known to all the people, for miles 'round: talked with her and showed her consid- of the thick oaken woodwork which lin when the dusty vehicle rumbled away Hunter puts an end to the theory that erable attention for a short time, when ed the cell; then he had cut a hole with a crying miss on board and a weep She died on Tuesday and on Saturday, she was taken away His married through the wall, and had passed by it her remains, accompanied by her inter daughter, who was with him, said to into the factory. By means of a table stood by the houses upon turnpike to Canada. In that letter, with the grave esting girl, four years of age.—the sign her father, "for God's sake, if this is he had reached a window of that apartof her sorrow, yet the consolation of her life—were brought once more to her care of." He replied. 'if she was my Having then need of a cord he climbed particularly if the woman was young your child own it, and it shall be taken ment, and decended into the court-yard. stage-driver threw it off with a smile own child, I would not be so inhuman as by the spouting to the laundry and pos- and handsome. The engineer who starts his steed or chokes him off ya to take a step toward the North. If mere movement of his arm. has tak we have come to the point of justifying the sceptre from the hands of these old may be And those who don't—happy them all, father, brothers, and sister, risk, let himself down into another court Kings of the highway. All these things few—may well be spared the recital.—
We have only to add the name of the other and most criminal party to the other and most criminal party to the other and the recital were discussed by the old whips at the Russell House; and there was no please other and most criminal party to the young boys tell their father of the taunts door leading into the Court Assizes and were discussed by the old whips at the

A National Republican Convention

The Republican electors of the seververy into all the Territories of the United States; to the re-opening of the Af-Several years ago all the leading pub- rights among citizens; and who are in Crisis of the South." They all refused restoring the Federal Administration to principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of this Government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

E. D. MORTAN, N. Y. BARTLETT, Me. L. BRAINERD, Ver. J. T. GOODRICH, Mass. WM. W. CHACE, R. I

THOMAS SCIONER, O. C. M. CLAY, Ky. J. Barcher, Ind. N. B. Judd, III. Z. Chandler, Mich. J. H. Twendy, Wis. A. H. Ramayy, Wis. G. WELLES, CONN.
PHO'S WILLIAMS, Penn. A. J. STEWNS, IOWS,
G. HARRIS, Vd.
A. S. JUNES, Mo.
A. CALDWELL, Ver.
LEWIS CELPHANE, D. C.

The Dying Year.

From the old woods, dim and lonely Comes a moan; There the winds are sighing only; .. Summer's gone!" All the bright and sunny hours. And the green and leaty bowers. With the summer's latest flowers, Are faded now; And the brow Of the waning year Has been twined with dying leaves; And the gathering of the sheaves Tells us Autumn's here-

Now the winds go loudly moaning Through the vales; And the forest trees are groaning Mournful tales Of decays that swiftly gather. Of the coming wintry weather, Of the snow, that like a feather Soon will fall; And the call Of Death is sighing Over all the rippling streams;

And the Summer's lingering gleams Are sadly dying. 'Tis the waning, waning twilight Of the year

That hovers now all strangely bright, Round us here; And soon the year will pass away, Like the light of an uturan day. Adown old Winter's dim highway To its tomb :

And the gloom Of the Silent Land Will rest on the bright years flown; And the winds of Time will moan O'er the dreamless band!

The following is from the Cou art in answer to the Herald

The Winsted Herald takes the Courant to task for saying that John Brown violated the laws of the land, and was righteously hung." The Herald man doubts whether the courant is an orthodox exponent of Republican sentiment on this matter he thinks that Brown was most unrighteously hung. Vocoriety not soundness, is what the Herald is after. We have, perhaps, as good a chan e to know what the sentiments of the Republicans of Conn., really are, as the village editor, and can assure him that he is mistaken if he fancies the Repub-The letter written by Brown to Andrew Brown merely wan ed to run off a few apprehensions, he avows that his design was to put pikes and arms into the hands of the slaves of Virginia, and not murder and insurrection; we are far adaned on the road to ruine We wish it distinctly understood. that the Coun-ANT thinks John Brown was righteously hing; and that anyb dy who choses to follow his footsteps should be burned at the stake, over faggots of green wood -The Empress Eugenie played on If the editor of the He ald is so much in

The Republican.

Saturday, December 31, 1859.

Congress This body of Legislators are stil wasting their time as during, the past three or four weeks, -- no advance has been made towards the speakership, and it is not probable there will be till after this year has passed away. There is no doubt but that the speaker would have been appointed long ago, had not the Presidential Election been so prominent before the eyes of Congressmen .-We hope this dissolving view may pass enough for them to organize, and provide for the needy government employecs, who now stand waiting for their pay, for work done-after that let them fight till dooms day if they chose, while mischief comparatively,

The Message.

This long written document has finally come to hand, and we have taken readers this week, [although not in the] most perfect shape, owing to a want of time,) while it is fresh, as it has waited read, as soon as possible.

pay should have been received, but, rescue. as it did not, no such pay, was ever expected, or asked for, as he well knows.

Now Jimmy if it was such an awful thing to entertain the idea of printing such a paper, why did you solicit the priviledge of becoming its editor and publisher?

We have had to omit several favors from Advertisers, and Correspondents, on account of the Message. We shall shall try to make it all right in our next.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Debating Society, is in a flourishing the Cellar. It being the twenty fifth and condition. Having both Ladies and versary of their Wedding day, and the co Gentlemen as members. They meet many wishing to bestow upon Mr and Mrs. every Friday evening, The ev. C. Everts some token of esteem, a beautifu-Wetherby, minister of the place, presid- Silver cake Basket had been procured ed at their last meeting.

toes of the Puritans. have been over occasion to which. Mr Ashbel Landon, by LIELABOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languer,

enjoy a festival season at the Town ded of which all partook sixty in number Hall, which will be given on Thursday All appeared joyous and nothing occurre Eve. Jan , 12 1860 , for the benefit of to mar the festivities of the evening. The the Congregational Church. We hope company listened to remarks from the Rev. a good attendance may be had at the Mr. Foster of Lakevile, concluded wit supper, and tableau exhibition as it prayer; friends dispersed, all feeling that will no doubt be supper excellent.

bundle of papers for this place was last togeth r. week miscarried to somewhere else, as tion, we should have sent another bundle but we did not have them.

being over \$60,

Goshen.-Christmas Eve was celebrated in the M. E. Church, of this mitted suicide by cutting his throat with place, the house was decorated, and very interesting exercises were conducted that city, Sunday morning. by the Rev. Mr Ross.

with its snow capped hills, and present ham, against the editor of the Winsted good snow roads, is alive with winter Herald was brought up for trial at industry. The high school, so long Bridgeport, Thursday. Judge Ellsexisting here, is now under the care of Mr. A. W. Pettibone, formally of S Herald, upon which the suit was found-Cornwall, and efforts re making by the ed, was not libellous and the case was Trustees to put the house in perfect or nolled. der, and to furnish it with new desk's of modern style.

N. CORRWALL. - A Correspondent says the south part of this county, and will be there is a remarkable smart horse in contined throughout in til all are supplied. the town of Sharon, and a most remarkable Blacksmith in the town of Cornwall. The owner of this horse came over to have the animals understanding regulated. After using ropes chains &c to secure him, even then he succeeded in biting, and breaking Mr Scovills finger When the horse knew he had conquered, he was very well satisfied, but not so with Mr. Scovill who wished to try him again in three weeks, which time come last Saturday. After waiting until 11 wolock, Mr. S. sent for the horse, and by that time, thirty men had came to see the fun. In the early part of the afternoon, the horse tried without having been approved, and their and owner came. But the owner ie clined to help hold the horse, and asked strangers to the disposition of the animal, to do what he dare not do him-

imal, head, neck body, and feet. Mr S. did conquer the horse and shod him and charged nothing, but the man pai-\$1,50. If there are any ugly horses of those that are not ugly, Mr. S can shoe them, to the satisfaction of their owners, and furnish fun, as he did las aturday, for representatives from 3 or

Knowing full well the said Scovil we can well believe he would not al 'low a horse to conquer him, but rather that he would take the grit out of a y 'horse, and considerable fun with it.'

JOYCEVILLE.-Those wishing for cheap goods, will do well to call at the store of D. Joyce, and examine his stock, as from them for a short time, or long he is about to sell off at great bargains, to close out his stock preparatory to removing to other parts.

NAUGATUCK .- A Corespondent writes that the people of the Naugatuck valley, are earnest in their efforts for the county division; he says they feel that they are at it, they will do but little the time has gone by for them to climb the hill for justice, and that convenience demands the county set to he in the valleys, where is now the business centers, and will be forever hereafter

CHRISTMAS .- This festival day or eve. considerable pains to put it before our seems to have been kept in a festive manner in several towns about us.

LITCHFIELD .- This place seems to have been blessed with a merry (hristmas, already so long, we think it should be or at least a portion of it, and "neat

LYC UM LECTURES -- The Rev Z. N. Lewis, wil Lecture before the F.V Lyceum on Monday eve Jan . 2nd instead of Tuesday as before appointed

ORE HILL -SURPRISE VISIT. AND SIL VER WEDDING -The people of Or. Hill. and victory, including some of their good friends in Lakeville, intent on a little Hollyday merry making, collected at the house of James Van Deusin, provided with refre shments. Wednesday Evening Dec 23th where they formed themselves into a body and proceeded to the dwelling of Mr Peter P. Everts. and entered the house en masse. and took the mmates by surprise. But they found a warm reception, and were permited CORNWALL .- The North Cornwall the range of the entire house, not excluding which Mr Milton Bardley jun. presented to Last Question. Res. that the vir- them in behalf of the friends, present on the N. CANAAN .- This place is soon to ner. Ample refreshments were then provi

another link had been added to the chain of S. CANAAN .- By some means the friendship which had hitherto bound them

week. Friday evening There had been E q. all of Cornwall an assembly of young people, decora-We therefore repeat that the no- ting the church for Christmas that tice of last week in regard to the Lasevening, and the fire broke out about dies Festival, which as we are inform- eleven o'clock. The church was worth ed was well attended, and more success some \$6,000 and the organ abou: \$1000 ful than anticipated. The receipts more It was insured for \$3000 in the Charter Oak office of Hartford.

Henry Asher of Hartford coma razor, at the New England House, in

The libel suit brought by the NORFOLK -This high and free town. Bank Commissioners, Noyes and Dunworth decided that the article in the

The Map of Litchfield County. is now out and being distributed to Subscribers in Mr. Seward has arrived be me as d has receved a wilcome tendered him by New York,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

HOMEOPATING REMEDIES Have now been before the public for five year and have every where won g iden opinions from

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ook, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents. These Remedies, by the single box or case, at ent by mail or express, free of charge, to any adress, on receipt of the price. Address

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has double the quantity and strength of any other It gives a periectly natural color.

colors every shade from light brown to jet black.

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An ! lastly, its inventor challenges a trial between this iye and any other in existence, whether of ra-tive or foreign origin. Sol at the Drug Store.

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The unequalled success that has attended the application of this Medicine in Cought, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial Affection, Diseases of the throat and Longs, Lacipient Consumption, has induced any physicials of high standing to emologit in their practice many of whom advise us of the fact is first great aim is to become a Reliable Newspaper,—reporting a rountly and farly averaging.

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MARRIAGES.

In Cornwell Dec 26 h. by the R. v. S. The Episcopal Church in Pine Fonn, Mr Rufus S Frink and Elisabeth R. we su: pose, as it did not reach its destina Meadow, 'ew Hartford was burnt last Bierce, youngest daughter of P ter Bierce

> At New Lyme, Ohio Dar. 11th. Mr. Ed. win L Sikes of Sandi Ald Mass., to Miss Paulina Munroe of New Lome.

DEATHS.

In Lime Rock Dec. 25th. Mr John Braee. aged 26 vears.

IRON BANK.

THE President and Directors of this Rank, have I this day d-clared a Dividend of Three per cent on its Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, nayable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of January next A.C. RANDALL, Cashier, Falls Village, Dec 29th 1859 3wl

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HARRISON'S Excellent Perfumery &c., may be mad at the Drag Store of C. B. Maltbie, ralls value, c. chear for Cash. Consisting of Musk Cologne.

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Cold Cream, Lip Balm, Am " dine. Crystalline V negar Magnolia Tublet, Toilet Pow er. Shampoo Lution, Bay Leaf Water Hair Depilatory Hair Dye, Philocome, Beef Marr:w Black Pomatum Bears Oil. Antique vil, Honey Soap Extract Patchouly Extract Spring Flowers Ext. New Mown Hay Ext. Sweet Clover Ext Jackey Club Ext. Musk, Extract Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume, Flaporing Extracts Shaving Creams looth

Cordial, Rose Tooth Powder Erosive

Sap Indellible Ink Copying Fluid.

Bue Black Fluid Black Ink Red Ink

&c., &c., &c., &c.

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may fairly challenge comparison with any other newspaper in the country.

The Times is wholly and entirely independent in its discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs,—for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it decless to be their instrument Party organs are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently induce tial already. Every party and every faction has it-représentatives and retained advocates in the newpaper Press. The great majority of the Journalpaper Press. The great majority of the Journal-of the United States are directly connected with the part" organizations of the country-representing their principles, seeking the promotion of their ends, echoing their wishes, publishing news and speeches, with comments only in their inter-est,—and being conducted and managed merel as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stroger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing the are read mainly by that portion of the public wh concur with them in opinion; and, as their state ments are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and still less influence, beyond the im rediate circle of their own partisans.

The Times asserts for Journalism a higher func

and requested to take care of the made his libelous charge 'upperly places, lest the county seat, should on good authority," now he says he slip into the valles, probably.

The time is dull, if not dead, and would show his charge to have been the old clock cannot go on tick, these days.

The time is dull, if not dead, and the old clock cannot go on tick, these days.

S. W. Fowler & Co.,—Sizes:—I most cheerfully add ny testinony in favor of the Balsam. We nave used it in set fairly his Pal a party affections and with westever shifty B can do this, not mite in test for the tee oft, or interest of truth and cloths, and aver accommended it in various companies of this native with invariably happy results.

MANSFIELD. TIGGA Co. P.A., Aug. 1859.

MANSFIELD. TIGGA Co. P.A., Aug. 1859. Mansfield Tioga Co. Pa., Ang. 1859.

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N. V. July 17, 1858 CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 17, 1858

Gent'emen:—A ter using Dr. Wistar's Balsam threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will threaten that I regard it as one of the best kind of long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of starting on the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation with the welfare of the Federal Union. It will missed a say of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the long time I can say from repeated observation of the obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a common country. Upon the subject of Slavery while it will ever seek occasion for thrusting a upon public attention, it will not shrunk from it success. I cheerfully recommend to all who are suffering with A-thma or Consumption.

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Bartford, Dec. 15th, 1859.

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Notice.

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THE NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF CONN The undersigned would announce to the people of this part f the State. that the surveys and engra ings preparatory to the new Topographical Map of Connecticut. have been completed, and that the new M p wil be ready for dis ribution in Litch field County in the course of a few mouths This Map has been drawn from actual sur vey and instrumental measurment of the whole territory, and is based on the Triang ulation Latitude and Longitude of the Utited States Coast Survey It is now a little more than half a century since the last survey of the State was made, previous to this and the publishers have for this reason own the State minute'v The map is drawn on the large Scale of 14 miles to the inch, and shows all the roads in the State. and the proper 'ocation of all the housesgiving the names of Churches, Schools. Man ofacturing establishments. Rail Road sta tions and Public buildings of all kinds .-The R. Roads, Rivers. Lakes and Moun tains, and general topography of the country will be carefully shown. The new trip will be published wholly by subscription, and Mr J.s G. Banter, one of the Publishers agents is now taking orders for the work in the northern towns of Lechfield County. and will eath upon the citizens and give th man apportunity to examine the work for thems less and judg of its merits when I who would like the wirk will do well to From all sections of the country subscribers to order it as the map will not be in the market

> CLARK & TAUKABURY BROTHERS. 3 7 Wha too street P indelphia.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the imquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul cor-cuption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous com-plaints, but they have far less power to with-stand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, which, although not scrofulous in their nature,
No person is restricted to a single subscription, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the
Chose remitting \$15 are entitled to six members system. Most of the consumption which desystem. Most of the consumption which de-cimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or

are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; fection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renevate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical

skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-bined from the most active runedials that have been discovered for the experimention of this feul disorder from the blood, me the rescue of the eystem from its destre we consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Enysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed. ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING PROM TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsspa-rilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in ontaminated constitutions.

Aver's Cathartic Pills. FOR ALL THE FURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanae, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Coafterness, Heartburn, Headache artsing from disordered tomach, Acassa, Indigestion, Pan in and Jorde Inaction of the Boucets, Fatulency, Loss of Apportude, Januaice, and other kindred complaints, rising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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Conclusion of the President's Message. account of the loan and the issue of treas ury notes-the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety s ver thousa d ave hundred and sixty five dollars and eigh. a ti after the commencement of the pres ty five cents, having been received during the quarter from the or inary sources of the public revenue. The estimated receipts for the partment shall become a perma the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year to 30th of June, 1860, are fifty millions four hundred and twenty six thousand four hundred dollars. Of this amount It is estimated that five million seven hun- of gidation recomine del by the Pistdred and fifty six thousand four hundred in ste General for the relief of the De dollars will be received for treasury notes | Patin on its present emb prossments which may be reissued under the fifth section of the act of 3d Murch last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14. 1858-making six million nine hundred and twenty six thousand four hundred dollars, from these ex traordinary sources, and forty three milion hve hundred thousand dollars, from the ordinary sources of the public ray nue-mak ro . Confe teracy has strong caims o ing an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July. 1859, of eventygve million three hundred and eighty four thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and eighty nine cents for the estimated

ion seven thousand one hundred and seven ty four dollars and seventy six cents, of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of People the issues of treasury notes, and the remain der, being fifteeen millions three hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and and eight doltars, were applied to ordicary expend tores during the quarter. The esti mated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30 1869, are ferty millio nine . undred and musty five thou eand five hundred and fifty eight do lars a d twenty three cents. Of which sum (wo mi I on eight hundred and eighty six thousand eir hundred and twenty one dollars and the ty four cents, are estima ed for the interest on the pub ic dent. The use rtained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending Jane 30, 1360 on account of the public debt. are. ac ordi g y seven mi lion five hungred and fifty thousand nine bun ! red and rights eight dollars and ten cents : and for the ordinary expe di ures of the Government fifty three million four nun-tred and fifty one thousand seven hun red and forty four d dars and ig ty nine ce ts. ma king an aggregate of sixty one milion two Co thousand seven hundred and thirty two doi tars and muety nine cents, having an esti mated balance in the treasury on the 30i: Jan, 1860, of fourteen mishon three hour red and eighty one thousand eight handred and eight dollars and forth cents. The estimated receipts during the next

fiscal year enting 30th Jane. 1861 ar sixty six million two hundred and swenty fire thousand do las, which, wi hathe bal ance estimated, as before stated, as ce maining in the Treasury on the 30m Ju . 1860 will make an aggregate for the set vice of the next fiscal year of eighty mile six hundred and six thousand eig it hundred and eight dollars and forty cents. The estimated expenditures during the

next fiscal year ending 30th Jane. 1861 are sixty-six million seven hundred and four-een thousand nine handred and ewenty-eight dollars and seventy mine cents Of this amount, three million three bundre and eighty six thousand :ix hundred twenty one dollars and thirty four cents will be req ired to pay the interest on ite public de b. leaving the sum of sexty three indices the first three indices and twenty e.g., thousand three handred and twenty e.g., and forty five cents for the estimated or sum of sexty five dinary expenditures during the fiscal year dinary expenditures during the fiscal year shallow the first and other old eruptions, the case has specific whose proper application will afford a cure in shoot every many the fiscal year in balance with be 1 ft in the Treasury on 30 h. June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hund-

red and ninety me thousand e gh hundred and seventy rice dollars and six vone cents.

But this balance, as well as hat estim ted to remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropreations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Le ian Treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for b. the Secretary of the Interior, to the about to five hundred and thirty wine thousand and fifty dodnes, and upon the estimates of the Postmaste. General for the service of his Departs ent the last fiscal year inding the 30th June 1850, accounting to four million two hundred and mine to six thousand and nine dod ars, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30 h June 1864 being five million five hundred and with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30 h June 1864 being five million five hundred and with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30 h June 1864 being five million five hundred and with the first and the first present fiscal year. Price for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30 h June 1864 being five million five hundred and with the first present fiscal year. Price, 50 cents per box.

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For Searchand Called with Cou priations as shall be made by law to carry being five million five hundred and twenty six the usand three bundred and twen y four deliars. making an agglegate of ten million thee hundred and sixt v one thouand six hundred and eighty three dollars.

Should these appropriations be made as requisted by the pr per Departme to the mance in the Treasury on the 30 h J me 1861, will not, it is es insated, exceed three milaon five hun red and thirty thousand one hundred and minery six dollars and sixty one cents

I transmit berewith the reports of the Secretaries of War of the Navy, of the 'nteriar, and of the Postma-ter General -They each comain valuable information and imin rant recommends ion- well worthy . f

the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Sec. retary of War that the arms ex enditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid +co omy, which, in his opinion, offers every g arant e that the reduction will be permount. The estimates of the Departments for the next have been reduc ed nearly two missions of dola s below the estimates for the present fise I year, and a had a midion of dollars below the amount

The expenditures of the Post office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on 30th Jane 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress, out of the general treasury, amounted to \$14 164 494.33, and in receipts to \$7,050 receipte to \$7,958 484.07: showing a deficiency, to he supplied by th treasury of \$6 996 109 26 ag just \$5.235 677 15 for the year ending 30th Jule, 1853 Th. increased cost of transportation growing out of the exp. usion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augu ntation of the expenditures. It is graif, ing however, to observe an i orease of rece pas for the year enting on the 3oth June, 1859. equal to #481,691 21, compared with those

to the year ending on 3 th June 1858 this estimated that the differency for the ourrent fiscal year will be \$5.938 424 114 but that, for the year ending 30th June. 1861. it will not exceed \$1,342,473 90. should Congress adopt the measures of repres proposed sud urged by the Post-

THE REAL PROPERTY.

master General Since the meanno March retrenchments have been mude in the expeddicares amounting to \$1.856.471 an. n aliv which, however did not take effect the self sustaining policy which had so long co troded its administration. The course ne d for restoring i to its origi al i depende e, is deserving of your early an! ea uest co-sideration

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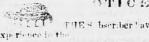
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Bink N to Reporter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Particular attention has been given to the preparation of the city plaus, and each city will be own as full and complete, as on a separate city and a nong wanch with or shown the shown to show the many vihights statistics upon particular attention every town in the state.

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ARTICLES FROM THE

ADELPHIC INSTITUTE. NORTH CORNWALL, CONN.

AMBROSE'S. BOGERS, A. M. PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.

To Dr. Frank. Dear Dr: let it not transpire. How much your letters, I admire; How at your ideas I'm made to wonder Then your surprise at Poets blunder, And think that nothing good can come From that old ---- your chum. Now let me tell you once for all I've not improved one bit at-all For Poets minds are made like powder. Touch them off they sound the louder. When I saw you and went to school The people must have called me fool And now I'm up perhaps I show it, What foolish stuff, to call me Poet. This Poet once did nothing more Than stand with you on — floor. We went to class, and roomed with t'other And sometimes called each other brother I know that I could not compare
With any better scholar there,
But now I'm here, and still am schooling,
No matter what I was when fooling,
For every man must have such day.
As every cat must have her play.
Now dear Dr. wont you, let me go.
And do not grind me over so.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from the Official Records of Congress.
The work will be complete in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 11 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months.
Cloth, \$3: Law Sheep, \$3,50: Half Mor. \$4; Half Calf, \$4,50 each. And sometimes called each other brother adjustment.

And do not grind me over so, For in this matter I'm still the same And you wont hurt me, or my name Then again, I belive you said, You'd 'increase the population of the city of the dead."

Now just look back to 1855 And see what things we did contrive, When we stood on floor As I have mentioned past before, You know that oysters soup was bought And sometimes sweet potatoes sought. That oyst'rs cooked were cooked in peper Were eaten hot without a dipper, Now all these things dear Dr Frank Were nothing but a foolish prank. And those same sleigh rides taken once Would make each out a very dunce. In all the didoes tw'as considered funny If this same Dr. had'nt money. T'was ever known (we never abused it) That when t'aws had he'd surely use it. And now we'r up and live to die, Don't let that gold dust spoil your eve And now you live be sure you like to, And dont mind that, you leave behind you

"I am monarch of all I survey," Now dear Dr. tell me truly Is this girls hair so very curly,

I once heard a gentleman say

The power of Civil Law, and womans twine." thunder And now dear Dr. I've spun my letter

I hope I've made you one bit better, And when you write, I mean next lecture Write to your old chum (you'l conjec-

*I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & to order.

Avoid Bad Company.—There was a very fine lady living a few years since at one end of one of the most fashionable avenues in New York. She had an only son who was her pride and comfort, and who was very proud of his crifted mother. And her influence are labeled it is one of the best labor-saving machines that included mother. And her influence are labeled it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recomfort. gifted mother. And her influence over has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."-J. G. Harris, Gov. of European Magical Compound! her son was thought to be very good Tennesec. Henry thinking it no harm accepted an invitation, from some young companions (of whom he knew but little,) to visit a solution of the solution invitation. The solution is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitament of good humor. Were I a Catholic I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay, the forthe hest patent in the state of the sta of the number was caught stealing from the draw of the Proprietor. Of course all were suspected and locked in the Tombs. The trial was deferred for several days ar 1 in the great and locked in the Tombs. The trial was deferred for several days ar 1 in the great and department of the proprietor. Of course and more heating from the first canding from the draw of the Proprietor. Of course all were suspected and locked in the Tombs. The trial was deferred for several days ar 1 in the great Journal of crime and criminals is in the great Trials. This Great Journal of crime and criminals is in the ground the finest cambric to the heaviest days and propriate Editorials on the same, together with information on criminals is in the great Trials. Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more heautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be eplaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville. Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and dorable in the country. It contains all the Great Trials to the thousand accidents that machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the theorem at every turn of life, should be without, as it is always a safe and efficience out the country. It contains all the Great Trials Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the without, as it is always as afe and efficience out the country. It contains all the Great Trials to the thousand accidents that machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the theorem at every turn of life, should be without, as it is always as afe and efficience out the country. It contains all the Great Trials can be dead to the country. It contains all the Great Trials can be dead to the character of the country. It contains all the Great Trials can be adapted from the instance of the heaviest can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest can be adapted from the finest cambric

Tombs. The trial was deferred for several days and in the mean time his dear mother was nearly distracted, not know in a what had befollow here. It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work an oily substance so that a small quantity goes further than a larger quantity of other larger what had befollow here. It is used as a others. Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, ing what had befallen her son. Henry Tenn. at length was tried and set free, but being a shamed to return home, he ran away to sea, and the first news his mother sewing machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Alliso that he had gone to Europe; upon this intelligence reaching her she became perfectly frantic and was obliged for a time to give up the law had solved from the short state of the solved frantic and was obliged for a time to give up the law had solved from the solved frantic and was obliged for a time to give up the law had solved from the solved frantic and was obliged for a time to give up the law had solved from the solved frantic fr time to give up the charge of her fine mansion—and be placed under the care of the most skillful physician Months

John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most eautiful that ever was made."—Mag by those who are in want.

John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most eautiful that ever was made."—Mag by those who are in want.

"I have many machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most eautiful that ever was made."—Mag by those who are in want.

"I have many machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most eautiful that ever was made."—Mag by those who are in want. passed away without any apparent fine lines itching, and the work is admirable; far change in her health when it happened better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen.—Lucy B. Thompson, Nash-ville, Tenn. a very fine looking young man enquiring with deep solicitude if Mrs. Wilson was any better. The doctor told him she was about the same. He wished to know if hc could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her, stating that he was like the could see her see her of first and the most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. References were it necessary, but the article has been before the public more than ten years, and has given better satisfaction than an / other medicine ever before offered to the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. References were it necessary, but the article has been so that the work the strongest and the most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. References were it necessary, but the article has been seen before the public more than the necessary and has given better satisfaction than an / other medicine ever before offered to the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. References were seen, made either by hand or than an / other medicine ever before offered to the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. he could see her, stating that he was her son and that he had made her a world of trouble. Indeed I hardly know want of a machine,"—G.T Thompson, Nashville, what to say to you, as all persons have fenn. been forbidden to see her for weeks.—
But I will venture to tell her, her dear son has returned from Europe and is now

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker 'ewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months and find it nuch stronger and better in every restant they made done by head?" But I will venture to tell her, her dear son has returned from Europe and is now in the parlor waiting to see her. If you please said Henry. A few minutes seemed to him a month while the doctor was disclosing the event of his arrival to his mother. At length the docval to his mother. At length the docval to his mother. At length the doctor informed him that his dear mother was most happily effected to hear of her son's being alive and well. Henry rush to be the best in use."—N. Stillman & Co., Memson's being alive and well. Henry rushed into his mother's arms and there was a mutual profusion of tears—of sighs and joys, and when the first gush of feeling sudsided, Henry asked his mother to forgive him, and he would strive to make her as happy in the future as he had made her miserable. I never the strict of the machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all, who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—

Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn. forgot you, nor did I forget to pray and to read my bible, and God has kept me and returned me to you a better person and a more obedient youth. Alas! Is it possible, is my Henry. my only son.

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pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing"—Mrs, Joshua Leavett, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavett, Editor of N, Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of the N, Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different read."

"After trying several different read."

" After trying several different good good mach "After trying several different good good machines, I preferred yours, on acc. unt of its simplicity and the perfect case with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wefe of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

Spooner, wefe of the Eattor of Brooklyn Star.

'I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine tor two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipplr, New York

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tightly

You cant see more, and do so rightly
Then dear Dr. I must not tarry
To say dear Dr. you will have to marry
For man was made to come right under
The power of Civil Law, and womans

"If flomer could be called up from his murky shades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more being nant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight -hirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unrum oered.' "-Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover &

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are and speed, and more finely than any other machine I take that it possible, is my Henry , my only son. Oh I forgive you from the depths of my heart as God has forgiven you. Why heart as God has forgiven you why should not a mother forgive her own dear child, at which saying they both wept for several minutes and then the mother seemed to be wholly restored to her health of mind and body, and from that hour never was there a more dutiful son and a happier mother. R. S.

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54 HOUSATONIC RAILROAD NOTICE. THE ECONOMIST Fall Arrangement.

ON and after Monday Nov. 14th, 1859. Trains will run over the Housatonic Railroad as fol. **************************** FROM BRIDGEPORT. 6.00 A. M. Freight train on Mondays, Wednesday

6.00 A.M. Freight train on Mondays, Wednesday,
Thursdays and Saturdays, for Canaan,
passing Falls Village at 3.55 p.m. arriving at Canaan at 4.30 p.m.
10.35 A.M. Passenger train on arrival of the 8.00 A.
M. Express train from New York, for
Pittsfield, passing Falls Village at 1.45
r.m. arriving at Pittsfield 4.00 r.m.
Passengers for Albany change cars at
Van Densenville and connect at State
Line with train for Albany.
5.30 p.m. Passenger train on arrival of the 3.15 p.
M. Express train from New York for New
Ivilford, arriving at 8.00 p.m. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

FROM CANAAN.

5.45 A. M. Freight train on Mondays, Tuesdays Thursdays and Fridays, for Pittsfield ar riving at 11,15 A. M. FROM BARRINGTON.

7.30 A. M. Fassenger train for Pittsfield arriving at 8.55 A. M. FROM VAN DEUSENVILLE.

2.43 P. M. Passenger train for State Line, after the arrival of the 10.30 A. M. train from Bridgeport, connecting at State Line with Western train to Albany and Hud-son and Berkshire train to Hudson.

9.25 A. M. Passengertrain for Bridgeport, this train connects at Van Deusenville with train from State Line, passing Falls Village at 11,23 A. M. arriving at Bridgeport at 2.35 r. M. connecting with Express train for New York arriving at 4,40 r. M.

11.50 M. Freight train on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for Canaan arriving at 5.40 r. M.

5.00 r. M. Passenger train for Barrington, arriving 6.15 r. M.
FROM STATE LINE.

FROM PITTSFIELD.

FROM STATE LINE. 9.25 A. M. Passei ger train for Van Deusenville after arrival of Western train from Albany connecting at Van Deusenville with passenger train for Bridgeport arriving at 10.25 r. M.

THOMAS LORD,

Wholesale and Retail real in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MEDICINES,

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Important FROM CANALY.

Kerosene

5.40 A. M. Freight train on Tuesdays, We'nesdays
Fridays and Saturdays, for Bridgeport.
passing Falls Village at 6.40 A. M. arriving at Bridgeport at 3.45 r. M.
Waterbury Car Ventilators have been attached to the passenger cars, at a great expense. The carare keptentirely free from dust, cinders and smoke

A current of air passes through the entire train, and can be regulated to suit the convenience of the nessengers.

Muriatic

Muriat

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLEID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel.
Dropsey, Weaknesses, Obstruction. Secret Diseases, Femule Complaints, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs,
Arising from Excesses and imprudencies of Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether exiting in

MALE OR FEMALE, MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause they may have originated
AND NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STA! DING.
Giving Health and Vigor to the Franc, and Bloom
to the Pallul Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTTED !!! Cowles & Leete sell Canary Seed. It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be

ound,

Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of
Power, Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrer of Discase, Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats,
Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dinness of Vision,
Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular
System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing
of the Body, Dryness of the Skin,
Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in
the back, Heaviness of

the Eyelids. Fre

Spotsflying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Los of Sight; Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Noth-ing is more Desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more Bread for themselves ;

no Repose of Manner, no
Earnestness, no Speculation, but a
Hurried Transition from one question to another. These Symptoms if allowed to go on-which this

capacity for Study, or Business, Impedimen s to Mar-Infalliable Remedy. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailm nts, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy. Herrick's Sugar-Coated Pills and riage, etc., aris-ing from the ef-fects of secret BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS & QUACK DOCTORS, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citi-zens know and avoid them, and save long suffering money, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy. It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfect The Cause, the effect and the Remedy pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in .ts

> Helmbold's Extract Buchu Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY and CHEMISTRY,

Made Also the celebrated Female Monthly Pills, made from the extract of Couton Root; a remedy used for years among the female slaves at the south in form of decoction or tea; now for the first time introduced into general use. Price one Dollar, sent with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

One hundred dollars will be paid to any physician who can prove that the medicine ever injured a Patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of Voluntary Testimony in possession of the proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to

SUIENCE AND FAME. Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H.T. HELMBOLD, Chemist who being duly sworn does say, that his prepara-tion contains no Narcotic, Mercury er injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. wm. P. HIBBARD, Alderman. Price \$1 per bottle, or Six for \$5, Delivered to any Address,
Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergyman and others. Prepared and sold by
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

No. 52 South 10th St below Chestnut, As sembly Buildings, Phila.

To be had of C. B. Maltbie, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.
Canadas and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbeld's-Take No Other CURES GUARANTEED.

COOKING STOVE, FOR WOOD OR COAL, WITH A SAND OVEN

This is the most valuable improvement that has been made in Cooking Stoves during the past twenty years.

THE SAND OVEN Equalizes the heat on the same principle as the BRICE OVEN of ancient removif. THE SAND OVEN etains the heat long after the fire has gone out. THE ECONOMIST

WITHOUT the Sand Oven, is ahead of all com THE ECONOMIST Wiru the Sand Oven, is out of reach of them THE ECONOMIST Is the most economical and durable Stove to the world,

THE ECONOMIST Has a most perfect arrangement for Bro THE ECONOMIST

Heats water for the Bathing Room, &c., as quickly as any Range, and at half the cost for fuel. THE ECONOMIST

Will do more Baking, Boiling and Broiling, with a give quantity of fuel, than any other Stove or Renew THE ECONOMIST Is THE STOVE. Do not fail to examine it! It is manufactured by

W. & J. TREADWELL, PERRY & NORTON, ALBANY, N Y. And for Sale BY W. H. DEAN,

Cheap Cash Drag Store! Main-St. Bridgeport, Ct. THOMAS LORD,

FALLS VILLAGE, CONN.

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Imported Luaeus, Strengthening Plasters, Shakers' Hert's Extracts. Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, Indigo, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty, SPERM, Lamp, ard Lard Oils, Spirits Gas, Camphine, Potashes, Ind., Blacking, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber having disposee of his stock in trade and business in Bridgeport to Messra Ward & French, takes great pleasure in recommending his patrons and friends and the public generally to those gentlemen as worthy of implicit confidence, and possessing facilities to supply a lawants in their line of business. Mr. Ward will be recognized as one who has been connected with my business for about ten years past, and Dr. French by his thorough medical education, can but commend himself to all who may favor them with a cal.

Thomas Lord

TO MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. DR. R. A. LAMONT'S PERIODICAL CCMPOUND.

The most beneficial and successful FEMALE MEDICINE now in use, for all cases of obstructed or suppressed

Menstruation.
This valuable vegetable compound has long been sed in the private practice of Dr. . amont, for reg ulating the derangements of the female system and for improving the general health, and by long ex perience has been found the greatist remedy against those painful or general complaints to which the female constitution is liable. A few doses taken for one week before the monthly period will remove all obstructions from any cause whatever, as incredible as it may appear.

N. B .- Those Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of Female Pills, &c. can put the utmost confidence in this compound,

AT CAUTION. TO This compound must not be t. ken by females du ring the early month of Pregnacy under the penal

ty of certain abortion. At all other times it is sare, as it is purely vegetable.

It will be sent to any address by inclosing \$2 to an arthorized agent, or to R. I. ANDREWS.

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by C. B. Malthie, and Druggists generally.

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE The Research of the Hammonton Settlement, in another

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF climate for health. See advertisement of Ham-monton Lands in another column. 6m27

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands. 6m27

These Symptoms if allowed to go on—which this medicine unvariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power. Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Cousumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The counternance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief, ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair Low sullen sounds his grief Beguiled."
Debility the most terrible! and has brought thom sands upon-thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infalliable Remedy

TAKE THEM AND LIVE



KID STRENGTHENING Planters. One box of Herrick'a sugar-coated Life Pills containing only 25, will last a family six months, savetwenty-five dollars in physician's bills, fifteen or more dollars i lost time, and not unfrequently the life of some member of the family, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in 5 hours, pains and weakness in sidea, breast, and sheck, and Rheumstie complaints in an Plasters on Kid 18 cts.

The above articles are sold by C. B. Malthie, Falls Village, Ct. and by one or more-sgents in ever-city, town and village in the United States, Cana-da and South America.

A Full Assortment of

PHELPS, THOMPSON'S, & HULL'S THE THE PARTY. Constantly on hand at the Drug Store of C B. MALTBIE & CO.

D. W. Shares' Patent Horse Hoeing Machines, Manufactured by

N. B. STEVENS. Norfolk, Conn FOR SALE BY

C. B. MALTBIE, FALLS VILLAGE CONN.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Repres ntaives :

passed away. May we ever be under well calculated to promote peace and 1808. the Divine guidance and protection!

tain no such apprehension, they ought Union is a stake of such inestimable val ne as to demand our constant and watchtul vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearanand good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strite now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whosservices commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of the day, now nearly all passed away, and whos first and dear est earthly wish is to leave his conutry tranquil, prosperous, united and power:

We ought to reflect that in this age and especially in this county, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day as sumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out. and on the lava and ashes and squalid scorize of old eruptions grow the placewill prove to be the fate of the presen sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their effortwithin the pale of the Constitution.—
If this coarse be pursued the existing agitation on the subject of dome-tic Sla very, like every thing human, will have ts day and give place to other and leshreatening controversie: Public opin ion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within sate limits .--Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the the present crisis we ought to ion into the Union. After this has been ally continued the trade not only for itremember that every rational creature done, to employ the language of the self out for all the other Slave States. must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings .subversive of the Constitution and the scribe at the time of their admission." Union, must not be surprised should This sound principle has happily been laws, cannot practically be excluded ty the ratifications were to be exchangtheir heated partisans advance one step recognized, in some form or other, by from any other State where slavery exected on or before the 18th of June. 1859. further, and attempt by violence to carry an almost unanimous vote of both ists. And even if all the States had This was rendered impossible by reasthese doctrines into practical effect. In Houses of the last Congress. this view of the subject it ought never All lawful means at my command to be forgotten that, however great may have been employed, and shall continue have failed of effect for the want of a the Chinese authorities at Shanghae, to have been the political advantage re to be employed, to execute the laws naval force to capture the slavers and to state that they always assured him no ad sulting from the Union to every portion against the African Slave trade. After guard the coasts. Such a force no State vantage should be taken of the delay. prove to be as nothing should the time of our coasts and a thorough investiga safety of the people of fifteen members been imported into the United States exceptions, accomplished their purpose. of the confederacy If the peace of the except the cargo by the Wanderer num- For a period of more than half a centuhensions of what may be their own them are still under pros cution, the events at Harper's Ferry, by caus

scattered and hostile fragments.

war by the North to abolish Slavery in enough to strengthen their hands by trade.

the South. Whilst for myself I enter turther legislation. Had it been decidited in the court to the revered patential. ed that either Congress or the Territo- riots who had been delegates to the supply it would convert the whole slave to afford a solemn warning to us all to rial Legislature possess the power to Convention, and afterwards became coast into a perfect Pandemonium. for annul or impair the right to property in members of Congress, that in passing which this country would be held responsi slaves the evil would be intolerable. these laws they had violated the Con-In the latter event, there would be a stitution which they had framed with so struggle for a majerity of the members much care and deliberation. They supof the Legislature at each successive posed that to prohibit Congress, in exelection, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution power before an appointed day, necess would depend for the time being on the arily involved the right to exercise this Africans shall no longer be furnished in result. The agitation would thus be power after that day had arrived.

> Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquillity of the States Now emitranquillity of the St been a forgone conclusion. Meanwhi e previous to that period. the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interrupthe clause itself, on which so much care violent political struggles.

inhabitants of any Territory shall have mere usurpation reach d the number required to form a State, they will then proceed in a regu rights of popu ar sovereignty, to form a Constitution preparatory to admiss- event any one State could have effectu-Kansas and Nebraska act. "shall be re-though never so much against their will. received into the Union with or without And why? Because African slaves.

of our common country, these would all a most careful and rigorous examination over arrive when he'y cannot be enjoy d tion of the subject, we have not been without serious danger to the personal a le to discover that any slaves have night without suffering dreadful appre- crimes have deserved. A number of

count to such a people the political ben- nations, condemned the African lave physical condition has been greatly imefits which result to them from the trade. It was, notwithstanding, deem- proved. Union. Self-preservation is the first ed expedient by the framers of the Coninstinct of nature; and therefore any stitution to deprive Congress of the difficult to determine whether the effect with peculiar honors by Kweillang, ble prospect of success state of society in which the sword is power to prohibit "the migration or imwould be more deleterious on the interest the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period the read to the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the Until a recent period there was good read to the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period there was good read to the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister and the Unit a recent period the Prime Minister and the Prime Ministe

ing the people to pause and reflect upon the power of Congress was continued to orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestake place untill after the day prescribthe possible peril to their cherished insuch States only as might think proper tors have been on the soil for several cd by the treaty it is deemed proper, beGovernment had not anticipated, they have stitutions, will be the means, under to admit the importation of slaves. It generations. This might tend to bar-barize, demoralize and exasperate the did not extend to other States or to the Senate to the Senate to the Senate to the stitutions again to submit it to the Senate to the Senate to the stitutions. citement and preventing future out trade carried on abroad. Accordingly whole mass, and produce most deplorabreaks of a similar character. They we find that so early as the 22d March, ble consequences.

bowl be broken * * at the fountain." between foreign nations. The provis- well clothed, and not overworked.— own peculiar fashion; but we ought to human power could never reunite the ions of this Act were extended and in His condition is incomparably better regard with a lenient eye the ancient cus

Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe late troubles in Kansas th re has not of January, 18 8, prohibiting the iming of reciprocal dependence and at could not, therefore be exchanged at the that these events, however bad and crubbeen any attempt, as I am credibly in-portation of African slaves into the tachment which now exists between same time with the principal treaty. No el in themselves, derive their chief im
formed, to interfere, in a single instance. United. States. This was followed by master and slave would be converted inel in themselves, derive their chief imformed, to interfere, in a single instance United States This was followed by master and slave would be converted inportance from the apprehension that with the right of the master. Had any subsequent acts of similar character, to to mutual distrust and hostility they are but symptoms of an incurable such attempt been made, the Judiciary which I need not specially refer Such disease in the public mind, which may would doubtless have afforded an ade- were the principles and such the pracbreak out in still more dangerous out- quate remedy Should they fail to do tice of our ancestors more than fifty effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we rages and terminate at last in an open this hereafter it will then be time years ago in regard to the African Slave

ing brought with them that species of Constitution prescribing the mode of its ly cooperated with the ministers of these ve-sels, great and small, carrying 200 guns property best adapted in their own own future amendment, the proviso opinion, to prove the irrest of foreign commerce of the vetern and gallant Shubrick. The entire own own future amendment which may be made cure by the interest of foreign commerce. opinion, to promote the irwelfare. From that no amendment which may be made cure by the interest of foreign commerce. The vetern and gapant Superior the vetern and gapant Superior the United States General, "through the United States of the expedition have been General, "through the United States of the expedition have been General, "through the United States of the expedition have been described by the interest of foreign commerce. ful olive, the cheering vine, and the sus natural causes the Slavery question will prior to the year one thousand eight. The result is that sati factory treaties in each case soon virtually settle itself; hundred and eight, shall in any manner have been concluded with then by the tor the naval service, except the sum of \$2 and before the Territory is prepared for affect the provision in the Constitution respective ministers of the United States 89.000, applied to the purchase of seven of admission as a State into the Union this securing to the States the right to ad Great Britian, France and Russia Our the steamers, constituting a part of it nu ecision, one way or the other, will have mit the importation of African slaves

According to the adverse construction. tion, and its progress and prosperity and discussion had been employed by will not be endangered or retarded by the members of the Convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and lowing. When in the progress of events the all that has since been done under it a

> would have been impossible In that consent of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESS AGE | the silver cord be loosed or the gold n States who should engage in this trade kindness and humanity. He is well fed, is true this has been done after their forced by the act of 10th May, 1800 than that of the coolies which modern tome of an empire dating back for thous-I cordially congratulate you upon the Again: The States themselves had a civilization have employed as a substi-Our deep and heartfelt gratitude is final settlement by the Supreme Court clear right to waive the constitutional tute for African slaves Both the philasistant with our national honor. The due to that Almighty Power which has of the United States of the question of privilege intended for their benefit, and anthropy and the self-interest of the conduct of our Minister on the occasion bestowed upon us such varied and nu Slavery in the Territories, which had to prohibit, by their own laws. this master have combined to produce this has received my entire approbation. merous blessings thr ughout the past presented in aspect so truly formida le trade, at any time they thought proper humane result. But let this trade be In order to carry out the spirit of this year. The general health of the country and to give it full effect, it became the proper harvests at the commencement of my administration previous to 1808. Several of them expressions and what will be the effect? try has been excellent; our harvests tion The right has been established of ercised this right before that period, and The same to a considerable extent, as neccessary to onclude two supplimental have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Inany kind including slaves, into the comest number of slaves. This gave to now on earth where the African slave. perity smiles throughout the land. In any kind including slaves, into the come est number of slaves. This gave to now on earth where the African slave-other to fix the tariff on imports and exports deed, notwithstanding our demerits, we mon Territories belonging equally to all Congress the immediate power to act trade is openly tolerated; and this in and to regulate the transit duties and trades have much reason to believe from the the States of the Confederacy, and to in regard to all such States, because define of solemn treaties with a pow- with China. This duty was satisfactorily past events in our history that we have have it protected there under the Fed. they themselves had removed the con- er abundantly able to enforce their exeenjoyed the special protection of Di-rine Providence over since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to human power has any authority to an-large the real Constitution and the real constitution of much labor as his physical powers are human power has any authority to an-large they themselves nad removed the con-eral Constitution. Neither Congress stitutional barrier. Congress accord-cution. There the master, intent upon conventions bear date at Shaughai. on the 8th November, 1858. Having been human power has any authority to an-large they themselves nad removed the con-eral Constitution. There the master, intent upon the 8th November, 1858. Having been human power has any authority to an-large the special protection of Di-conventions bear date at Shaughai. on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agree many threatening and alarming difficul ties in our progress: but on each successive occasion the impending cloud try, which is a coordinate branch of the been dissipated at the moment it Government, has sanctioned and affirm. The importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the importation of much labor as his physical powers are considered in the light of bounding agree that the light of the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comments subsidiary to the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the consistency of the law thereof, their admission of the comment in the light of the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comment and to be carried into execution without decision to the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comment and to be carried into execution without decision to the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comment and to be carried into execution without decision to the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comment and to be carried into execution without decision to the principal treaty, as it can be done without implication of the comment and the light of the law that the law that the light of the law that the light of the law that the law that the law that the l has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head. ed these principles of constitutional law, the United States was, to a great extent rival African slave-traders. Should ed necessary by the competition of faith to satisfic and the danger to our institutions has so manifestly just in themselves, and so prohibited some years in advance of this ever be the case in our country— ready proceeding in good faith to satisfive which I do not deem possible-the prest the claims of our crizens, and it is hopen. Whilst it is the duty of the President Striking proof of the sense of justice gress determined not to suffer this trade stitution, wherein those too old and too to submit them to the Senate, by which is inhorated in the Senate "from time to time to give to Congress which is inherent in our people, that to exist even for a single day after they young to work are provided for with information of the state of the Union," the property in slaves has never been had the power to abolish it. On the 2d care and humanity and those capable to submit them to the Senate, by which is inherent in our people, that to exist even for a single day after they young to work are provided for with they were ratified on the 3rd March. 1859 the propriety of the course recommendation of the state of the Union," the property in slaves has never been had the power to abolish it. On the 2d care and humanity and those capable to submit them to the Senate, by which is inherent in our people, that to exist even for a single day after they young to work are provided for with they were ratified on the 3rd March. 1859 the propriety of the course recommendation of the state of the Union," the property in slaves has never been had the power to abolish it. On the 2d care and humanity and those capable to the Governor of Washington T recommendation of the state of the Union, and the power to abolish it.

> But we are o'liged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the -hould reoper the Slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest ble in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly ener for the purpose of seizing slaves to sup oly the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended. On the other hand when a market for Cuba, as d thes slaves all the world be easrendered incessant whilst the territorial If this were not the case, the framers elagainst this trade, we may then indulge condition remained, and its baneful in- of the constitution had expended much reasonable hore for the gradual improve fluence would keep alive a dangerous labor in vain. Had they imagined that among the tribes will cease whenever there excitement among the people of the sev- Congress would possess no power to is no longer any demand for slaves. The his mission Treaties which he has conclusionally among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The prohibit the trade either before or after re-on cos of that fertile but miserable coun ded, will be immeadiately submitted to the Thus has the status of a Territory, 1808, they would not have taken so try might then be feveloped by the hand of Senate during the intermediate period from its much care to protect the States against industry and afford su' jects for legitimate the exercise of this power before that oreign and domestic commerce. In this

> grants from the North and the South. the Constitution were exposed. I waged by Great Britain and France against promptness, efficiency and economy with the East and the West, will meet in the would, then have been wholly unnecess! the Chinese empire, our late Minister, in which this expedition was fitted out and Territories on a common platform, hav ary to engraft on the fifth article of the shedience to hish s instructions, judicious conducted It consisted of nineteen armed amity, and commerce" with that empire act of the 3c! March 1 st. It is believed the senate, on the 21st December fol- out in such a prompt manner, in the far di-

It was well and wise to confir this ia. was duly commissioned as Envoy power on Congress, because had it been Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo lar manner, and in the exercise of the left to the States its efficient exercise tentiary to China He left the United -tates for the place of his destination on the 6th of February, 1859, bearing unless we may expect that of spain, happi with him the ratified copy of the treaty, and arrived at Shanghae, on the 28th of ter. May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th of June, but did not These who announce abstract doctrines Slavery, as their constitution may present the Constitution and I repret to subject, and discuss the weight which subject and I repret to subject, and I repre any one State, in accordance with its ly. According to the terms of the trea- Without special reference to other claims of the British colonial authorities, conseperately passed laws prohibiting the ons and events beyond his control, not our citizens are directly interested, remai importation of slaves these laws would neccessary to detail: but still it is due to ansatisfied, notwithstanding both their just can employ in time of peace without the and this pledge has been faithfully re-

have, with very rare and insignificant requested an audence of the Emperor to In common with two of my predecessors present his letter of credence. This he entertain no doubt that this is required by domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be evaded—it the mothers of families within this extensive region

Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted.

This ne product the families of families within this extensive region and the state of the end of the end of the state of the end of the state of the end of the state of the end of of families within this extensive region prise have been rigorously prosecuted; slaves During this period their ad quette of this strange people in approashould not be able to ret re to rest at but not with as much success as their vancement in civilization has far sur-ching their sovereign. Nevertheless, passed that of any other portion of the the interviews on this question were urged in my last annual message in favor of fate and that of their children before the morning -it would be in vain to rethe mor African race. The light and the bless- conducted in the most friendly spirit and the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of creon the Pasidon to Pasidon to the part it will be almost impossible. Reopen the trade, and it would be dence from the President was received to institute negotiations with any reasona suspended over the heads of the people. But I States now existing shall think proper born slave. Of the evils to the master.

State of society in which the sword is power to promote the magnation of the people. But I States now existing shall think proper born slave. Of the evils to the master.

The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that make the proper born slave. The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. But I should be able to an an in the Empire to the master.

The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. The ratifications of mounce to you on the present occasion that it is proved to the people. The ratifications of the people is proved to the people in the pe must at last become intolerable. But I States now existing shall think proper indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. to ad hit? 'prior to the year one thousthe one most to be dreaded would be the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th our difficulties with Great Britain, arising the one most to be dreaded would be the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th our difficulties with Great Britain, arising the one most to be dreaded would be the treaty were afterwards. the introduction of wild, heathen and of August, exchanged in proper form at been finally adjusted in a manner alike hor It will be seen that this restriction on ignorant barbarians among the sober. Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not orable and satisfactory to both parties -

breaks of a similar character. They we find that so early as the 22d March, ble consequences.

will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by severe penalties and punishments upon would, if possible, be still more deploration. The union shall not be endangered by severe penalties and punishments upon would, if possible, be still more deploration. The United it is union to be understood to the United it. counsels, knowing that, 'should officens and residents of the United ble. At the present he is treated with ly spirit towards the United States. It unject remained which count disturb the

ment, should this be thought adviseable; shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trad ing with the Chinese Empire.

It aff re's me much satisfaction to inform you that all our diffic lities with the Repub lie of Paragnay have been satisfactorily ad justed It happily did not become neccessary to employ a force for this purpose. which Congress had placed at my command under the joint resolution of 2nd June 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceeded pro upt ly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption the ary, having in three weeks ably and suc

State been irrevocably fixed by the period. Nay, more, they would not final decision of the suppeme Court.— have attached such vast importance to "treaty, or general convention of peace | der the authority of the naval appropriation

> tant waters of the La Plata, and the admir-On the 16th December, 1863, John E able conduct of the efficers and men em-Ward a distinguished citizen of Georg | played in it. have had a happy effect in faor of our constry throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great Empires of France and Russia, as well as with all oth er Governments on the Continent of Europe to continue to be the most friendly charac-

In my last Annual Message, I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition even the "Cuban claims," the parment of testing the accuracy of the information tice and their amount (\$128,635.54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish Goveanment itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation ernment for the purpose of discribution These acts of Congress, it is believed On the arrival of Mr Ward at Peking he amon: the chainants in the Amisted ase

I need not repeat the arguments which I

It is but simple justice to the Chinese in pursuance of the and retaining network

good understanding between the two counries, the question arising out of the adverse laims of the parties to the Island of Sen lunn, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June. 1846. suddenly assumed a threatning prominence. In order to prevent infortunate collisions on that remote from er, the late Secretary of State, on the 17 July, 1855 addressed a note to Mr Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instrucions which he. Mr. Marcy, had given on he 14th July, to Gov Stevens, of Wash ngton Territory having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan " To prevent this, the Governor was instructed that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."
In acknowledging the receipt the next day

of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minis-I shall not refer in detail to the recent disturbed to my knowledge in any of of March 1807, they passed an act to of labor are not overtasked, would un- Shang ai ontil after the departure of our ritory by you (Mr. Marcy's) instructions sad and bloody occurren es at Harp r's the Territories. Even throughout the take ffect from and after the 1st day dergo an unfortunate change. The feel- Minister to Peking, and these conventions to that officer," and stating that he had lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Govenor-Genfied and exchanged by the Chinese Govern | eral of British North America." and had "earnestly recommened to his excellenbut under the circumstances presented, I cy to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Vir. Marcy) on the autherities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the Island He found upon it twentyfive American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose eapital of the Re. ubic, on the 25 of Janu of raising sheep. A short time before avy.1859, and left it on the 17th of Februshis arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging t the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises for which, however, he offered twice its value; but that was refused .-Soon after the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Douglas, son -inlaw of Gov. Douglas, came to the 'sland in the British sloop-of-war Satel ite, and threatened to take the American (Mr. ('utler) by force to Victoria. to answer for the trespass he had committed .-The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot .-The affair was ended.

defrayed out of the ordinary appropriation. Inspector of Customes Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the Island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interferance of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victorwas concluded at Tientsin on the 13th. that these steamers are worth more than it with the rights as American citizens." June, 1858, and ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of The appearance of su large a face force E. Pickett. Ninth Infantry, 'to establish his Company on B-llevue or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southea-tern extremity" This order was promptly obeyed, and a millitary post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased. so that by the last return of the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. Pickett- From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island fom exercising jurisdiction over-American residents on the Island of San. Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly torbore to com mit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instruction.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not on the question of title to the Island, but merely concerning wat should be its condition furing the intervening period whilst the the two Governments might be employd in settling the question to which of hem it belongs. For this reason Lieut, Gen- Scott was dispatched on the 7th. eptember last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the Uni ed states forces on the Pacific coast, hould he deem this neccessary. The a in objet of his mission was to carry at the spirit of the protectionary arreprement between the late Secretary

to preserve the peace and prevent col. cerned, we might a well ave been at war. lision between the British and Ameri- Life has been insecure, property unproteccan authorities pending the negotations developed, and trude impossible except at a developed the negotations developed the negotation developed the negotations developed the negotation developed the between the two governments, Enter-expected to incir Important contracts. taining no doubt of the validity of our involving large expenditures, entered into title. I need scarcely add that in any by the Central Government, have been sat event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being denly expelled from the country, in defining understood that Capt. Pickett's com- of treaties, and by the mere force of arbi-mand should remain on the island, It is trary power. Even the course of justice proper to observe that, considering the has not been safe from control, and a redistance from the scene of action, and cent decree of Miram n permits the inter in ignorance of what might have trans- vention of Government in all suits where pired on the spot before the General's either party is a foreigner Vessels of the arrival, it was neccesary to leave much United States have been seized without law arrival, it was neccesary to leave much and a consular officer who protested against to his discssion. and I am happy to such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned state the event, has proven that this for disrespect to the authorities Military discretion could not have been intrusted contributions have been levied in violation to more competent hands Gen. cott of every principle of right, and the Ameri has recently returned from his mission. can who resisted the lawless demand has having successfully accomplished its objects and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing ne-

I reget to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico sin e my last annual message and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The consituent Congress of Mexico. which adj areed on the 17th of February. 1857 a topted a constitution and providefor a popular election. This took place to the following July. (1857.) and Gen. Comonfort was chos a President almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first a sesion commenced on the 19th of September, (18-57) By the constitution of 1857 the Pres idential term was to begin in the 1 t or De comber (1857; and continue for four years On that d y Gen. Comonfort appeared before the assembleed Congress in the city of Mexico took the oath to sup per the new constitution, and was duly inaugerated as President Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebel ion had assign ed the supreme power of the republic to Gen. Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the abscence of the President his of fire should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Gen Comon fort having left the country, this functionary. Gen. Juarez. proceeded to form at Gu ai ajunto, a constitutional government. Be fore this was officially known however, at the capital, the Government of Zaloga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps including the Mini ter of the United States, as the de facto Government of Mex ico. The Constitutional President, never theless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cab inet at Vera Cr. z. M anwhile, the Gover ment of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in man parts of the Republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated. and an assembly of cutizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected Gen Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zulonga was thus restored to his previous posicion He assumed it. however. only ato withdraw from it. and Micamon. having be come, by his appointment . President Substitute" continues with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

ted to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States su-pended his official relations with the Cen tral Government, and withdrew from the country It was impossible to maintain that at the capital, under whose usurped antherity wrongs were constantly commit ted. but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power exten ing, by the consent of the people, ever the whole of Mexico. a resort to hostilineagainst it would have been quite justifiable and, indeed, necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the steems of the Constitutional Pres ident might had to a con lin of thingless is prious to the United States. This suoces became so probable that, in Jan part last I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico and report to me the actual condition and pro-pects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from luformation w. ich reached me from grees. other sources, favorable to the prespects o the constitutional cause. I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable oppor tunity of restoring our dipomatic relations with that Republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was se lected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8 to of March last with discretionary an thority to recognize the Government of President Justez. if on his arrival in Mex eo, he should find i entitled to such recog bitton according to the estab i had practic of the United States. On the 7th of April following. Mr Mc Lane presented his cre dentials to President Jury taking .. hesitation " in prenouncing the Goverment of Just 2 to be the my existing 3 ernment of the Republic." He was count by received by the authorn I s at Vera Crazand they be ever since manife-ted the most riendly disposition towards the United ? . . Un apply, lowever, the Cons'itutional Government has not been able t establish to power over the while Reput lie Iti- supported by a large majo i y o the people and the States, but there are im portant parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience General Miramor manutains hun-elt at the Capital; and in some of the dis aut provinces there are mis itary Governors w o pay little respect to mean time the excesses which always at tend upon civil war, especially in Mexico. ere constantly recurring Outrages of the worst description are commuted both upon persons and property. There is scaroely easy form of injury which has not been suf fored by our citizens in during the last few We have been nominally at peace years We have been nominally at peac with the Republic, but so far as the in

terests of our commerce or of our citizenwho have visited the e tuning de merchants.

of state and British Minister, and thus shipmasters, or in other capacities, are con had his property forcibly taken away, and has be a tumself been Frem a conflict of authority in different parts of the country. tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in an other place Large numbers of our citizens have deen arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportuni v for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and i jury, and without say hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of der the authority of Miramon's Government luring the present year Some of thes-

Crabbe and his associates without trial in Sonore, as well as the seizure asd morder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to longress at its last session. Murders of a ill more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, un were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proved, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre. in A; ril last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubava while attending upon the sick and dving of both parties, and witho t trial as without crime, were burried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the fate of Ormand Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his triends of the cause of his arrest He irepresented as a young man of good char acter and intelligence, who had made no merous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on sever al trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the wlole community Other utrages might be enu merated, but these are sufficient to I'lustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the personand property of our citizens in Mexico. In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government which they have successively represented.

have been who ly powerless to make their demands effective Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgement, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the Uni ted States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail I assure you that the universa belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the In my last anutal me-sage I communicacials cannot commit these out ages upor American citizens with absolute impunity." I hope the President" (wrote our present mi isser in August last) " will feel author friendly intercourse with a Government like ized to ask from Congress the power to en ter Mexico with the military forces of the United States at the call of the constitu tional authorities, in ordes to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such power is conferred up n him, neither the one nor other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already per petrated will never be chastised; and, as assur d you in my No 23, all these evilmust increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the coon I have been reluciantly led to the same opinion, and, in jus ice to my country men who have suffered wrongs from Mexi co, and who may still suffer them, I fer bound to ennounce this conclusion to Con-

The case presented, however, is no merely a case of i dividual claums, although our just claims against Mexico have reach ed a very large amount. Nor is it merely the ca e of protection to the lives and prop erty of the tew Americans who may still remain in Mexico. alth ugh the life and proj erty of every Emerican citizen ought to be sacred y protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question w ich relates to the future as well as to the present and be past, and which involves, indirectly at east, the whole subject of our duty to Mex ico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect he rights of our own citizens is none the s to be desired, because effi ient and nec see y aid may thus be rendered at the me tras to a store peace and order to Mexico aself In the accomplishment of this result the propie of the Unit d States nest necessarily feel a deep and earnes nie est Mexico ought to be a rich and r sp ras and powerf I Republic Sha resesses an extensive territory, a fertie soil, and an incalculable store of min rai wealth Sie occupies an im orient ost ion between the G If and . e ocean for ransit routes and for commerce Is it pos iele that such a country as this can be giv n up to anarchy and rum wi hout an ef ort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety ? Will the commercial astions o he world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indiffer nt to such a result ? Can the United States, especially, which ought to sharmost largely in its commercial intercourse dlow their immediate neighbor thus to des

areer which promises any good results .-The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries re quire that she should have. it, belongs to this Government to render not only by vir the of our neighborhood to Mexico, along wlose territory we have a continuous from tier of nearly a thousand miles, but by vir tue, also of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deer v impress every American citizen A gor enment which is either unable or unwilling o redress such wrongs is dereliet to its ighest duties. The difficulty consists in electing and enforcing the remedy may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it i vell i sposed to do as justice, for adequate Whilst its authority is acknow! dged in all the important ports and throng out the soucoasts of the republic. its powloes not extend to the City of Mexico an the States in its vicinte, where nearly a the recent outrages have been committed or American citizens. We must penetrate in-

to the interior before we can reach the of fenders, and this can only be done by pass ing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. most acceptable and least difficult mode .. ecomplishing the object will be to act is concert with that Government Their con sent and their aid might I believe he ob tained; but if not, our obligation to proteour own citizens in their just rights, secur ed by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend t Congress to pass a law authorizing the Pre ident, under such conditions as they ma leem expedient-to employ a sufficient mil itary force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and s enrity for the future. I purposely refeat from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or vol unteers, or both. This question may be Congress. I would merely observe that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathis with the sufferings of ur infortue ate fellow citizens in Mexico. Itution. Such an accession to the torces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that th just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon. The constitutional go ernment have over evinced a strong desire o do us justice, and this might be secure in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measur s at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere i the domestic concerns of foreign nations But does not the "resent case fairly consti tute an exception ? An aljoining republic is in a state of anarchy and contu-ion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely desti ute of the power to maintain prace upon her bot ders, or to prevent de incusions of bandit into our territory. In her fate and her for time-in her power to establish and m in tain a settled government - we have a fa deeper interest, socially, commercially, an politically than any other nation. She now a wreck upon the ocean, drift

ing about as she is impelled by ifferent factions. As a good neigh bor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, i orenended from the Government of the other nation undertake the task and thus war declaring power as such an authorithe midts of their embarrassment - y which I consider probable. this ought cumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established po-

I repeat the recommendation containtary post across the Mexican line in Sonora and hihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citi zens against the incursion and depredaagain call the attention of congress to within the power to declare war. the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona

February 1857, to which I referred in of Puraguay, why not be conferred for my last annual message, failed to receive the purpose of protecting the lives and the ratification of the Government of property of American citizens in the that republic for reasons which I need event hat may be violently and unlawnot enumerate. A similar treaty has fully attacked in passing over the tran been since concluded between the par sit routs to an I from California. or asties bearing date on the 16th March, sailed by the seizure of their vessels in 1859, which has alra dy been ratified a foreign port! To deny this power is by the Nicaraguan Congress This will a great degree useless for the protection be immediately submitted to the Senate of the lives and property of American for their ratifiction. Its provision cannot I think fail to be acceptable to the tection nor redress can be otherwise people of both countries.

Our claims against the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remains ed on the 3rd of March, 1856, without, unredressed, though they are pressed in having passed the "act making approan earnest manner, and not without piations for the service of the Post

hope of success.

repassing over ore or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific' may be deeply involved in the action of

Congress on this subject. I would, also again recommend to Congress that authority be given to employ the naval force to protect Ame ri an merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes against violent and lawless stizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the panish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. thority had been conferred as I have already stated would, of itself in a great degree prevented the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is that 'ongress by conterring it would violate the Constitution-that it would be a transfer of the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded it would of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination however, will place

this objection to rest. Congress possess the sole and excludeclare war.' They alone can "raise and support armies." and " provide and shall have declaired war, and provide the force necessay to carry it on, the ies only excepted) for carrying the mal President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ most appropriately left to the decision of this force in making war against the enemy. This is the p'ain language, and history proves that it was the wellknown intention of the framers of the Consti-

It will not be denied that the gener al "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embracing within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war but also an imperfect war -and in short every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power 'ongress could if they thought proper au horize the President to employ the force at his command to seize the vessel of an American citizan which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreigh port and restore it to its owner -But can Congress only act after the President the authority in advance to

furni h instant redress should such case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done and can they apply the reme y only when

is too late. To conferthis authori y to meet future cases under circumstances would not be surprising should some strictly specified, is as clearly within the force us to interfere at last, under cir. ty conferred upon the President by act of ongress after the dead had been done. In the progress of a great nation many accidents must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize ed in my last annual message that autho the President to act promptly on cer rity may be given to the President to tain conditions which may or may not establish one or more temporary mili afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2, 1858 " for the adjustment-of difficulties with the Republic of Paragua," the President tions of the Indians, as well as of the is, "authorize to adopt such measures lawless rovers on that remote region .- and use such force as in his judgement with the great difficulties and embarrass The establishment of one such post at a may be necessary and advisable in the point called Arispe in Sonora, in a coun event of a refusal of just and advisable try now almost depopulated by the hos. by the Government of Paragua." "Just tile inroads of the Indians from our side satisfaction" for what? For the attack of the line, would, it is believed have on the United States steamer Water prevented much injury and many cruel Witch and "other matters referred to ties during the past se son. A sta'e of in the annal message of the President." lawlessness and voilence prevails on that Here the power is expressively granteddistant frontier. Life and property are up in the condition that the government th re wholly insecure. The population of Paragua shall refuse to render this of Arizona, now numbering more than "just satisfaction.' In this and other ten thousand souls, are practically des similar cases Congress have conferred titute of government, of laws or of any upon the President power in advance to regular administration of justice. Mur- emp oy the army and navy up on the der, rapine and other crimes are com- happening of contingeng future events mitted with impunity. I, therefore, and this most certainly is embraced

Now if this conditional and contin gent power could be canstitutionally The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th conferred upon the President in the case citizens in countries where neither proobtained.

The Thirty fifth Congress terminat-Office Department during the fiscal I deem it to be my duty once more y-ar ending the 30th June' 1860." This old number for the election of Representaearnestly to recommed to Congress the act also contained an appropriation " to passage of a law authorizing the Presi- supply deficiences in the revenue of the dent to employ the naval force at his Post Ofice Department for the year end

Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepic than seventy years ago, when any Con- Pacific railroad for the reason stated in my rontes against sudden and lawless out- gress went out of existence without breaks and depredations. I shall not having passed all gene al appropriation repeat the arguments employed in for- bills n cessary to carry on the Governmer messages in support of this meas- ment until the regular period for the n naval power sufficiently strong to interure. Suffice it to say that the lives of meeting of a new Congress | his event rupt all intercourae with them by the routs many of o r people and the security of imposed on the Executive a grave res- across the Isthmus. I am still more con-

might have then instantly recalled them to complete their work - and this without expense to the Government. But on the fourth of March last there were fifteen of the thirty three States which States would have been virtually dis The mere knowledge that such an au- franchised. If the States would have of their Legislatures' at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previou-ly fixed by law. In the regular course ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August. and of five of the-e ten not until October and November

On the other hand, when I came to Post-office Department. I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which tailed wer the wind amount required to construct been confined to appropriations for the sive power under the Censtitution "to fiscal year ending on the 3"th sune next there would have no reason of pressing importance for the call of on extra sesmaintain a navy." But after Congress sion. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companfor the first quarter of the present fiscal year: commencing on the 1st of July. until the 1st of December less than one week bef re the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contracters for this current year did not complete their first quarters cess as will appear from their different re. service until the 30th September ast; and by the terms of their con: racts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department sould be called upon for pay-

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contracters were fairly entitled | mution but in taking care that the money to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill fai hill y and frugally expended amounted to \$3.838.724, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts it has been ascertained that it amounts fact-after the mischief has been done! to \$4.296.000. With the scanty means Have they no power to conf r upon the at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that porti n of ed by strictly confining the appropriations under these trying circumstances, have behavad in a matter wo thy of all com een ascertained and finaly settled accor ing to law, this becme a specific debt of re and against the United States, which our bl d them to corrow money on this unqueso pay interest in consequence of the deand of Congress, and on every principle f juctice ought to receive interest from th Liver on at This interest should com mence from date when a warrant would have ssied for the p vment of the principle o appropriation toen made for this pur osa. Calculated up to the 1st of Decem per it will not exceed \$96.660-a sum not o be taken into account when contrasted ments of a public and private character. whito the people and the States which would have resulted to our convening and lping a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommed the pass amount, with interest due to these last nentioned contractors as well as to make e necessor, appropriations for the ser vice of the Post Offic . Department f r the current fiscal year.

The faintre to pass the Post office bill recessardy gives birth to serious reflec ions. Congress by refusing to pass the general appropriation bil's necessary to merven the Government may not only ar est is action but might even destroy its xi-tence Toe Army, the Na y the Ju dictar in s out very department of the Government canno longer perform their and no if Congress refuse the money nec essary for their support. If this failure s and teach the country the necessity of ecting a fall Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in or emergency, eeva immediately after the dd Congress has expired it will have been productive of great good. In a time of den and abarning duger, for iga or do nestie which all nations must expect to en counter in their progress the very salvation of our institutions may be delayed If under the circum-tances, the President should find himself in a condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress with rearly half the States of the Union desti might be desarrous. I therefore recommend to Congress to corry into effect the provisor of the Constitution on this subject in the research and to provisor of the Constitution on this subject in the last July 1859 being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty nine thought end to pass a law appointing some day pre vi as to the 4th of March in each year of and fifty four cents.

two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories, west of the Rocky Mountains in case of a war with vast amounts of treasure passing and possibility. It presented a choice of of this railro-d I have never doubted h constitutional computency of Congress Had this omission of duty occured at to provide for its construction but this ex the first session of the last Congress clusively under the war making power the remedy would have been plain. I Besides the Constitution expressly renires as an impersive duty that "them United States should protect each of these [the States] against invasion " I am at a loss to contrive how this protection can be aff orded to Californi and Origon against such a naval power by any other means had not elected any representatives to I repeat the opinion contained in my last the present Congress. Had Congress and message that to undertake this great been called together immediathly these work he agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control .-This would increase the patromage of the been compelled to hold extra sessions foster a system of johning and corruption. Executiv to a dangerous extent and would which to vigitene on the part of Federal officials could prevent The construction or this road ought therefore to be intrused to incorpora ed companies or other gencies who woul . ex reise that active vigilant supervision over it which can be nspired alone by a sense f corporate and in ividual interest I venture to assert but the additi mil cost of transporting roops maniflons of war and newssary examine carefully the condition of the supplies for t earmy acress the vast intere-ing plains to our possessions on the Pa the Cast would be greater in such a the road And yet this resort would after al be ad quate for their defence and pro

We have yet a arcely recovered from the habits of extravigant expenditure product d by our overflowing Freasury during veral years prior to the commencement my administration. The farmeral reverses which we have since experimented . teach us ail to scrutinize our expendi ares with the greatest vigilates and to re Executive Department of the Government ave devoted it emserves to the accom. lishment of this object with considerable sucwris and estimations. To these I mvite the serui y of Congress f r the purpose of reducing them still lower it this be practi cab e. con-i-tent with the great public interests of the country in aid of t is policy f retreachments I pledge myself to examme closely the bills appropriating lands or money so that any of these should inactercautly pass both Houses as must sometimes e the case I may afford them an opportund for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public conomy consists not in witholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confined to us by the cons is a propriated for these purposes shall be

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely coultful to say the least, whether we shall e able to pass through the present and next fiscal year without providing additionat revenue This can only be accomplishthis deficiency which occurred in the within the estimates of the different Depart two first quarters of the past fiscal year ments without making an allowance for any ending on the 31st December last. In additional expenditures which Congress may the meanting the contracters hemselve | hink proper, in their discretion, to author ze, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the \$20,000 000 of the Treasury notes which have been alsupplied by a resort to add d'ons It would be a ruinous practice in he days of peace and prosperity to goon ncreasing the national debt to meet the or dinary expenses of the Government. The policy would cripple our resources and im pair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borr iw money. Should such a deficiency occur as I appre hend. I would recommend that the neces sary revenue he raised by an Increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repert the opinion expressed in my last an nual message as to the best mode and man ner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that tuess have since undergone no change.

the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Govern-

The receipts into the Treasury from all ong of a bill, at a early a day as may be sources during the fiscal year ending June pra tigable to provide for the payment of 30. 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of June 14 1858, and the issue of treasury notes auth rized by existing laws. were eighty one mibion six hundred and ninety two thousand four hundred and sevent one dollars and one cent. (\$81.692.-471.01) which sum, with the balance of six milion three hundred and ninety-eight thou sand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cer ts. (\$6 :98 316 10) remaining in the Pressury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty eight million ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty seven dollars and eleven cents. (\$88,090,787.11.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June. 1859. amounted to

eighty three million seven hundred and fiftv one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and fity-seven cents (\$83.751 511 57.) 'if this sum seventeen million four hundred and five thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars and forty four cents (\$17 405 285 44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditores for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore sixty six million three hundred and forty six thousand two hundred and twenty six collars and thirteen cents.

sand two hundred and seventy five dollars

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, already appointed a day for the election of commencing Jule 1 1859, were twenty milelectors for President and Vice President support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among rations and easter upon a citizens passing in transit across the common opinion in favor of the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred dollars was received on the construction of a sand three hundred and vice President flows and this measure has been appointed by eight hundred and size of the country.

I would again express a most decided mellion eight hundred and vice President flows and the country.