From the N. A. Tribune.

Mr. Buchanan as a 'Conservative' Statesman.

According to the New York *Evening Post*, the following extract from the Ostend Circular, of which Mr. Buchanan was one of the authors, was ommitted from the Cincinnati Platform by mistake. It lays down the latest administration doctrine in regard to the much abused vocation of piracy, and places it for the first time under the sanction and protection of international law.

It is a privilege of which every American must be proud, that he will soon have an opportunity of testifying his sympathies for a class of men whom civilized nations have hitherto been accustomed to treat rather harshly, and also to assist in establishing the comprehensive principle of international law, that any nation has a right to appropriate to itself the territory of any weaker nation if unable to make a satisfactory bargain for it.

We commend it to the special attention of the old Whigs, who expect to vote for Mr. Buchanan on the grounds of his conservatism:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?—Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there are no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home. Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us.

We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty—be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe.

* * *

JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, October 18, 1854.

Read and Ponder.

The present political canvass in Indiana is one of more vital importance to the well being and prosperity of our State than has ever before occurred in her history. Therefore, it behooves all good citizens to look calmly and dispassionately at the real state of affairs, and the tendency of the morals of the party in power, here in Indiana; for we hold it to be the duty of every citizen to bestow his first care and first devotion upon his own individual State, except in cases of extreme peril to the national peace.

Up to the year 1854, the so called Democratic party in this State, had held almost undisputably the whole power of the Government in their own hands. The Legislature, the Executive Judiciary, were if the least necessity called for party effect, all under the control of the Democracy. While in the full tide of their prosperity they pulled down the old Constitution and built up a new one; they rendered the naturalization laws of the United States null and void by enacting a provision that aliens should be entitled *to vote* after six month's residence in the State; they sold out the public sentiment of the State of Indiana to the slave oligarchy of the South, against a positive, unmistakeable, unanimous protest against it, by consenting, aiding and abetting Douglas in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and they have inaugurated a series of revolutionary measures that will if unchecked, inevitably lead to the destruction of the peace of the commonwealth. They refused to consent to the election of a United States Senator, because the popular voice was against them, in 1854; and for the same reason they refused to apportion the State for election of members of the General Assembly; and already, we find the State with but one member in the Senate of the United States, and with no law districting the State for Legislative purposes. It is obvious to the most casual observer, that this state of things cannot long exist without producing a revolution in the State. Their tendency cannot be misunderstood or disguised; and that tendency is, as certain as that time rolls on, towards absolute anarchy.

Now, that the scepter is passing from their hands, they are struggling with all the desperation of despair to turn again the tide of fortune in their favor. They hold out every inducement of "rewards" for the faithful to exert themselves with the people, and "punishments" for those who fail to work for the benefit of "the party." They promise this one a good fat office, and that one another share in the loaves and fishes, and a third something else; and thus "cohesive power of public plunder" does its work for the Democracy. They promised to take back the Wabash and Erie canal, if they have the power to do so in the next Legislature. Thereby "some body" will make a handsome fortune. They have promised that all the abuses shall be kept up for the benefit of preferred partizans—all the abuses that now deplete our State treasury. They have promised to perpetuate the reign of anarchy and confusion, so long as it will aid the promotion of the individual fortunes of their party leaders.

In view of all these things, we appeal to every citizen to consider well what is his duty to the State, in the present crisis. Shall the reforms which was begun in 1854 be continued? Shall those who are revolutionizing the State, paralyzing her laws, sapping her foundations, betraying her positions and her opinions, fattening upon her treasury, and riveting upon her good name, longer be continued in power? Shall the the rotten, damnable corruption of a loathsome and debauched clique of old time politicians, longer continue to rule and ruin the State? Will the people longer permit these debased men to peddle out the public trusts, the public good and the responsibilities of the State, as rewards to the most accomplished political knaves and tricksters? Dare you longer entrust the welfare of a commonwealth in such reckless hands?—Assuredly, you dare not. Then let there come up in October next a united and an overwhelming voice of the whole people, sounding the political death knell to the enemies of the well-being of our State!—*Vincennes Gazette.*

☞ The kind of equality, liberality and democracy which prevails in South Carolina is well exhibited in Henry Wilson's defence of Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate. He says:

"To be a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, it is necessary to own a certain number of acres of land and ten slaves, or $750 of income.—The Senator declared with great emphasis—and I saw nods, Democratic nods, all around the Senate—that "a man who was not worth that amount of money was not fit to be a representative!" That may be good Democratic doctrine; it comes from a Democratic Senator of the Democratic State of South Carolina, and received Democratic nods and Democratic smiles; but it is not in harmony with the Democratic ideas of the American people.

"The charge made by Mr. Sumner, was, that South Carolina was nominally republican, but in reality had aristocratic features in her Constitution. Well, sir is not this charge true? To be a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, the candidate must own ten men—yes, sir, ten men—and five hundred acres of land, or have $750 of income; to be a member of the Senate double is required. This Legislature, having these personal qualifications, are elected upon a representative basis as unequal as the rotten borough system of England in its most rotten days.

"That is not all. This Legislature elects the Governor of South Carolina and the Presidential electors. The people have the privilege of voting for men with these qualifications, upon this basis, and they select their Governor for them, and choose the Presidential electors for them. The privileged few govern; the many have the privilege of being governed by them."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22—Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday made affidavit that from certain publications in the newspapers, and from conversations with various individuals that a challenge to fight a duel had passed between Messrs Brooks and Burlingame, who were making preparations to fight in violation of the peace of the District of Columbia and the act of Congress.

He prayed that the parties should be arrested and placed under bonds. In pursuance of this, Mr. Brooks was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning, and taken before Justice Hollingshead, accompanied by his friend Mr. Beel, of Texas. Security in $500 was required and promptly given.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Burlingame, and the police officers are in search of him. He is said to have left the District late last night or early this morning, it is supposed, for the purpose of receiving the expected challenge from Mr. Brooks. Up to noon to-day, his immediate friends could not tell whether or not there had been a meeting, though a rumor to that effect is in circulation.—There is much excitement among the Congressmen on the subject.

It is generally believed that there has been no duel, but that the matter has been amicably arranged by friends of the parties. The correspondence will appear to-morrow.

Dicken's Opinion of Woman.—The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and her legislative exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honor than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges slip-shod shoes and audacious make-ups, a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and never argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed of once in our lives, and is the mother we still worship in the backward distantce of the past.

Brooks Won't Dissolve the Union.

We quote from the report of the speech by Preston S. Brooks, at the close of which he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives as follows:—

Sir, I cannot, on *my own account*, assume the responsibility, in the face of the American people, of commencing a line of conduct which, in my heart of hearts, I believe would result in subverting the foundations of this Government, and in drenching this hall in blood. No act of mine, and on my personal account, shall inaugurate revolution; but when you, Mr. Speaker, shall return to your home, and hear the people of the great North—and they are a great people—speak of me as a bad man, you will do me the justice to say that a blow struck by me at this moment, would be followed by revolution—and this I know. (Applauses and hisses in the gallery.)

The Speaker announced that if any such demonstrations were repeated, the Galleries should be cleared.

Mr. Brooks—(Turning to the gentlemen's Gallery)—If I have any friends in the Gallery, I appeal to them to be quiet.

It will be seen by the above, that Brooks has finally consented not to dissolve the Union—that he condescends not to bring a revolution upon us. Let them bow down and beg Brooks not to relax his grip, and let the Union slide, but to exert the tremendous influence that his chivalrous conduct has given him for the salvation of his country.—*Ex.*

WHY JEWESSES ARE BEAUTIFUL.—Chateaubriand gives a fanciful but an agreeable reason for the fact that Jewish women are so much handsomer than the men of their nation. He says Jewesses have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son of God, scourged Him, crowned Him with thorns, and subjected Him to infamy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed Him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil and wiped them with her hair. Christ on his part extended mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother in law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy woman accompanied him to Calvary, brought him balm and spices; and weeping sought him in the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance after the resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, "Mary." At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered: "Master."—The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order to procure a full attendance of members, of whom 149 were present.

The doors were closed to hear excuses for absentees. None were offered for Mr. Burlingame. In this way an hour and a half were consumed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army and Navy Appropriation Bill.

Barbour moved to amend the clause appropriating $2,270,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of the alleged laws of Kansas, and of the manner in which they are enforced, expressly declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress no part of the Federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement nor shall any of the citizens of Kansas be compelled to act as *posse comitatus* of any officer acting as marshal or sheriff of the Territory.

Phelps raised the question, such an amendment could not by the rules, be embraced.

The Chairman (Leiter) decided otherwise, and on an appeal was sustained by the Committee—74 against 54.

Barbour said his amendment was to stop revolution, by preventing the enforcement of laws passed by usurpation, and disgraceful and shameful in their character. Never before had the army been employed to arrest or disperse citizens presumed to be guilty of the violation of sham laws.

Phelps replied that the amendment proposed that there should be no laws for a government of 20 or 30,000 people—and it would close the courts against a redress of grievances and civil cases—and the army sent to Kansas in obedience to the application of the Free State men, for their protection.

Stephens did not think that Congress had power to control the President in the manner proposed, the President being commander-in-chief of the army, they could not impose conditions. The legislature, nothing having been disclosed to the contrary, was legal, and its laws must be enforced until abolished or changed by the proper authorities. If he had his way he should withdraw the army from Kansas. Believing the people capable of self government, he did not want troops to enforce the laws.

Giddings declared that Missourians, not the people of Kansas, framed those laws. It was an usurpation not to be permitted in a republican government, a despotism never before known. He was willing that the army should be withdrawn and not disperse persons peaceably assembling, or arrest them on mere allegation of offense.

Whitfield for once in his life, agreed with Giddings that the army should be withdrawn. He had for a long time been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for a law which could not be sustained by the people. He denied the right of Congress to repeal the laws of Kansas. The supreme Court of the United States is the proper tribunal to pronounce upon their legality. But for inflammatory speeches made here by Northern men, Kansas would now be as quiet as any part of the county. The Missourians, as charged, were responsible for the disturbances.

Savage said it was the duty of the President to enforce laws and suppress insurrections. Hence the propriety of keeping military forces in Kansas for the preservation of peace. He characterized the object of the amendment to exercise and part of the game to obstruct the operation of laws.

Shannon said when he was in Westport, he saw a large force of armed Missourians taking up the line of march for Kansas, to enforce those pretended laws. These things are now done. Massachusetts men and others from the Free States are prevented from traveling over highways by Missourians, and excluded from the territory. Whitfield started with company from Westport. He saw him go.

In answer to a question from Whitfield he said Whitfield informed him at that time that he was going over for peaceful purpose, to prevent a fight.

Whitfield explained at length, that he did not go with a force of Missourians.—went with a small party to prevent difficulty, nothing more.

McMullen thought that the pending proposition was a direct attack on the Executive department with which the House had no right to interfere.

Cumback said that the amendment was to prevent the enforcement of laws which were never passed by the people of Kansas. He was glad to see the opposite side of the House intended to place themselves on the ground of carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri Compromise, to make Kansas a slave State. The free State men have a right to go there in such numbers as they choose.

Florence indignantly denied that he had voted to repeal the Missouri restriction for the purpose of making Kansas a slave State. The gentleman from Indiana should not so accuse the members of improper motives.

Cox did not approve all the laws of Kansas, but wanted them enforced until repealed, or modified. Hence he would keep the army there till the people returned to a sense of justice and propriety.

Kennett attributed the troubles to a deliberate determination formed among certain members of Congress, pending the Nebraska Kansas bill to make Kansas a free State. The adoption of the amendment would leave the territories in a condition of discord and civil war.

Mr. Stephens, replying to Mr. Cumback, said as a southern and national man, it was not his object in voting for the repeal of the Missouri restriction to make Kansas a slave State. He wished to leave it to the people to settle their own institutions.

Mr. Craig made a similar avowal.

Mr. Quitman, in condemning the amendment, did not believe those who spoke in favor of it would dare usurp a power, not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the functions of the Judiciary, and deprive the President of the duty imposed on him by that instrument.

Wakeman contended that Congress can repeal not only a part, but all the laws of Kansas. The Constitution gave sample power—the Senate has so declared in the Kansas bill.

Seward said Wakeman stood forth an open violator of the constitution. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the forces, because if this was done, civil war would forthwith ensue.

Millson deprecated the introduction of the amendment.

Simmons advocated it on constitutional grounds.

Stanton moved an amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this even at the hazard of a loss of the bill. [Cries agreed.]

Letcher and Bowie earnestly opposed these proceedings.

Stanton's amendment agreed to; 67 to 56.

Barbour's proposition, thus amended, was adopted—72 against 57 to vote on act. Committee rose.

Washburn, of Me., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Whitfield not elected to a seat, and that Reeder be admitted to a seat as the delegate from Kansas. Washburn gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Wednesday.

To Bankers, Merchants and Others

The undersigned is the sole agent in this city and vicinity, for the sale of HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES, those wishing to make a *Safe* investment, are requested to leave their orders, which will be promptly executed, by

Jan. 21, dwtf W H. MARTIN.

Nay-Saying! No Poison!!
RHODES' LIVER PILL AND ANTIDOTE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Bilious Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.

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

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

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

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one DAY to TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is also

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,
Because of its
SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes' Fever and Ague cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any existence in the composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

This allows of its

FREE USE AS A PREVENTITIVE,

By which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases no matter how sickly the season or swampy the locality.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published, and the confidence of the public extended in proportion to its *actual merits* wherever introduced and used. These only are relied upon to prove its worth.

One or two bottles will answer to ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor,

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

ALLEN PENCE, P. M. DONNELLY and J. R. CUNINGHAM, Agents, Terre-Haute Ind.

BRAGG & BURROWES, (Mustang Liniment, Depot) Agents for St. Louis Mo.

☞ And for sale by Druggists generally.

Nov. 6, 1855-dw-y

WILLIAM H. MARTIN,
(Late of Buckingham & Co., Toledo, Ohio,)
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited, on which reasonable advances will be made when in store, giving privilege of sale in New Orleans, New York, Buffalo, Oswego, Toledo or Cincinnati.

Dec. 20, 1855-dwtf

Notice to Farmers and Others!

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Buckingham & Co., Toledo, O., and formerly of Rogers, Reynolds Martin, Lafayette, Ind., having established himself in General Produce and Commission Business in the Warehouse known as "Britton's," desires to inform this community that he is prepared to buy, sell and store produce of all kinds on reasonable terms. Long acquaintance with the west, accompanied by an extensive knowledge of eastern markets, will enable him to pay full prices to the producer, and give him an advantage not usually possessed, for the disposal of property entrusted to his care for sale in other markets.

Before selling your Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., and making your storage arrangements, come and see me.

WM H. MARTIN.

Terre-Haute, Dec. 20, '55-dwtf

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

1650 BARRELS SALT for sale at market price, or exchange for Wheat, Corn, &c., at the Warehouse of

Dec. 20, 1855-dwtf W. H. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.—A Farm in Grant county, Indiana, containing 119 acres, about 50 in for improvement—good log house and out houses—within 15 miles of Marion, the county seat, and within 5 miles of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, now completed to Andersontown. Terms easy, apply at the Warehouse of

Dec. 20, 1855-dwtf W. H. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land for sale in Vermillion county, Ills. For particulars apply at the Warehouse of

Dec. 20, 1855-dwtf W. H. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.—An interest in a Warehouse property, situated in a good section of country, (for grain, &c.,) on the Wabash and Erie Canal, between here and Lafayette. For terms, &c., apply at the Warehouse of

Dec. 20, 1855, dwtf W. H. MARTIN.

American
EXPRESS CO.
Office in Ross' Block, West Side Public Square.

WE are now prepared to offer increased facilities for the transportation of merchandise, money, valuables and packages, of every description, with promptness and dispatch.

Notes, bills, drafts, claims, legacies, &c., will be collected promptly, and speedy returns made at reasonable rates.

Reed Squires is in charge of special messengers.

Our Express will leave Terre-Haute daily (Sundays excepted) as follows, viz:

8¾ o'clock, a. m.—Way Train for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and all principal Eastern cities and west.

8¼ o'clock, p. m.—Through Fast Express, Eastward.

4¼ o'clock, a. m.—Through and Way Express for Paris, Charleston, Chicago, St. Louis and all principal points west.

☞ Mark packages "Via American Express Company."

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co., New York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO, & Co., Buffalo,
Proprietors.
M. S. WASSON, Agent.

July 23, 1855-dwly.

STAND FROM UNDER!!
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!!
The wants of the People can now be supplied by
ARNOLD & CO.,

AT lower prices than any other house in the Wabash can afford to sell at. As it is now very generally known that we sell goods lower than any other house in the city, we consider it altogether unnecessary to hang through the papers, but are willing and ready as ever to let our goods speak for themselves. We are now receiving a very large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. All of which we are determined to sell at surprisingly low prices. We earnestly invite all in want of clothing, to give us a call, and we promise to convince you that ours is the place both for bargains and well made Clothing.

☞ Our Merchant Tailoring establishment is now better stocked than ever before. The assortment of Cassimeres, Vestings &c., is the largest in this city—embracing all of the latest styles, and in the price, style and make, we promise our customers the fullest satisfaction.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS can here replenish their stock at Cincinnati prices.

Remember the places: One store on the North East corner of the Square, known as the "Water Melon Corner," the other in Warren's Block, next door to the Southern Bank. Come one, come all.

April 17, 1856-dwtf

TO DEALERS
—IN—
INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE
Book and Paper House!

WE would call especial attention to our Stock of Books and Stationery, and say to those wishing to buy to sell again, that we will

Duplicate any Bill of Books Purchased in the WEST!

Our stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Spellers,	Letter Papers,
Readers,	Cap Papers,
Geographies,	Note Papers,
Dictionaries,	Envelopes,
Grammars,	Inks, Pens, &c.,

AT STEWART & BOWEN'S,
Mar. 1, 1856-dw6m Indianapolis.

HARBERT'S COLUMN.

HARBERT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
Prairie City Buildings, Main Street,
TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

HAVING been engaged in the Real Estate business for the last four years in this city, and understanding, as I believe, the true value of Real Estate, and having a large quantity of Farms, Wild Lands and City property, for sale in this State, Illinois and Iowa, I take pleasure in saying to my old customers and friends, and all those wishing to purchase Real Estate of every description, to call at this office and get themselves a good and cheap home, for this is the place to get a good Bargain and no mistake.

☞ You will always find the Land Agent in a good humor, and ready and willing to accommodate. S. HARBERT, *Land Ag't.*

May 27, 1856 dwly

Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING 80 acres, 20 in cultivation, log house, &c., situated 7 miles east of this city—price ten dollars per acre, two hundred in hand and the balance on time to suit purchaser. Apply to S. HARBERT, Land Agent,

July 14, dw-tf Prairie City Buildings.

A Good Bargain Can be Had

AT this office, in the purchase of a small house and lot, situated east of the Depot.

S. HARBERT, Agent.

July 14, dw-tf Office, Prairie City Buildings.

I HAVE a small Farm of 80 acres, 40 in cultivation, to exchange for city property.

July 14, dw-tf S. HARBERT, Agent.

For Sale.

A LARGE LOT containing about one acre, in Mr. Jewett's sub-division—price six hundred and fifty dollars; terms easy.

S. HARBERT, Agent.

July 14, dw-tf Office, Prairie City Buildings.

FOR SALE—Two-story frame house and ¼ lot, in Rose's addition, can be purchased on good terms at this office.

S. HARBERT, Real Est. Agt.,
Prairie City Buildings.

June 7-dw Star copy.

A SNUG HOME—Of 26 acres of land, three miles east of this city, can be bought at this office

June 7-dw Star copy S. HARBERT, Real Es. Agt.

A VACANT LOT for sale on Jewett's addition. Price two hundred and fifty dollars. Call on

S. HARBERT,
Real Estate Agent,
Prairie City Building.

m 21 dwtf

For Sale.

80 ACRES OF LAND—with hewed-log House, stable—fifteen acres in cultivation; situated six miles east of this city; price low and terms easy. S. HARBERT, Land Agent,

June 7-dw Prairie City Buildings.
Western Star copy.

I HAVE a splendid Farm for sale, of 100 acres, 35 improved and 20 under good fence, house, orchard, &c., situated six miles south-east of this city.

Also, a farm of 80 acres—40 in cultivation, house, orchard, good water and good timber; this farm adjoins the above. Terms of sale—¾ in hand, and the ballance to suit purchasers. For further information, call at Harbert's Real Estate Office, Prairie City Buildings.

Jun 7-dw Star copy.

For Sale.

5 ACRES OF LAND—Farm-House & Barn; situated one mile south of this city; price low and terms easy.

S. HARBERT, Land Agent,
Office, Prairie City Buildings,

Jun 7-dw Star copy

HARDWARE,
Saddlery, Cutlery, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from the Eastern manufactures and Old England the following. We have now on hand a much larger stock than can be found elsewhere in the West. We have added many new articles, as well as increased those heretofore kept, which will be sold at Cincinnati prices, with the addition of freight.

Among the articles of which we have a full assortment:

Table and Pocket Cutlery—The best assortment ever offered in the West.

Building Materials—Such as Locks, Latches, Butt Hinges, Screws, Glass, &c.

Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools.—A full assortment of Chisels, Hand and Tennant Saws, Planes, Drawing Knives, &c.

Cabinet Makers' Goods.—Mahogany and Walnut Veneers and Knobs, Till, Chest, Cupboard Locks, Table Hinges, Bed Castors, Glue, &c., &c.

Blacksmiths' Tools—Such as Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Bellows, Hammers, Rasps, Files, Shoenberger's Iron, Steel, Plow Moulds, &c.

Gun Smith Material—Locks, triggers, tubes Gun-mountry and barrels, pistols, game-bags caps, flasks, &c.

For Millers—Leather belting, packing rope, bolting cloths, mill, cross cut and circular saws, files, &c.

For Farmers—All kinds of farming utensils, plows, corn shellers, hay cutters, cast steel and steel back scythes, cradles, forks, rakes, spades, shovels, hoes, &c.

Carriage Trimmings—Enamelled and plain oil-cloths, laces, fringes, linings, hub bands, bell ws, spokes, shafts, axles, springs, etc.

Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Mounting—A large assortment—Saddle trees, buckles, stirrups, hames, ennameled and patent leather, morocco, sheep and calf skin. We design keeping everything in that line.

Also, Shoenberger Iron, Nails, and Belmont Nails, log, trace, halter and fifth chains, Lead pipe, pumps, axes, curry combs, patent and common strap hinges, grind stones and irons, window sash, etc. etc.

Having made arrangements for the sale of Haas & Mitchel's Dayton mace Horse Collars, for this State, we will sell them at a small advance on the Dayton price.

For sale, at wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Big Padlock, No. 26 West, and 85 East Washington street.

H. S. KELLOGG & SON.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21, '56-dwly

BUCKEYE CASH STORE.

WE have just received the following new and desirable goods:

DRESS GOODS.	BONNET RIBBONS.
Element Range Robes,	A large stock of
Swiss Muslins and Lawns	Kid Gloves,
Robes,	Silk and Lisle Thread "
Beautiful Summer Silks,	Hosiery of all kinds,
Plain and Figured Challies,	Gentlemen's Summer
Silk Tissues,	Studs, &c., &c.
French Lawns,	—Also—
Printed Muslins,	Carpets, Mattings,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,	Oil Cloths, &c.
French and English Ginghams.	Harrington's improved Carpet Linings, to lay under carpets, a new article and one of the best inventions of the age, as it prevents moths, gives elasticity to the carpet and saves fully fifty per cent in wear and tear.
—DE BAGES—	
An special assortment of Silk and Lace Mantillas, Plain and Embroidered White and colored Crape shawls,	
Dress Trimmings of all kinds.	

L. RYCE & SON.

Terre-Haute, April 15, 1856-dw 1y

G F. & C. C SMITH,
(SUCCESSORS TO N. SMITH & SONS,)
National Road Street, Terre-Haute, Ind.,

DEALERS in Stoves, Castings, Plows, Tin-Plate and Sheet Iron, and Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

The stock is large, and management the same, in regard to our customers, as heretofore.

Feb. 2, 1856-dwtf

To Printers Everywhere!!

WE keep constantly on hand the following sizes of

PRINTING PAPER!

22×32	24×37	25×37
24×36	24×39	25×38

And can furnish any size to order. We guarante our printing paper to be the best in the State.

We can also furnish printers with the best quality of black and fancy colored INKS—also Cards of any size—ruruled Cap and Letter Papers, and in fact everything used by printers generally.

STEWART & BOWEN,
Mar 1-dw6m Indianapolis.

Read! Read!!

THOSE indebted to me, either by note or book account in my absence, can make payment to Messrs. Ripley & Donaldson, my successors, who are authorized to receive and receipt in my name. JAS. H. TURNER.

Terre-Haute, Oct. 12, 1855-dwly

LARD—A nice article can always be had at A. E. TAYLOR'S.

AGAIN WE ARE WITH YOU!
ARNOLD & CO.,

ARE again prepared to show their friends, and all who may call upon them, the most complete and beautiful assortment of CLOTHING in the city of Terre-Haute. It is well known that we are not in the habit of bragging over our stock—for we always let the Goods speak for themselves—but this season, we must be permitted to say that we are better prepared to meet the wants of our friends than ever before, and all who call upon us, will find that we can suit them, both in quality and prices.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING is the largest in this city—embracing everything in the clothing line—and we are determined, not only to sell as cheap as others—but cheaper than any other house CAN sell. We know all those who bought their CLOTHING of us last year, will call upon us again; but to all others, we say, *try us.*

When you come to town, walk right into the Cheap Store at "Water Melon Corner," and let us satisfy you that our's is THE place to buy your Clothing.

We have now two Stores in Terre Haute, one at the well-known "Water Melon Corner," the other, one door west of the Southern Bank, and next door to Hulman's Wholesale Grocery.

We have also, in connection with our Store, an extensive MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, presided over by Mr. Hartsock, who is ready at all times, to wait upon his friends with a very fine and large assortment of piece goods, of the latest styles. Any Garment will be made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

☞ REMEMBER, we *warrant* every article we sell.

☞ *COUNTRY MERCHANTS* can here replenish their Stocks at prices as low, and upon terms as reasonable as those of any Western market.

Terre-Haute, Oct. 6, 1855-w-4y

TO FARMERS IN PARTICULAR,
And House Keepers in General!

THE undersigned has taken the House formerly occupied by Riddle & Co., corner of 5th and Main streets, Terre-Haute, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping for sale a general Agricultural and Stove Store, comprising the following articles:

Thrashing Machines, with or without Separators, from 1 to 8 horse power; Corn and Cobb Crushers, a cheap and superior article; Corn Shellers, for hand or power; Reapers and Mowers; Horse Rakes; Sythes and Cradles; a variety of Straw-Cutters; Sausage-Cutters and Stuffers; Corn Knives; Cistern Pumps; Grind-stones and hangings; Urban's Fire Proof Safes; Platform and Counter Scales; Store Trucks; Thermometer and other Churns; Kitchen Safes; Mill Belting, from 2 to 15 inches wide, do. Packing; Garrett & Co.'s Cincinnati Plows, fully equal to Miller's, (warranted to be so); Grover & Madison's, and other Plow Cultivators, various patterns; Ox-Yokes; 2, 3 and 4 pronged Steel Forks; Hoes and Rakes; Spades, Shovels; Grain Scoops; Axes; Post Spades; Gravel Screens; Cider-Mills, and almost all other articles useful for Farmers and Gardeners.

Sole agent at Terre Haute, for T. & T. Hammond's Osage Orange Seed and Plants, and agent for Landis & Co.'s New York and the celebrated Shaker Garden Seeds.

His stock of *STOVES* is large and well selected, of almost all patterns, for Cooking or Heating, for Coal or Wood; Tin, Copper, and Japanned Ware on hand or made at short notice.

Particular attention paid to out door work, such as guttering, Conductors, &c.

By just dealing and close attention to business, he hopes to merit a fair share of patronage from the public. No charge for showing goods. JOSEPH COOPER

INA GROVER, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1855-d3m-wly

T. L. GOULD.] [ARDA HOLMES.

GOULD & HOLMES,
Boiler Makers,
At Holmes' Foundery and Machine Shop, near the Railroad Depots,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. Also second-hand BOILERS bought and sold.

Nov. 7, 1855. [48-wtf]

FAIRBANK'S
CELEBRATED
SCALES.
G. F. & C. C. Smith, Agents.
TERRE-HAUTE, IND.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Ag'ts
189 *Broadway, New York.*

April 12, '56 w1y.

N. P. SPAULDING,
NO. 4, MERCHANTS ROW,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, both of Pine and Poplar Lumber.
ALSO, PLANED FLOORING & SIDING.
All work manufactured of kiln-dried lumber by
W. B. JUDSON, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ All orders promptly filled.
April 16-w3m

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 115 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLS.
☞ Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder.
Sept. 26, 1855-w1y

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Cash Capital $250,000—Surplus $58,640.
Jno. C. Montgomery, President.
Dwight J. M'Cann, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF HARRISBURGH, PA.
Capital $380,000.
Lucius Morton, President.
S. Ward, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PA.
Cash Capital $300,000.
Simon Cameron, President.
S. S. Canier, Secretary.

The above well known and responsible Insurance Companies having complied with the recent Insurance Law of Indiana, as will be seen by the certificate of the Auditor of State on file in my office, are prepared to effect Insurance upon approvable property at fair rates

WM. E. M'LEAN, Agent.

☞ Office, (Second Story) Union Row, above the "Buckeye Store."

May 14, 1856 d1mw2m

JEAN & WILLIAMS,
BUILDERS,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all work in their line, with neatness and dispatch.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order. Shop on Sixth street, two squares north of Main.

April 16-w3m

NOTICE!!

THE undersigned, would state that he has purchased of George Yeamans, his entire stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, tools and fixtures used at the "Dayton Carriage Shop," and has permanently located in Terre-Haute, and is prepared to execute all kinds of work and repairing in his line, upon short notice. He has engaged the very best Eastern workmen, and his material is all selected. He will sell his stock of Carriages, now on hand, very low for cash WM. G. SORTOR.

Oct. 25, 1855.

I have sold my entire interest in the Dayton Carriage Shop, to Wm. G. Sortor, and he will pay all debts contracted at the Shop.

GEORGE YEAMANS.

Oct. 25, 1855-d1m-wly

NEW FIRM.

I HAVE associated with me in the Hardware business, Mr. Samuel Harvey, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of Manwarring & Harvey

All those indebted to Polwin & Burnam, Manwarring and Burnam, and Joel Manwarring, will please to call immediately and settle up their accounts, as Cash, at this time, is much needed.

June 11, '55, d&wtf JOEL MANWARRING.

SHOULDER BACON—A first-rate article, for sale by A. E. TAYLOR.

CHICAGO CARDS

CHICAGO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
A. H. & C. BURLEY,
122 *LAKE