

# The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME III.

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## The Republican.

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By W. H. CAMPBELL.

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## Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

GEO. W. FOSDICK, M. D.  
Office over Mr. Bates' Provision Store, Front  
Street, Dowagiac, Mich. nov22-31st

M. PORTER, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at Alward's Book Store, Dowagiac, Mich.

W. E. CLARKE, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence,  
on Division Street, directly north of the Methodist  
Church, Dowagiac, Mich.

W. H. CAMPBELL,  
Notary Public. Will attend to all kinds of Con-  
veyancing—Republican Office, Dowagiac, Mich.

JUSTUS GAGE,  
Notary Public and general Agent for the exchange  
and transfer of Village Lots, and sale of real  
estate. Agent for the Manhattan and Irving  
Insurance Companies, and all other business  
connected with the office, second floor, Jones  
Brick Block.

CLARKE & SPENCER,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors  
in Chancery. Office in G. C. Jones & Co.'s  
Block, Dowagiac, Michigan. Collectors and  
agents for collections throughout the North-west.  
JOSEPH B. CLARKE. JAMES M. SPENCER.

JAMES SULLIVAN,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor  
in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front  
Street, Dowagiac, Mich. nov22-31st

GEORGE MILLER,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor  
in Chancery. Will give strict attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to his care.

D. H. WAGNER,  
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac,  
Mich. Office on Front Street.

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor  
in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich.

CHARLES W. CLISBEE,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor  
in Chancery, and Notary Public, Cassopolis, Cass  
Co., Mich. Collections made, and the proceeds  
promptly remitted.

MERCHANTS.

C. D. DAVIS,  
Watchmaker and Engraver,  
Dowagiac, Mich. Particular attention paid to all  
kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing,  
and Letter Engraving. Office with  
V. B.—All work warranted. nov22-31st

H. B. MACKIN,  
Tailor, Dowagiac, Mich. Shop second door east of  
Alward's Bookstore. Cutting and making done  
on short notice. All work warranted.

TUTHILL & STURGES,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Clothing, Crockery, &c., &c.  
Dowagiac, Mich.  
CRAIG TUTHILL. Wm. B. STURGES.

GEORGE SMITH,  
Tailor. Shop over Brownell's Hardware Store.  
Cutting and Making done to order, and war-  
ranted to fit.

A. N. ALWARD,  
General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals,  
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Wrapping Paper,  
Pocket Cutlery, &c. Denison Block, Dowagiac,  
Mich.

G. C. JONES & CO.,  
Sales in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,  
Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Front  
Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

DANIEL LAZEBERRE,  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,  
Crockery, Hats, & Caps, Glassware, Paints and  
Oils, Hardware, &c., &c. Front Street, Dowagiac,  
Mich.  
MAMMOTH STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. B. DENMAN,  
Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich.  
Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and  
Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and  
Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the  
State.

DOWAGIAC NURSERY.  
SHELEY & COLE, having established themselves  
in the Nursery Business in this village, will fur-  
nish to order Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Law-  
ton Blackberries, Cherry Currant, Grape Vines,  
Everbreens, and every variety of Shrubby  
Plants. Office on the corner of Commercial St., near  
the Post Office.  
T. P. SHELEY, M. D.  
W. P. COLE.

F. D. BECKWITH,  
Mechanic and Engineer. Foundry and Machine  
Shop at the foot of Front street, near the rail-  
road bridge, Dowagiac, Mich.

## DENTISTRY.

Dr. A. C. Jones,  
WOULD respectfully inform  
the Ladies and Gentlemen  
of this village, and surrounding country, that he  
has permanently located himself in this place, and  
opened an office for the practice of Dentistry in  
all its departments, over PORTER'S GUY STORE,  
on front street, where he may be found, prepared  
at all times to make a variety of styles of Dental  
Plates, to suit the various tastes, and also to do  
all the various operations in Dentistry. In neat-  
ness and durability, his work is unsurpassed.  
Call and examine my work. All work warranted.  
A. C. JONES,  
Dowagiac, July 30, 1860. aug-15-61

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a  
license granted by Clifford Shanahan, Judge  
of the Probate Court for Cass County, in the State  
of Michigan, we shall offer for sale at public  
auction, the following described real estate, to wit:  
The west half of the south-east quarter of section  
nineteen, in township six south of range fifteen  
west in Cass County, Michigan, containing eighty  
acres of land more or less. The east half of the  
west fractional quarter of said section nine-  
teen, except about twelve acres out of the south-  
west corner thereof, it being a piece sold to James  
Simpson, reference being hereby made to his  
deeds of the same; and except also two and 43-100  
acres taken out of the same for a Mill race, said  
Simpson reference being hereby made to his deed  
conveying the above exceptions. Also eleven and  
53-100 acres off from the west end of the following  
tract, to wit: Beginning at the north-west cor-  
ner of the east half of the north-west quarter  
of said section nineteen, and running thence south  
0° 42' east seventeen and 40-100 chains, thence  
north 46° 42' east thirty-one and 78-100 chains  
to the section line, thence north 83° 31' west,  
nine and 42-100 chains, thence north 89° 07' west,  
nineteen and 94-100 chains to the place of beginning,  
containing twenty-five and 62-100 acres in all of  
said last description. Also, the undivided one  
half of the Section 18 property, described as  
follows: Commencing at a point south 0° 42'  
east seventeen and 40-100 chains, from the north-  
east corner of the west half of the north-west  
quarter of said section nineteen, thence north  
50° 45' east, two and 92-100 chains, thence south  
0° 42' east 13 chains, thence west two and 33-100  
chains, thence north 0° 42' east ten and 33-100  
chains to the place of beginning, containing two  
and 51-100 acres. Again commencing at a point  
south 0° 42' east seventeen and 40-100 chains, from  
the north-east corner of the west half of the north-  
west quarter of said section nineteen, thence south  
35° 42' west two and 57-100 chains, thence south  
0° 42' east two and 92-100 chains, thence east  
two and 48-100 chains, thence north 0° 42' east  
ten and 33-100 chains, to the place of beginning,  
containing two and 51-100 acres. Also, the undivided  
one half of five acres, in the town of Cass, in the  
33-100 chains, to the place of beginning, contain-  
ing two and 51-100 acres, on Saturday the twelfth day of January next, between  
the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and the  
setting of the sun the same day, on the premises  
above described, for the payment of the debts of  
Elias Simpson, deceased, and the costs and charges  
of Administration.  
THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.  
SAMUEL MORRIS, Jr., nov22-31st

### CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decretal order made and entered  
in the Circuit Court of the United States for the  
District of Michigan, in the case wherein  
James M. Spenser, Plaintiff, vs. William C. Paine,  
and Hollis C. Denison, Caroline C. Denison and  
Lawrence Brewer are Defendants. I shall sell at  
public auction, on the premises hereinafter de-  
scribed, situated in the village of Dowagiac, County  
of Cass and State of Michigan, on the 23rd day of  
November, 1860, at four o'clock in the afternoon,  
all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and  
being in said village, County and State, known and  
described as follows: Commencing at the east  
corner of the lot numbered one hundred and  
seventy-eight (178), in said village of Dowagiac,  
thence southerly along the line of Front Street  
21 feet and two inches, thence north westerly  
parallel with Commercial Street six rods, thence  
north easterly along the line of an alley twenty-one  
feet and two inches to the north corner of said lot  
thence southerly along the line of said lot to  
the place of beginning, being a strip of land twenty-  
one feet and two inches in width from the north-  
east corner of said lot 178.

GEORGE G. HULL,  
Master in Chancery of said Court.  
H. MOORE, Complainant, Solicitor.  
Dated, October 24, 1860. oct4-24-60

The above Sale is postponed until the 20th day  
of December, 1860, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,  
at the place above named.

GEORGE G. HULL,  
Master in Chancery of said Court.  
Dated, November 23, 1860.

The above Sale is further postponed until the  
23rd day of January, 1861, at nine o'clock in the  
forenoon, at the place above named.

GEORGE G. HULL,  
Master in Chancery of said Court.  
Dated, December 29, 1860.

### CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Suit pending in the  
Circuit Court for the County of Cass in Chancery,  
on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1860.  
George W. Holt, Complainant,  
vs.  
Isaac B. Hussey, William C. Hussey,  
Charles Hussey and Rodney C. Paine,  
Defendants.

It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit that the  
said Defendants, Isaac B. Hussey and William C.  
Hussey are residents of the State of New York, and  
that the Defendant, Charles Hussey is a resident  
of the State of Missouri, and that none of said  
three Defendants are residents of the State of  
Michigan.

On motion of Strother M. Beeson the Solicitor  
for said Complainant, it is ordered that the said  
Defendants, Isaac B. Hussey, William C. Hussey,  
and Charles Hussey cause their appearance to be  
entered in this cause within three months from the  
date of this order, and in case of their appear-  
ance they cause their answer to the said Com-  
plainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be  
served on said Complainant's Solicitor within  
seven days after service on them of a copy of said  
bill and notice of this order, and that in default  
thereof the said bill be taken as confessed by  
them. And that further ordered that within twenty  
days herefrom the said Complainant cause a copy  
of this order to be published in the Cass County  
Republican newspaper published in the County  
of Cass, and that said publication be continued  
once in each week for six weeks in succession, or  
until said Complainant cause a copy of this order  
to be served on said Isaac B. Hussey, William C.  
Hussey and Charles Hussey at least twenty days  
before the time above limited for their appear-  
ance in this cause.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy  
of the order of publication entered upon the Jour-  
nal of the Circuit Court for the County of Cass in  
Chancery, in the above entitled cause, on the 12th  
day of November, A. D. 1860.

CHARLES W. CLISBEE,  
Register in Chancery.  
nov22-31st

### Commissioner's Sale in Chancery.

Justus Gage, Complainant, vs. The Circuit Court for  
the County of Cass in Chancery.  
Henry Ellis, Defendant.  
IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit  
Court for the County of Cass, in Chancery,  
entered June 18th, A. D. 1860, in the above en-  
titled cause, and to me directed, I shall sell to the  
highest bidder at public auction, in the Court House  
of the County of Cass, on the second day of February  
next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, certain lands  
and parcels of land, situate in Cass County, Michigan,  
and known and described as follows, to wit: The  
north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of  
section nineteen (19) containing forty acres accord-  
ing to the Government Survey; the east part of the  
north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of  
the same section, containing ten acres; all that part  
of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter  
of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter  
of said section nineteen (19), which lies north of the  
Swamp Road and west of the land deeded to Horace  
McKee, being about thirty acres, and all that  
part of the south-west quarter of the south-east  
quarter of the same section, lying north of Swamp  
Road, all of said tracts being in township number  
five (5), south of range number thirty-two (32),  
in the County of Cass and State of Michigan.

JAMES SULLIVAN, Complainant's Solicitor.  
Dated, December 29th, D. 1860. 29-12-60

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of and  
under the seal of the Circuit Court for the  
County of Cass and State of Michigan, to me di-  
rected and delivered, I have levied upon and shall  
sell at public auction, at the Court House in the  
City of Cassopolis, in the County of Cass afore-  
said, on Thursday the 13th day of December, A. D.  
1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following  
described real estate, to wit: A Village lot number  
thirty-two (32), thirty-two (32), thirty-two (32),  
and thirty-four (34), in the original plat of Dowagiac  
village, in the County of Cass and State of Michigan.

JOSEPH N. MARSHALL, Sheriff.  
CLARKE & SPENCER, Attorneys.  
Dated, at the Sheriff's Office, in Cassopolis, this  
29th day of October, A. D. 1860. nov1-29-60

The above sale is adjourned until the twelfth day  
of January, A. D. 1861, at the hour of one o'clock  
in the afternoon, at the Court House in Cassopolis,  
in the County of Cass aforesaid.

JOSEPH N. MARSHALL, Sheriff.  
Dated, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1860.

### Debt.

I sat in my room, on a midnight dreary,  
Combing the rain on the roof;  
Hearing the roll of the wheels away,  
And the clank of the horses' hoofs;  
Hearing the clank of the distant feet,  
That echoed along the distant street,  
And the hollow song of a roistering rhyme  
Striking in with the clang of the midnight chime

I sat in my room while the gas burned blue  
On the dead-white chamber wall,  
While, pale and haggard, and full of woe,  
And strangely lank and tall,  
A stony figure in silence stands  
Watching the moves of my trembling hands;  
Watching the drop of my weary eye,  
With a dim, grim smile at my every sigh.

I gazed at this figure in solemn awe,  
This spectre so gaunt and gray,  
Who came not by the bolted door,  
With his ghostly, shadowy way.  
I saw that the rags on his shrunken form  
Were dripping with wet from the midnight storm;  
I saw him shiver with pain and cold,  
And his face looked prematurely old.

With a shiver dread in every vein,  
I spoke to this man of stone;  
And every word he spoke again,  
Where the echoes of my own,  
"What dost thou here in the midnight deep,  
When the world is lapped in its sweetest sleep?"  
"What dost thou here," he said again,  
"When the pillow claims thy wearied brain?"

"What art thou, thing of a bloodless life,  
Whose presence is death and shame?  
Whose every word is the stab of a knife,  
And whose life is a dreadful name?"  
For a moment flashed his eyes in light,  
Then darkened again, as in endless night;  
"Whoever shall know, shall never forget  
The time when he wore the chains of Death.

Whoever shall once, in a thoughtless way,  
Wear those golden chains for me,  
Shall labor and toil for many a day,Before his limbs are free.

At first my chains are of burnished gold,  
And warm in their clasp and gorgeous fold;  
But they grow in weight and they grow in size,  
With every speedy hour that flies.

"But I, with a magic all my own,  
Can change these chains of gold;  
I can turn them to iron, and set the bone,  
And gnaw the flesh till the heart grows old,  
Till the clothes shall hang in a filthy shroud,  
Till the arm shall die in its palsied pain,  
And the blood run cold in each icy vein.

"Who weareth my chains shall know no hope,  
Shall crave no length of life;  
Shall die by drug, by knife and rope,  
Or live in blood and strife."  
With his golden chain the shape drew nigh;  
I sprang to my feet with a shuddering cry,  
There was nothing to hear but the swell of my  
scream,  
And nothing to see but the mist of my dream,

### National Affairs—Abstracts of the Reports from the Heads of Departments.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is succinct and lucid in its details, but in its recommendations liable to criticism. In view of the present financial difficulties of the country, Congress is urged to repeal so much of the act of June 22d 1857, authorizing the issue of United States stocks for \$21,000,000, as will reduce it to \$10,000,000, and to authorize the issue of an equal amount of Treasury notes. The Secretary thinks that power to issue Treasury notes to a limited amount should always exist in the department, and asserts that such a power could never be abused—a position which will not gain the assent of all its readers. It is stated that bidders for the late loan of \$10,000,000, under the aforesaid act, have failed to comply with its conditions, and it is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of the stock assigned them upon the best possible terms, holding them responsible for the loss. The remaining 11,000,000 is to be met by the proposed issue of Treasury notes.

The balance remaining in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1859 was \$4,268,272 89  
Receipts for year ending July 1, '60 31,108,103 17  
Total \$35,376,376 06  
Disbursements 77,462,102 22  
Balance on hand July 1, '60 \$2,609,273 84

Of course this disbursed, \$17,813,828 was paid towards the public debt, which was increased, notwithstanding, more than \$8,000,000 during the same period, as the amount raised by loans and Treasury notes was \$25,724,800. The estimated receipts to July 1, 1860, are \$31,345,995 75  
The expenditures to that date 68,263,226 11  
Leaving a balance of \$2,609,273 84

This statement adds one million to the public debt.  
The estimated receipts from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862, are \$64,405,891 50  
The expenditures to that date 68,263,226 11  
Leaving a deficiency of \$3,857,334 59

Relying, however, upon the fact that the sums drawn from the treasury by respective departments have usually been less than the estimates, the Secretary thinks that the above deficiency will not only be neutralized, but that a balance of some \$3,000,000 will remain at the credit of the department.

The permanent public debt, June 30, 1860, was \$45,079,293 08, and the outstanding Treasury notes \$19,680,500. The usual estimates and resources of the government for the coming two years are considered abundantly adequate, under ordinary circumstances. But in the present threatening state of politics, of course no trustworthy calculation can be made. Every element of prosperity, apart from political uncertainties, exists.

The exports of the last fiscal year were \$400,122,293  
The imports 369,162,941  
Leaving a favorable balance of \$30,959,352

The revenue from customs was \$34,187,511. Planters and farmers have realized remunerative prices, and every

commercial and manufacturing interests have prospered.

The report has the merit of straightforwardness and freedom from ambiguity or cant. No regret is expressed or pretended, at the threatened storm, which, it is freely admitted, will scatter the calculations of the departments to the four winds.

#### REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General's report is an intelligible and business-like document, and notwithstanding its length, both important and interesting. The retrenchments which have been effected, and the increase of revenue in excess of calculations, are the subject of complacent reference; though it is considered certain that if reforms heretofore recommended to Congress had been adopted the accounts of the department would have looked much better. The total expenditures for the fiscal year have been \$19,170,740 29  
Of which belongs to 1859 4,296,059 25  
Leaving total expenditures for '60 \$14,874,681 04  
Total revenue for 1860 9,515,067 40  
Expenditures more than revenue \$5,359,613 64

There is, however, by reason of appropriations from the treasury, a credit balance to the revenue \$1,311,060 17  
Of which is available only \$615,162 00  
is made up of arrangements from postmasters, accumulated since 1846, and which may as well be charged to profit and loss. The increase of revenue for 1860 was previously estimated at four per cent. above 1859; but it proves, however, to be near seven per cent. But in the estimates for 1861 and 1862 it is thought best to adhere to the former calculation of increase. The history of the department since 1853 shows an increase of expenditure of about one million per annum until 1858, and a similar increase of deficiency, except between 1855 and 1856, when the increase of each was but half a million. Between 1858 and 1859 the increase of each was about two million; since which period, although the expenditure has continued about the same, the deficiency has been diminished by about \$680,000. The estimates indulge the hope that a million more will be saved in 1862.

The total sum received for stamps and stamped envelopes was \$6,264,533 34, an increase of \$908,782.85 over the sales of 1859. More than two thirds of the revenue of the department comes from stamps, and the accurate management of this part of the business involves a great increase of labor and expense to the department, for which, and other accounts, the Postmaster General asks for the creation of eleven new clerkships. The statistics in reference to the foreign mail service, and the negotiations with the British postoffice on the subject of international postage, will be found of interest. The latter are yet incomplete, but the claims of the United States, which are the occasion of demur on the other side, seem reasonable.

Sufficient time having elapsed—three years—to give the people a perfect understanding of the obligation of prepayment, the department no longer notifies writers of un-prepaid letters of the fact. It is curious that the number of letters of this class has not diminished, and there seems no way to effect a change but by sending them to the dead letter office which is now done. About 2,000,000 of dead letters are received annually; and it is found that of these which contain valuable enclosures more than three fourths are misdirected or illegibly superscribed. The department is defended for the additional charge of one cent on drop letters, and also for making the streets of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia post routes, to the exclusion of express, which measures are claimed to be strictly legal. But it is recommended that Congress pass a more definite law upon the latter subject.

The criticisms of the people and the press upon these movements of the department are rather querulously complained of. The registry of letters is considered as useless expense, its only very doubtful advantage being to divert the attention of robbers from the general to the registered mails. It is thought that something better may be devised, by which, at increased rates, the government should be held responsible, and safety and convenience insured.

We learn from this report that Mr. Vanderbilt was induced to convey the San Francisco mails until March 4th, upon the express assurance that the President should recommend Congress to pay him well for the service, to which pledge Mr. Holt here adds his recommendation, intimating that the steamship king came "to the relief of the department in a conjuncture of great embarrassment."

The case of Mr. Fowler is very briefly mentioned. Not a word is said of the claim set up by his sureties that the department was aware of the deficiency at the time their bond was taken; but is disingenuously stated that they stated that they resist the recovery on the ground that another man was to sign with them.

The report is enlivened by a good joke in reference to a bill now pending before Congress for the establishment of extensive mail routes to San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Placerville, which is attributed to the probability that the solicitations of contractors, Mr. Holt quaintly intimates that "if their opportunities cannot be understood by government, it would be better that they and their descendants should be pensioned for an indefinite period from

the treasury;" a suggestion which might be applied with manifest advantage to the various hangers on of government.

Various amendments of postal laws are recommended, and the report concludes with an exulting peroration concerning mail-bags, on which twenty five per cent. saving has been effected—it is to be hoped not at the expense of the bags, which were not too good before.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is quite minute in its details. The strength of the regular army is substantially the same as at the time of the last annual report. The troops available for service on the border have been actively employed in service against the Indians.

The department of Texas has been restored to peace and relieved from all apprehension of invasion by marauding tribes by a very active campaign, carried on in the heart of the Indian country. Owing to the many and daring outrages perpetrated by the hostile tribes in New Mexico, it was found necessary to withdraw a large portion of the troops stationed in Utah from that Territory, and transfer them, by rapid marches, to the troubled districts—a distance of 700 miles through a trackless wilderness.

The fact is dwelt upon that, while the appropriations were to sustain the army upon a peace footing, it has been found necessary to prosecute an active and sanguinary war along a line extending from the thirty-fifth to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, with numerous tribes of hostile Indians.

The importance of restoring to the War Department the superintendence and control of the Indians is urged at length, on the ground that the idea of obedience cannot be impressed upon the savages by any other means than the military power.

It appears that the Quartermaster has disbursed, through the agency of his officials, \$24,000,000 during the official term of the present Secretary. He thinks it would be difficult to secure a more honest disbursement or strict accountability on the part of the officials than has attended the expenditures made during the past four years.

In order to facilitate the passage of troops from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, a road has been constructed from Fort Walla-Walla, on the Oregon River, across the mountains, to Fort Benton at the head of the Missouri. Over this road a detachment of 3000 men marched from the latter place, and reached Walla-Walla in less than sixty days, in good condition.

The Colonel of Ordnance reports that the experiments for the improvement of coast defences, the casting of cannon, and the manufacture of cannon-powder favorable to the endurance of heavy ordnance, have resulted favorably. The superiority of rifle cannon is declared, and the grooving of the ordnance now in use recommended, as a cheap and easy mode of adapting them to the use of James' expanding projectiles. Arrangements have been ordered to be made to effect this change with a portion of the smooth-bored guns in use. In this connection, complaint is made of the statute prohibiting the purchase of any arms or military supplies whatever of a patented inventor, as the department is unable to procure a supply of the proper projectiles with which to experiment.

The law of 1808, relative to arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, is declared to be insufficient for the effectual accomplishment of that object.

A national armory, for the fabrication of cannon, is declared to be vitally necessary, and legislation to that end is urged.

The experiments with breach-loading arms have resulted favorably to that description of weapon. They are pronounced to be "the most efficient arms ever put in the hands of intelligent men." The triumph of such arms over muzzle loading is declared to be as certain as that of the percussion cap over the flint and steel, while for cavalry the breach-loader and revolver are destined to take the place of the sabre.

Great improvement is claimed for the explorations along the Rio Colorado of the West, made during the last four years, to which the establishment of a new, shorter and better route between Great Salt Lake and the Pacific settlements is credited; as also the development of the extensive region north of the Platte River, showing the existence there of several practical wagon routes, valuable in a military point of view. In these explorations the general topographical and hydrography have been obtained, geographical positions determined, climate observed, and general geology ascertained.

In view of the exposed situation of the settlements on Puget Sound and adjacent waters from incursions of hostile tribes from British and Russian provinces, a new steamer, to take the place of the Massachusetts ship, now used, is recommended. The Indians come down in large canoes, and with great speed, so that pursuit, with ordinary means, is out of the question.

The report concludes with reference to recommendations heretofore laid before Congress by the department, some of which are declared necessary to the reduction of the expenses of the army.

"I thought you told me, doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off?" "Oh, yes! but it and Smith went off together."

### Here we have it.—South Carolina's Declaration of Independence.

The following is the report of the committee appointed by the South Carolina Convention, to set forth to the anxious world the causes which have impelled her to array herself against the General Government and the opinions of mankind:

"The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal rank among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world that she should declare the causes which led her to the act. In 1763 that portion of the British empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make law for the government of the American colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted on the 4th day of July, 1776, in a declaration by the colonies that they are, and of right ought to be free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such things as independent States have the right to do. They further solemnly