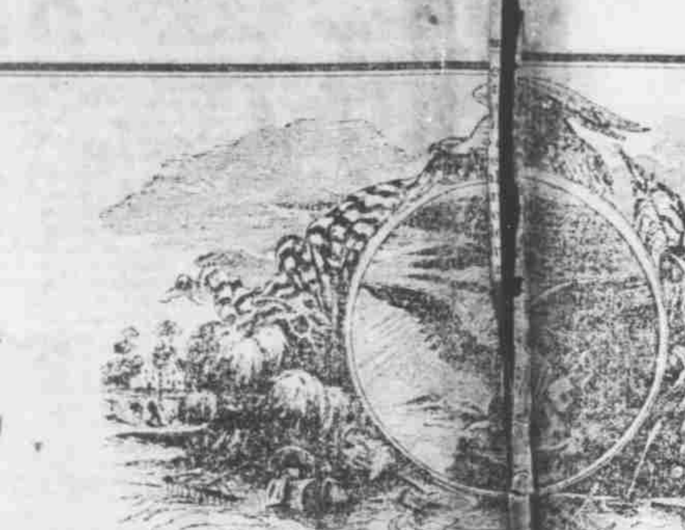
J. M. Davis

Eastern Clarion.



BY S. R. ADAMS. | PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 18, 1858. | VOLUME XXII. NO. X.

Professional.

JOHN W. WOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible], Miss. Will practice in the Courts of [illegible] and the surrounding counties. [illegible] 7-ly

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. JOHN H. GIBBS Having located at [illegible], respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and the surrounding country, in the practice of his profession. [illegible], Oct. 30, 1858. 5-3m

H. A. H. Lawson. — G. A. Luckett.
LAWSON & LUCKETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to them, in Madison, Scott, Yazoo, Leake, [illegible] and the adjoining Counties. Office on the south side of the Public Square. Canton, Oct. 22, 1858. 3-tf

W. H. HARDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, MISS. Will practice in all the Courts of [illegible]. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858. 5-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE. J. T. TANKERSLEY, M. D., Having located himself [illegible], may be found at all hours unless absent on professional business. [illegible] 4-tf

SMITH & MOODY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, QUITMAN, MISS. Will practice in the courts of [illegible]. Quitman Sept. 18, 1858. 35-tf

JAMES J. MONROE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, DECATUR, MISS. Will practice his profession in Newton and the adjoining counties of the 5th Judicial District. Decatur Oct. 1, 1858. 1-tf

DR. A. C. STEWART, Is desirous to express his thanks to the citizens of [illegible] for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past season. He is permanently located at Quitman, and is ready to attend at all times. He may be found at his office, or at Ward's Hotel, for the present. Quitman Oct. 21, 1858. 7-tf

EVANS & CHAPMAN, Have formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law. Any business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. The firm may be addressed at Quitman, Clarke co., Miss. Feb. 1, 1852. 21-tf

DR. L. MARTINEZ, Having located at Dekalb, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. Dekalb May 8, 1858. 20-ly

GEO. T. SWANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, JACKSON, MISS. Jackson, April 23, 1858. 25-ly

REA & BROOKE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts of Lauderdale and adjoining counties. Address the firm at either of the above places. Lauderdale Co., March 8, 1858. 41-tf

J. S. Terral. — S. H. Terral.
J. S. & S. H. TERRAL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, QUITMAN, MISS. [illegible] Quitman, March 7, 1858. 34-ly

ISRAEL WELCH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, MACON, MISS. Will practice in the Courts of Noxubee, Kemper, Winston, Lauderdale and Clark. Macon, Feb. 19, 1858. 18-ly

WINCHESTER & SHELBY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, BRANDON, MISS. Has resumed the practice and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Circuit and Probate Courts of the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith and Simpson, and the Courts in Jackson. Nov. 7, 1857.

T. J. & F. A. R. WHARTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. Will give the strictest attention to business in the courts at Jackson, and to special cases in adjoining counties. Address Jackson, Miss.

W. B. TROTTER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, QUITMAN, MISS. [illegible] Quitman, April 22, 1854. 25-tf

R. LEACHMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, MARION, MISSISSIPPI. Will give his especial attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Lauderdale, and in the Circuit Courts of Jasper and Clark counties and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. Marion, Nov. 3, 1856. 4-ly

Jas. J. Shannon. — Jos. T. Street.
SHANNON & STREET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Having formed a co-partnership in the practice of the Law, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their management. Paulding, Nov. 18, 1855. 14-tf

DR. ALLEN BRIDGES Has located permanently at Claiborne, Jasper county, [illegible]. Claiborne, April 4, 1857. 20-tf

A. F. Dantzler. — J. A. Chapman.
DANTZLER & CHAPMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, PAULDING, MISS. Having formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to them in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Jasper and neighboring counties. Paulding Feb. 25, 1858. 20-tf

W. Brooke. — A. K. Smedes.
BROOKE & SMEDES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. Will continue to practice their profession in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Warren county, at Vicksburg; Washington county, at Greenville; [illegible] county, at Washington; [illegible], and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. July 11, 1858. 23-tf

DR. A. J. COTTON, Thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, will continue to devote his attention to the practice of medicine and surgery in all their branches. Paulding, Feb. 18, 1858. 20-tf

HENRY J. BANKS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISS. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts of the 3d Judicial District. Westville, June 1, 1857. 11-tf

JOHN C. HIGGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Will practice in the courts of Lauderdale and surrounding counties. Office at Marion. References—Hon. Job Johnston, Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. John Bratton, [illegible]. Marion, Aug. 11, 1856. 48-6m

JOHN C. WILKINSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Will give prompt attention to business in all the courts of Smith and the adjacent counties. Address, Raleigh, Miss. Raleigh, July 29, 1858. 45-tf

S. A. D. Steele. — M. E. Norris.
STEELE & NORRIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, QUITMAN, MISS. References—[illegible]. Jan. 23, 1858. 15-ly

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE. DR. NUNN having located at Flowers' Place, Smith county, tenders his services (with many years' experience) to the people generally. Special attention paid to Midwifery and the diseases of women. E. A. NUNN, M. D. Flowers' Place, Sept 23, 1855. 5-ly

JOHN D. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, JACKSON, MISS. Continues the practice of his profession as formerly.—Mr. Dixon having withdrawn from the late firm of Freeman & Dixon. Jackson, Nov. 29, 1856. 7-tf

JAMES WATTS, (Late of the firm of Whiting & Watts,) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE IN DEKALB, MISS. Sept. 9, 1856. 1-tf

W. P. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSON, MISS. Office over Robinson & Co's store, State street. Jackson, Feb. 21, 1857. 20-tf

DR. C. G. CADE, Continues to offer his services to the citizens of Jackson and the people of Mississippi generally in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery, and especially to cases of Cancer and Tumors of every description. [illegible] Jackson, Feb. 14, 1857. 15-ly

DR. J. W. AVERA, DENTAL SURGEON, Takes this method of tendering his professional services to the public. [illegible] Dr. A. respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and trusts that his experience [illegible]. Claiborne, April 15, 1855. 20-ly

E. L. Sharman, M. D. — J. J. Walton, M. D.
MEDICAL NOTICE. DRS. SHARMAN & WALTON, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine in all its branches, offer their services to the citizens of Paulding and surrounding country, [illegible]. Office at McKinney's old stand. E. L. SHARMAN, JOHN J. WALTON. July 11, 1857. 39-tf

A TEACHER WANTED. To take charge of a small Grammar School. For particulars address THOMAS L. BROTHERS, [illegible] Wayne County, Miss. Nov. 18, 1858.

Vicksburg Directory.

A. GAMBLE, MARBLE CUTTER, China Street opposite W. B. Crooks's Livery stable, VICKSBURG. Prepared to execute MONUMENTS, TOMBS, VAULTS, &c. Head and Foot stones, Carving and Engraving, Marble Mantles, tops, Sills and Steps for buildings. Also, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Hair, Fire Brick. Vicksburg Dec. 5, 1857. 6-ly

HENRY BODENHEIM, Importer and Jobber of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Adapted to the wants of the general trade. Will continue to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage, on the same principles which have heretofore guided him, viz: **Small Profits, Quick Returns, and Cash Only.** [illegible]
Domestic Goods. [illegible]
Printed Calico. [illegible]
Here! Here!! [illegible]
Save a Dollar or two these Hard Times! [illegible]
Mantillas, Cloaks, Talmas, and Shawls, [illegible]
Hoop Skirts to suit one and all! [illegible]
A Bargain in Shirts! Gentlemen's Shirts [illegible] at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF! [illegible]
The Fashionable Hats of the Season Have Arrived! [illegible]

VICKSBURG CLOTHING STORE. *Fall and Winter Wear at Moderate Prices.* [illegible] **Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's Clothing.** [illegible] **"Unexcelled!"** [illegible] Vicksburg, Dec. 1858. 8-1m

A. E. Blackmar. — P. P. Patton.
BLACKMAR & PATTON, Dealers in CHICKERING & SONS, AND NUNNS & CLARK'S **PIANO FORTES;** MELODEONS AND GUITARS, of the best makers; **Violins, Flutes, Clarionets and Flutinas;** BRASS INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS; **Strings and Trimmings for all Instruments, &c. &c.** SHEET MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS.
Musical Merchandise of all kinds. Old Pianos taken in part payment for new ones. Second hand Pianos for sale or rent. [illegible] 6-ly

BUCKNER & CRUMP, CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, Washington Street, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. Having purchased the entirely selected stock of O. O. Woodman & Co. [illegible] Vicksburg, Feb. 21, 1852. 20-ly

DANIEL SWETT, IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,** RIFLES, PISTOLS AND CAPS. **Plantation and Carpenters' Tools,** FRENCH CHINA AND GRANITE WARE, [illegible] WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] FANCY GROCERIES AND TOBACCO, INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN SEEDS. Washington Street, VICKSBURG. Vicksburg, Nov. 28, 1857. 5-ly

Patent Medicines, &c. [illegible] BUCKNER & CRUMP. Wholesale Druggists' Washington Street. Vicksburg Nov. 13, 1857. 5-ly

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING! JAS. A. COULSON & CO. Would inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving from their Manufactory, 132 Fulton street, New York, a very large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING [illegible] FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] BOYS AND YOUTHS CLOTHING. A full and complete assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, of every description. Vicksburg, Nov. 6, 1858. 4-tf

MOODY & KUNER, (Successors to Downing, Moody & Co.) **WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,** VICKSBURG, MISS. Pianos, Music, and Musical Instruments, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Guns and Pistols. Watches and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen, and all work warranted. Vicksburg, Jan. 19, 1858. 15-ly

WILLIAM H. STEVENS & CO., DEALERS IN **FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,** GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., 2 Washington St. VICKSBURG, MISS. Vicksburg, Nov. 28, 1857. 7-ly

Vicksburg Directory.

ALLEN, WRIGHT & CO., VICKSBURG; **WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO.,** NEW ORLEANS, **Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,** Oct. 23, 1858. 3-tf

B. S. TAPPAN & CO., IRON AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Washington st. VICKSBURG. Vicksburg Oct. 25, 1858. 3-ly

Insect Powder. Two gross of the above Powder, for the extermination of Roaches, Ants, Moths, Musquitoes, etc. Just received by J. C. LANIER & CO. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858.

Matches!! Matches!! 300 gross Clark's superfine, in paper boxes; [illegible] Just received by J. C. LANIER & CO. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858.

Sandford's Celebrated Liver Invigorator. A fresh supply of this truly wonderful Medicine just received by J. C. LANIER & CO.

Pure Catawba Brandy. 300 GALLONS of this fine Brandy, warranted made from the Catawba Grape, just received by J. C. LANIER & CO. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858.

Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Pills. Curing by an entirely new principle, and without giving the patient the least inconvenience. Just received a fresh supply of the above Medicine. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

Clertan's Pearls of Ether. One gross of the above popular Medicine for sick, nervous etc. just received by Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

Lemon Syrup. Six gross of our own manufacture, and very superior, on hand and for sale by Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

Osgood's India Cholagogue, The renowned remedy for Chills and Fever; six gross just received and for sale by Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

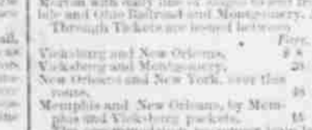
Blue Lick and Congress Water. 400 DOZEN Congress Water, in pints; 200 doz. " in quarts; 300 " Blue Lick, in pints. Just received by J. C. LANIER & CO. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858.

Vermin Destroyer. SIX GROSS Dr. Fichter's celebrated Preparation for the Extermination of Rats, Roaches, Bed Bugs, and other vermin. Just received by Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

Fresh Turnip Seed. 300 LBS. RED TOP TURNIP, Landreth's warranted; and the Flat Dutch Turnip, Landreth's warranted. Just received by Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. J. C. LANIER & CO.

Crab Apple Vinegar. 10 BBLS. PURE CRAB APPLE VINEGAR, from Tennessee. Also, five bbls. White Wine Vinegar, in store by J. C. LANIER & CO. Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1858. 46-tf

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.



TWO DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS. Express Train leaves Vicksburg daily at 8 a.m., reaches Jackson at [illegible] a.m., arriving at Morton, the eastern terminus, at [illegible]. Returning leaves Morton at [illegible] p.m., reaches Jackson at [illegible] p.m. and arriving at Vicksburg at 8 p.m. The train stops only at regular stations.
Passengers to and from New Orleans, and the East will take the Express [illegible] with up and down trains on New Orleans road, and at Morton with daily line of stages to and from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Montgomery, Ala. Through Tickets are issued between

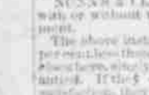
	Fare.	Time.
Vicksburg and New Orleans,	$8	12½ hours.
Vicksburg and Montgomery,	20	25 "
New Orleans and New York, over this route,	48	4d 10 "
Memphis and New Orleans, by Memphis and Vicksburg packets,	15	47½ "

The accommodation passenger train leaving Jackson daily on the arrival of the cars from Canton at [illegible] a.m., making stops at all flag and regular stations reaches Vicksburg at 11:20 a.m., and returns leaving Vicksburg at 2:30 p.m., and arriving at Jackson at 5:20 p.m. in time for cars to Canton and all points on the Mississippi Central Railroad.
Fare $2. Children under twelve years and servants half-price.
Freight train as usual leaves Vicksburg at 7 a.m., and returns at 5:30 p.m.
GEO. B. HAZLEHURST, Chief Engineer and General Sup't. Vicksburg, Sept. 24, 1858. 33-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION. A. GENELLA'S CHINA & VARIETY EMPORIUM, Washington Street, VICKSBURG. During the past summer I have enlarged my store so as to make it the largest in the South.—My stock of goods cannot be surpassed by any in the country, either in extent or richness of variety. My FANCY GOODS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS, [illegible]
Fine Steel Engravings, with Picture Frames of all kinds; Fancy and Marble Goods, and the largest assortment of TOYS ever offered in this market. Vicksburg, Nov. 28, 1857. 5-ly

VICKSBURG FOUNDERY. I have just received from the manufacturers and offer for sale at New Orleans prices, 6000 feet of **Wrought Iron Steam, Water & Gas Pipe,** all sizes, from three-eights of an inch to three inches; [illegible] Vicksburg, Dec. 11, 1856. ABM. B. READING. 5-ly

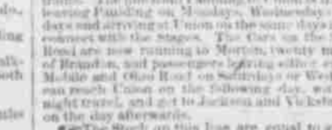
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.



A. E. BLACKMAR, No. 7 Commerce, JACKSON, MISS. Keeps an assortment of the Full Iron Frame PIANO FORTES of PETERS, CRAGG & CO.

PIANOS. Those instruments are acknowledged wherever they have been tested, to be unsurpassed in tone, beauty and durability.
PIANOS. A. H. GALE & CO'S PIANOS, which are too well known to need recommendations. Orders received for
PIANOS. NUNNS & CLARK'S PIANOS, with or without the Æolian Attachment. The above instruments are sold 10 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere, singly, and are fully guaranteed. If they do not give entire satisfaction, they can be exchanged at any time within six months.
MELODEONS. PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS. These are the best adapted to the Southern climate, and are the only Melodeons made which have the PATENT DIVIDED SWELL. Prices, $45, $60, $75, and $115—being but ten dollars above the Factory prices.
MELODEONS. GUITARS, of the best makers, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Violoncellos, Cornets, Sax Horns of all kinds, Banjos, Tambourines, Drums, Clarinets, Strings, and Trimmings for all Instruments, Pitch Pipes, &c.
GUITARS. SHEET MUSIC. The largest and best selected stock of Piano, Guitar, Flute and Violin Music in the South, which is sold at Publishers' marked prices.
GUITARS. INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all Instruments. Singing Books of all kinds, Music Paper, Blank Music Books, and everything else belonging to the Music business.
MUSIC. TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS. Not having the high store rents of New Orleans and other large cities to contend with, and having freight from Pianos, Music, &c., in large invoices, my arrangements with Manufacturers and Music Publishers enable me to supply teachers and heads of Schools upon more favorable terms than any other house in our city and fully 10 per cent. less than outside purchase can bring out the same goods from the North.
MUSIC. A. E. BLACKMAR, No. 7 Cheapside, Jackson, Miss.
Feb. 27, 1858. 25-ly

GREAT INLAND THOROUGHFARE.



CONVENIENCE TO TRAVELERS.
The undersigned has now stocked and in full operation a line of TWO HORSE MAIL COACHES from Brandon, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Prairie Line, Paulding, Garlandsville and Decatur, to Union, where a connection is formed with the great Daily Stage Line from Montgomery, Ala., to Brandon, Miss. The line from Dekalb to Paulding runs daily, leaving DeSoto immediately on the arrival of the trains. The line from Paulding to Union is tri-weekly, leaving Paulding on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and arriving at Union on the same days in time to connect with the Stages. The Cars on the Southern Road are now running to Morton, twenty miles east of Brandon, and passengers leaving either end of the Mobile and Ohio Road on Saturdays or Wednesdays, can reach Union on the following day, without any night travel, and get to Jackson and Vicksburg early on the day afterwards.
The Stock on this line are equal to any in the country, the Coaches comfortable, and the drivers careful and accommodating. *Passengers may rely on the connections being made.*
Persons arriving by the Hack at Paulding, desiring to go to any point in the surrounding country, or to any place on the line from Paulding to Union on those days when the Hack between these places does not run, can be furnished with conveyances.
W. R. EDMONSON, Proprietor. Paulding, July 17, 1858. 40-tf

EMPLOYMENT! $50 to $100 per Month!! 500 Active, energetic young men are wanted to act as agents in an easy, useful and honorable business, by which they can certainly make from $50 to $100 per month. There is no humbug here! For full particulars address, enclosing two stamps for return postage. W. R. TERRY, Rockingham, N. C. Dec. 4, 1858. 7-ly

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.
Conklin Barnes & Shepherd, vs. Robert Carson. } Pluries fi. fa.
In the Circuit Court of Jasper county, to March term 1859.
By virtue of the above stated fi. fa. to me directed, I will sell for cash, before the Court-House door, in the town of Paulding, within the lawful hours of sale, *on the first Monday of January next*, the following described lands to-wit: South west ¼ and West ½ of South East ¼ of Sec. 24. West ½, and West ½ of North East ¼ of Sec. 25. South East ¼ of North East ¼ and East ½ of of South East ¼ of Sec. 26, all in township No. 3 of Range No. 12 East; and North West ¼, and West ½ of South West ¼ of Sec. 19 T. 3, R. 13 East. Levied on as the property of the above named defendant to satisfy the above stated fi. fa. and all costs.
SAMUEL PARKER, *Sheriff, J. C.*
Dec. 4, 1858. 8-3t

Insolvent Notice.
WHEREAS, at the May term 1858, of the Probate court of Newton county, Mississippi, the estate of W. W. DRINKWATER was declared insolvent: Now, therefore, all the creditors of said estate are hereby notified to come forward and have their claims duly Probated and registered in the Register kept by the Clerk of said court within twelve months from the date of this publication, or they will be barred. JOHN H. WELLS, *Administrator de bonis non.*
July 31, 1858. 42-6m

Executors' Notice.
WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary of the last will and testament of ELIZA E. McDONALD, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, at the last November term of the Probate Court of Jasper county, State of Mississippi: Now all persons having claims against said decedent, are hereby requested to exhibit the same and have them registered according to law, or the same will be forever barred.
ARCHIBALD PREWIT, Ex'r,
MARY PREWIT, Ex'tx.
Nov. 13, 1858. 5-6t

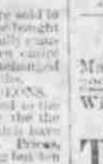
Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will make application to the proper department to have re-issued Land Warrant number 39294, which was first issued to the undersigned, under the bounty land law of the United States, and which has been lost or stolen.
JOHN LINDSEY,
Jasper Co Miss, Nov. 20, 1858. 6-6t

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS, Letters of Administration, on the estate of JOHN WALTON, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the last November term of the Probate Court of Newton County, Mississippi: now all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
WILLIAM WALTON, *Administrator.*
Nov. 27, 1858. 7-6t

Administrators' Notice.
WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, at the last November term of the Probate Court of Wayne county, State of Mississippi: Now, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, and have them registered according to law, or they will be forever barred.
JAMES A. CHAPMAN,
THOMAS CHAPMAN,
Administrators.
Nov. 13, 1858. 5-6t

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Newton County, Mississippi, made at the November term thereof, A.D. 1858, the undersigned administrator of the estate of WILLIAM HARRIS, deceased, will, on Friday the 24th day of December, A. D. 1858, between the hours prescribed by law, at the late residence of said decedent, in Newton County, expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the following lands to wit: West ½ of North East ¼ Section 15, Township 6, Range 13 East; North West ¼ and East ½ South West ¼ Section 23, same Township and Range.—The West ½ of South East ¼ Section 26, of the same Township and Range aforesaid. The South East ¼ of South East ¼ Section 26, same Township and Range. The North East ¼ of North East ¼ and North West ¼ of North East ¼ Section 35, of the same Township and Range aforesaid; also 25 chains on the North side of North West ¼ Section 36, in the same Township and Range, containing 95, 75-100 acres, and North West ¼ Section 36, of same Township and Range; West ¼ North East ¼ of Section 35, and East ½ South West ¼ and East ½ North West ¼ Section 15, Township 6, Range 13 East, West ½ South West ¼ Section 23, Township 6, Range 13 East.
The purchasers of said Land will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale.
JAMES HARRIS, *Administrator.*
Nov. 20th, 1858. 6-tds

Notice.



WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Jackson County, Miss., on the 2d day of October, 1858, by J. L. Davis, J. P., a Negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, aged about 30 years, black color, weighs about 125 lbs, is 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, says that he belongs to William Berry, living near Holly Springs, and ran away about 1st August, 1858.
SAMUEL DAVIS, *Jailer Jackson County, Miss.*
November 20th, 1858. 6-4t

The State of Mississippi,
JASPER COUNTY.
Mary F. Burney, et al., vs. Wiley Meeks. } Ejectment.
In the Circuit Court of Jasper County.
TO Emeline Owen, and John B. Owen her husband, heirs and distributees of WILEY MEEKS, deceased: You are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable the Circuit Court next to be holden in and for Jasper County, at the Court House in the town of Paulding on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to show cause if any you can, why the above stated case should not be revived, in the name of the heirs at law of the said Robert Meeks, deceased, and further to do and suffer such things as shall be ordered in the premises.
(SEAL) Witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1858.
THOMAS W. GRAYSON, *Clerk.*
November 20, 1858. 6-5t

Insolvent Notice.
WHEREAS, at the November term, 1858, of the Probate Court of Newton county, Mississippi, the estate of CULLIN SIMS, was declared insolvent; Now, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same with the Probate Clerk of said county, duly Probated and registered according to law, within twelve months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be barred.
C. M. SIMS, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 20, 1858. 6-6m

$25 Reward!

RANAWAY from the undersigned, near Waynesboro, Wayne county, Mississippi, on the night of the 18th of August, inst., a bright Mulatto boy, named NEAS; aged about 21 years; 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs 130 pounds; spare built; rather a down-cast look; speaks very intelligently. I think there is some white person connected with him; he is well dressed; carried away with him a hand-axe. I think that he is traveling towards Columbia, Marion county, Mississippi. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any safe jail where I can get him.
A. TAYLOR,
Waynesboro, Aug. 21, 1858. 45-tf

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will make application to the proper department to have re-issued Land Warrant number 37882, which was first issued to the undersigned, under the bounty land law of the United States, and which has been lost or stolen.
WM. W. PUGH.
Jasper County, Nov. 20, 1858. 6-6t

Legal Advertisements.

Garner, Williams & Co. 288 vs. James C. Ellis, Millet [illegible], Ellis, Solomon Myer, Philip H. Cain, Samuel Parker and L. A. Kidd. } alias fi. fa.
BY virtue of the above stated fi. fa. to me directed, I will sell for cash before the Court House door, in the town of Paulding, within the lawful hours of sale, on the first Monday of January next, the following described property, to-wit: a negro girl named [illegible], aged about ten years, of dark complexion. Levied on as the property of Millet [illegible] Ellis, one of the defendants, to satisfy the above stated fi. fa. and all costs.
JONATHAN GOUGH, J. P., J. C.
Dec. 11, 1858. 9-3w

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES TRIUMPHANT!
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000!
TICKETS ONLY $10!
The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the [illegible] Lottery, in each of their single Number Lotteries for December, 1858, at Augusta, Georgia, [illegible].
Class 47 Draws Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.
On the Plan of Single Numbers.
50,000 TICKETS!
Five Thousand Five Hundred and Ten Prizes!
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN DECEMBER!
[prize list illegible]
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
[illegible]
Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.
[illegible]

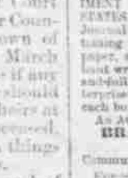
VICTORIOUS OVER PAIN.
BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.

THE AFFLICTED REJOICE.

THE ARCTIC LINIMENT will afford an instant relief. Everybody is liable to
BURNS AND SCALDS.

THE MOTHERS' COMPANION.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.



It is a sovereign remedy for the various diseases with which horses are afflicted, curing the most alarming cases of GALLS, SPRAINS, STRINGHALT, WOUNDS, SCRATCHES, STIFF, SPAVIN, RING-BONE, BIG-HEAD, POLL-EVIL, &c. No farmer, livery stable keeper, or any person owning valuable HORSES, should be without this valuable remedy.
For sale by all respectable Druggists and Dealers.
Prices of the Liniment, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. A one-dollar bottle contains as much Liniment as eight twenty-five-cent bottles.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. Every purchaser of a dollar bottle of the ARCTIC LINIMENT receives, at Dr. Bragg's expense, the UNITED STATES JOURNAL, of New York, for one year. The Journal is a large illustrated paper—each number containing sixteen pages, beautifully printed on clear white paper, and filled with original matter from the most brilliant writers of the country. [illegible]
AN AGENT WANTED in EVERY TOWN and VILLAGE.
BRAGG & BURROWS, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Office, 321 BROADWAY.
Communications should always be addressed to St. Louis.

R. A. SMITH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TINWARE AND STOVES, PUMPS, &c., State street, JACKSON, MISS. MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE, and dealer in HOLLOW, JAPANNED, BRASS, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c. [illegible]

NEW GOODS! AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH ONLY!! ON WEST SIDE OF THE RAILROAD, Dekalb.
EVANS & MORRISON Have received and are now opening a large stock of well selected Goods, of every description, [illegible] **Dry Goods,** [illegible] **Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockery,** [illegible] Dekalb, Dec. 13, 1857. 16-ly

ELBERT MURREL, STATE STREET, JACKSON, MISS. DEALER IN **STOVES, CASTINGS, TIN-WARE,** Pumps, Lead, Copper and Wood Pipe, Bath Tubs, Britannia, Japan and Planished Ware; TIN, COPPER, AND IRON WORK. [illegible] FRUIT CANS ALWAYS ON HAND. Jackson, Nov. 27, 1858. 7-6m

CHINESE PIGS, From Imported Stock: ALSO, BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS. For sale by HENRY FENNER, South Orange, New-Jersey. June, 1858.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history.—One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a state into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, and I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories, whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the Revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of a majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life, I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would, ere this, have been finally settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay, of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled, "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State," to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number.—Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making the third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest.—The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required, that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory, to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats.—Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

The orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hundred animals. This diminished the suply of provisions so materially that General Johnston was obliged to reduce the rations, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospital region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe inclement winter without a murmur. They and looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistence on the part of the Mormons hopeless and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created and also provided for raising two regiment, of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Uath, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers."

Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their [the Mormons] part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the mean time, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last, to despatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state, that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connection refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you, that the governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britian and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time, directed to cooperate cordially with the British and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this, on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britian, should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost every since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you, that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent Jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secures the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated, than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarrassments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject, until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated.—Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain general of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to the numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which