

THE COURIER.

JESSE CONARD, Editor.

TERRE HAUTE.

Saturday Morning, March 31, 1855.

HASTY TRIALS.
The following from the *Wabash Express* shows the injustice of hurrying criminals to trial while the community is exasperated at the offence:

"The jury, after remaining in durance all night, and a good part of the day yesterday, brought in a verdict of 'NOT GUILTY' in the case of Burton. Quite a wild shot from the judgment of 'twelve years in the Penitentiary,' given by the jury empaneled by the Common Pleas at his former trial."

If we recollect correctly, this fellow Burton was one of the three burglars arrested in Terre Haute one day, tried the next, convicted and forwarded to the Penitentiary the next. The process may not have been quite so summary, but our impression is that not more than three days elapsed from the arrest to the conviction.

The above we take from a late number of the *Indianapolis Journal*. It contains a few mistakes certainly—or at least is calculated to make a wrong impression. The extract from the *Wabash Express* only gives part of the truth. It gives only one trial of Burton. Burton was tried on two indictments—acquitted on the charge of Larceny—but convicted on the charge of Burglary and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years. The trial of Burton and his accomplices in guilt, Smith and Hayden, in the winter of 1854, was not of the hasty character intimated by the *Journal*. The offenders were not arrested on one day, tried the next, and sent to the Penitentiary the third. They came from Indianapolis on one day—on the following day and night, broke open five or six houses, took a large amount of money, watches, jewelry &c., not their own—shot and snatched pistols at a number of persons. And for these offences were, if not hastily, at least, promptly, arrested and committed to prison. This commitment was on Wednesday. And the trial did not take place in the Common Pleas until the following Tuesday. There was, therefore, almost a week between the commitment and trial.

The *State Journal* further commenting upon the trial of these men last winter, says: "All of the defendants were convicted, and yet the evidence was in some points so defective, that (so one of the ablest lawyers of the place assured) in an ordinary state of public feeling and with proper legal assistance, it would have been impossible to convict one of them."

Now we should like to know who this *ablest Lawyer* was that reported to the *Journal*. The prisoners had able counsel, and every opportunity of a fair trial allowed them. But the proof was overwhelming—and a more righteous verdict never rendered, than the one which sent them to the Penitentiary for twelve years.

But the *Journal* intimates that in an ordinary state of public feeling, and with proper legal assistance, it would have been impossible to convict one of them. These kind of *hasty opinions* of the *Journal* are calculated to do injustice to our citizens, by intimating that we act from feeling and prejudice, rather than from a due regard to justice in the trial of desperate offenders.

Even now after the lapse of a year—after feeling has subsided—and in the absence of much testimony material in the case as produced before the former jury, these men are again convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary. Burton for four years—Smith and Hayden for two years—and that too, after each had already served one year in the Penitentiary for the same offences. They were also on the present occasion defended by able Lawyers. And every possible measure resorted to, that the ingenuity of counsel could devise. The Court perfectly impartial—and the jury strangers, and generally from a distance in the country. So that there was no *hasty trial* of these criminals, at the term just closed, and yet they are still in the Penitentiary—though it is true for somewhat of a reduced period of time.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
We find in the *Concord Reporter* full returns of the recent election for Governor, by which it seems that the Hon. Ralph Metcalf has been elected Governor by a majority of about 1,000 votes over all others. He received about 5,800 votes more than Governor Baker, who lacks 10,800 votes of an election—Gov. Baker received about 26,800 votes, James Bell 3,500, and Asa Fowler 1,300. The opposition candidates to Congress are all elected by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 3,500. Three hundred and six representatives are chosen, of whom 80 are Administration Democrats and the remainder opposites. Four towns are to be heard from, and if they should return four Democrats, the opposition would still have a majority sufficient for all "practical" purposes—Hon. James D. Sleeper stands in the Senate the sole representative of the once powerful but now prostrate Democratic party of New Hampshire.

New Advertisements.
D. S. DANALSON, advertiser LAND WARRANT business. See his card in a nother column.

S. FRAZER & Co. have opened a splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite the Post Office. Call and see them.

ALBERT LANGE, is Agent for Fire Marine & Life Insurance companies. See card.

W. H. BUCKINGHAM, has the Edinburgh, Westminster, and other British Reviews for sale, as well as a lot of new books.

Mrs & Miss SEELEY, opens a school for young ladies at the Seminary on the second Monday in April.

RAILROAD IRON.

We are somewhat prone to call this a great country, and notwithstanding our boasted mineral wealth, we continue to construct one of the great enterprises of the age, our railroads, of foreign material, when it is a well known fact from actual experience that the foreign material is inferior to our own. Under a moderate import tariff our railroads have obtained English rail, and now ask an entire remission of duties. If a system of sustaining our own manufactures had been adopted, which every American feeling, pride, economy, durability, dictates, our railroads would have been enabled before this to get a better quality of rail and at a lower rate than they have procured abroad. On the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad where an accurate account has been kept of the service of each kind of iron, the difference in favor of the American is clearly shown. The report of the officers state that the number of breakages of each kind of rail, in the down track, (where the greatest number of breakages occur) the result is very heavily against the English rail. During the past year, they were broken in the down track, of English 60 lbs. rail, 1 bar in 143; of American 60 lbs. rail, manufactured at Phoenixville Pa., 1 bar in 428; of American 60 lbs. rail, manufactured at Danville, Pa., 1 bar in 297, showing the American rails to break but one-half or one-third as often as the English rail, carrying the same load. The English iron now made, is known to be of poorer quality than that furnished from six to ten years ago. Its deterioration has been so gradual that many railroad Companies have not yet learned why, if there was ever an excuse for using English iron, it is unworthy of confidence now.

Well! we still own the land here, and can raise our own corn, but we see by the longest advertisement in the *Courier* that the Sheriff has to sell "lots" of Madison.—*Terre Haute Courier*.

A singular idea our *Wabash cotemporary*, who is also a Judge, has of the ownership of lots. His argument is about this: "The lots in Madison are not owned because the Sheriff has to sell them." Luminous, and has the usual foundation in truth which characterizes the reckless abuse of the business and future prospects of the city of Madison.—*Madison Courier*.

The *Madison Courier* did not intend to "abuse" the "business and future prospects" of Terre Haute, when it spoke of two business men planting corn in its streets. O, no! It appears quite sensitive over our reply about Madison. That "put the boot on the other leg." It must try and wear it. It is generally supposed when the Sheriff has to sell a place, it is in a bad way. Our "foundation in truth" for the Sheriff's duties in Madison, was the columns of the *Courier*. No paper comes to this office with more Sheriff's advertisements than the *Courier*, showing that the Sheriff of Jefferson county holds a good office. If the business of Madison is so declining that the *Courier* has to publish fancy sketches over the name of the Sheriff to make a show of business, it might as well acknowledge the corn. As it is, we must take the *Courier* for the "foundation in truth" that the Sheriff is selling out Madison, and Jefferson county.

The Kansas emigration for the season has already opened. The steamer *Tropic* left Pittsburgh, with about one hundred and fifty emigrants destined for Kansas. They will be taken by the steamer to Kansas city, where they will disembark, and proceed to their respective destinations. A number of families are among them. A party of two hundred and fifty will embark from Cincinnati, by steamboat, in a few weeks, for the same destination. They are described by the *Gazette*, of that city, as all hardy, industrious farmers and mechanics, some of them being worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each. One hundred and ninety are from Ohio, and sixty are farmers from Bourbon county Kentucky. The *Gazette* also speaks of another party of about fifteen families, who contemplate establishing this spring, a colony in Kansas or Texas, on a co-operative basis. It is composed of farmers, millwrights, millers, carpenters, masons, etc.

COURT—CONVICTS.—As we went to press last week Burton was on trial for burglary. He was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four years. The following is the list sentenced to the Penitentiary at the session just closed:

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| Burton, | Burglary, | 4 years |
| James Frakes, | Grand Larceny, | 3 " |
| Claypool, | Horse Stealing, | 3 " |
| Peter Acres, | " " | 2 1/2 " |
| James Bloom, | " " | 2 " |
| James Trader, | Grand Larceny, | 2 " |
| Hayden, | Burglary, | 2 " |
| Smith, | " " | 2 " |
| Belleville, | Petit Larceny, | 1 " |

Aggregate amount of years, 21 1/2

New Bounty Land Bill.

In another column will be found a useful and interesting communication over the signature of D. (Mr. Danalson, we suppose), in relation to the provisions of the New BOUNTY LAND BILL. This is a subject in which citizens of Vigo and surrounding counties are interested. This communication will prove highly satisfactory to claimants.

We observed at the Depot this morning, a large car load of Walnut blocks, destined for Cincinnati, for the manufacture of cabinet ware. They were procured below, along the canal, and in the river bottoms near Terre Haute, and are becoming quite an article of trade. The blocks are of different sizes, fine grain, and susceptible of elegant finish and brilliant polish.

The *Wabash* has fallen so rapidly within the past week that navigation is about ended, except for boats of the very lightest draught. Some of the lighter craft have been at our wharf, but we expect they will be getting out of the river as soon as possible.

Wild ducks from the Reservoir are brought up to Terre Haute by the wagon load and find a ready sale at reasonable prices.

Spring Fashions.

Thursday week was "opening day" among the New York Milliners, and as it is presumed the ladies take some interest in knowing the style of the Spring bonnet, we copy the following description. We cannot make much out of it ourselves; the most we can make of it is, that it is made of lace, flowers, blonde, straw, hair, puffs, braid, and is transparent. From this, we have no doubt the ladies will continue to have bonnets, though it is not stated whether this fashion is to be worn, or to follow along behind. The last fashion was like a butterfly clinging to a rose. One or two more fashions and the ladies will have no bonnets at all:

The bonnets this season are not so much flared as last; the crowns drop more, and the front is slightly projecting, and very many are covered with dotted lace, either black or white. They are trimmed with a profusion of flowers, intermingled with white and black blonde. Flowers are much used in trimming, both inside and out, and quite a novel effect is produced by the combination of white and black blonde. Straw enters largely into the composition of bonnets this season, the fronts of many being formed of it, and the trimmings of others receiving additional beauty from the intermixture of flowers of the same glistening material. Madame Ferrero exhibits two splendid specimens. The crown and edge of the front is made of the finest straw, and the front and part of the side crown is of hair, arranged so as to resemble puffs, each puff being confined by a single row of braid. An exquisite border of hair lace, with a shell like edge, light as blonde and far more beautiful, is attached to the front rim of the hat and thrown back. With the exception of the crown, the hat is transparent, and it is, without exception, the rarest and most recherche we have ever seen.

The *Texas State Gazette* says that the United States Expedition against the Southern Camanches has started from Fort Chiswell. It is headed by the brave and worthy Capt. Patrick Calhoun, and consists of two companies of the second dragoons and three companies of rangers. The men are well equipped and in excellent condition to meet the Indians. A train accompanied the expedition numbering sixty-three government wagons, laden with supplies. When last seen beyond Phantom Hill, the expedition was making fine progress and had as yet experienced no difficulties. Every effort will be made by the expedition to strike a blow against the Camanches.

Dr. BEALE.—An attempt has been made by the friends of Dr. Beale, in Philadelphia, to bribe the Governor of Pennsylvania to pardon Beale, who is now in prison for the outrage perpetrated on Miss Mudge. Beale's friends proposed to raise \$10,000, to be placed in the hands of some person to procure the pardon, first of Gov. Bigler, and then of Gov. Pollock. The attempt failed in both instances. The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have had the alleged attempt under consideration and investigation.

The Court of Claims promises to become a tribunal of great importance. The most distinguished lawyers of last Congress are preparing to locate themselves at Washington for the prosecution of claims before it, and a large number of claims are already in course of preparation for trial, including French Spoliation claims, Spanish claims, &c. Judge Blackford, of Indiana, one of the newly appointed Justices of this Court, has already arrived in Washington.

The weather continues unusually cold and uncomfortable for the time of year. On Thursday we had a pleasant day, the nearest approach to Spring for several weeks. It was duly appreciated and the hope was entertained that Spring weather was close at hand. As we will have to take it as it comes, there is no use making prognostications, and the most sensible thing we can do is to wait and be patient.

Gov. Pollock of Pa. seems to be determined not to violate the pardoning power, as was done by his predecessors. He has given public notice that before applications be made to him for pardon, five days' notice thereof must be given to the Prosecuting Attorney in the county, and ten days' notice in a newspaper published, where the conviction took place.

The subscription for the sale of \$1,000,000 of the 8 per cent. convertible second mortgage Bonds of the T. H. & Alton R. R., has all been taken. The road is progressing rapidly, and every thing is favorable for its early completion.

The Alton Railroad bridge is again as good as new. Passenger and freight trains pass over as safely as if no accident had occurred. Passenger train leaves at the usual time—7 1/2 A. M. The track is laid to Charleston, but for the present, passengers are taken as far as Embarrass river.

A Hollander named Daw Westere, having something like delirium tremens was put into the calaboose by the Marshal for safe keeping Thursday. He refused supper, and when the Marshal visited him again in the evening, found him dead on the floor.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The latest foreign news brought by the steamer *Atlantic* will be found in another column. The news confirms the death of Nicholas, the succession of Alexander to the throne—prospect of a rupture between England and France, &c.

EDUCATION.—A Convention of teachers and friends of education of Vigo, Putnam, Parke, Montgomery, Vermilion and Fountain counties, will be held at Annapolis, in Parke county, on the 5th and 6th of next month, beginning on the evening of the 5th.

An interesting letter from Oregon, written by a gentleman well known in Terre Haute, will be found in another column.

THE RAPPINGS ON ROMANOFF.—One of the Philadelphia papers, having appealed to the spiritual mediums to resolve the doubt prevailing in regard to the Czar's death, has received a number of communications, most of them confirming the news of the imperial demise. Some of the communications are sufficiently curious. The Emperor Napoleon (the dead one) raps with great delight that the Czar has arrived, and concludes with "Huzza! God save liberty and my country!" The deceased Nicholas comes to the rescue, and declares everything is correct; he is as dead as a door-nail, having been poisoned of course, by a noble. He also declares for the express benefit of the New York editors, that his son Constantine will be Emperor.—Another medium declares that Nicholas is not dead, but has fallen into a trance, from which he will not arise until the effect in London of his death shall be announced in St. Petersburg; in short, like the cat in the fable, he has rolled himself in meal, and hung himself up to bamboozle the rats.—Old Paul raps that the Czar is not dead, and that the report is a stock jobbing operation. St. Arnaud shrugs his shoulders; as a should-erless spirit can, and raps:—"Nicolas est mort! C'est mauvais sujet, ce Mons. Nicolas! Mais il est mort!" This communication is satisfactory in another respect, for it adds, "Sevastopol est prise," which is a piece of information at once pleasant and long expected.

GEN. QUITMAN.—A *Natchez* correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, in reply to the Washington rumors that the Government has positive assurances that Gen. Quitman has nothing to do with any filibustering expedition against Cuba, says:—"Quitman is as deeply engaged in his piratical schemes as ever. He left his home a few days since for New Orleans, where the expedition is talked of as certain. All the 'positive assurances' of the United States Government to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a matter of surprise and grief to many of our citizens, that twenty or thirty young men of this city have within two or three days left their homes to embark in this enterprise, risking therein their lives, fortune, and what is more, their honor."

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS FOR MAGISTRATES, Constables, &c., take place on Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Kinney's Court of Common Pleas, commences in this place on Monday the 2nd of April.

LETTER FROM OREGON.
JENNYTOLSON, Benton Co., O. T., January 22, 1855.

Editor of Wabash Courier:
DEAR JUDGE:—After a long pause, and getting in possession of the necessary information, I write you—conformably to promise—in order to give you a description of this (Oregon) Territory.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—You are already well acquainted with its history, so it would be useless to give you a detailed account of its many exposures and hardships.

OREGON TERRITORY.—The most western portion of the United States, is bounded on the North by Washington Territory, from which it is separated by the Columbia River, and the 46th parallel of North latitude, East by the Rocky Mountains, South by Utah Territory and the State of California, and West by the Pacific ocean. It lies between 42 deg. 20 min. north latitude, and between 109 deg. 30 min. and 124 deg. 30 min. west longitude, and 280 miles from North to South, including an area of about 185,000 square miles. The territory has been in Salem, but has been recently by this legislature (who are now in session) to Corvallis, formerly called Marysville, within ten miles of this place.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Oregon is usually divided into three portions, viz: The Lower Country, or that portion next the ocean; the Middle Country, or that part which lies between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains; and the Upper Country, or that portion which lies between the Blue and the Rocky Mountains. The first includes the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, with a range of Mountains between these valleys and the coast; the first section running parallel with the ocean, and the others at right angles to it. The Middle section covers a breadth of 160 miles and is mostly an elevated plateau. The Upper Country occupies the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and in many places is a sterile and dreary region, covered with lava through which the Rivers cut their channels to a great depth.

Soil.—The *Frontier* says—"My limited space will not permit me to enter into general details relating to these two subjects, but I cannot refrain from noticing that portion of country known as the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, (and on these I differ from most of writers). The soil varies from a black vegetable loam, a gravelly clay and loam to a light brownish earth. The timber consists of fir, spruce, oak, cedar, maple, hemlock, pine, white and yellow pine, &c. I never saw in point of quality, balm of Gilead, (good for reliefs), and other timber not worth mentioning. There is no country, I think, more susceptible of manure than this. All kinds of grain and vegetables are raised here, but not in such abundance as I heard it stated before I left your city. Peaches, pears, apples, cherries, and other fruits are being successfully cultivated in several orchards. The indigenous fruits are strawberries, in abundance, a large red raspberry, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, cranberries, &c. &c.

I would here state that all the donation land is taken up, or at least all that is worth taking.

MOUNTAINS.—Oregon may be justly called a mountainous country, and can boast of having within her boundaries the loftiest peaks in the United States. Beginning at the east we have the lofty summit of the Rocky Mountains reaching an elevation of over 13,000 feet. About half way between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific are the blue mountains, running nearly north and south, but still sending off ridges in different directions; these mountains, in some places rise to the snow region, but average about 4000 or 5000 feet high. The Cascade range have the loftiest known peaks of any mountains in the United States; they extend from 60 deg. north latitude, nearly parallel with the Pacific, to the Southern part of Old California, at distances (in a regular line) from 80 to 140 miles. Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. McLoughlin, are the loftiest peaks in Oregon—the former is about 13,000 feet high; besides the above there are the Coast Range, Umpqua, Siskiyou, Calapooya, and Salmon Mountains, the three Buttes, and others of minor importance.

CLIMATE.—Like the western shores of all the continents Oregon possesses a milder climate than the eastern side of North America. The prevailing winds in summer are from the north and west; in winter from the south and southwest. Winter generally sets in in November, (although not this winter until late in December), and lasts until March. During that time it rains almost constantly; snow sometimes falls, but seldom lays long on the ground. The easterly winds are the coldest, as they come across the snow capped mountains. The winter of 1852-3 was the severest—although last winter was severe—that had been known for many years; the Columbia and Willamette Rivers were frozen over, and stock died by hundreds through the severity of the weather and the great depth of snow.

MINERALS.—I hear it variously stated that Oregon is rich in minerals, but I cannot agree with those who state it. I think the precious metals are rather scarce, although gold has been discovered in various sections of Rogue River valley, but not in any great quantities. Gold has been found on Applecreek, on the banks of the Santiam, Umpqua, Columbia, and Willamette Rivers—Gold has been found in the Cascade Mountains, but in no place of the above to justify going into mining on any large scale.

Silver ore has been found in the vicinity of Siskiyou Mountain, capable of yielding 20 per cent. asbestos, alum, and potters clay have also been discovered to exist in this Territory. Lead ore has been found in the vicinity of the Umpqua valley, plumbago exists on the Columbia, opposite Cathlamet and on the Santiam. Sandstone and granite have also been discovered in great quantities along the banks of both the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and are of excellent quality for building; limestone has lately been discovered at or near Astoria, and also in Umpqua valley. Coal, salt springs, and salt rock exist in this Territory.

COMMERCE.—Her principal exports are lumber, hogs, chickens, butter, eggs, potatoes, one, and four, large quantities of stock are also driven South to the mines and California. Some idea of the amount of lumber exported may be found from the following statement of vessels that arrived at and departed from Astoria from Sept. 1st 1853 to July 13, 1854.

Whole number of arrivals.....179
Whole number of departures.....184
Aggregate amt of lumber carried by them, 22,567,000 feet at an average price of \$14.00 per M., making a total of \$315,938. The greater portion of this article is exported to San Francisco, but cargoes have also been sent to Calao, Sandwich Islands, China, and Australia. There are 12 steamers plying on the Columbia, Willamette, and Umpqua rivers, besides a regular mail steamer from San Francisco to Portland.—The Territory contains 40 flourishing mills, and probably three times that amount of lumber mills.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF POPULATION.—From the various works on the subject, we learn that Oregon was first trodden by European feet, about the year 1775, when a Spanish navigator visited the straits of Juan de Fuca, Capt. Cook coasted along its shores, but made no landing, in 1778, but the country was not generally known until 1792, when Capt. Gray ascended the Columbia river in a vessel bearing that name, from that year until 1804 the coast of Oregon was occasionally visited by vessels belonging both to British and American Fur Traders and by parties belonging to either Company who travelled over land. In 1804 President Jefferson dispatched an exploring party, under Lewis and Clark, who explored the country adjacent to the Columbia river and spent the winter near its mouth; from this period, overland expeditions by fur traders became common, and the country slowly but surely began to be known to the United States. The first settlement in Oregon was made by the British in 1811, when a party of British emigrants first commenced from the United States, for the purpose of settling the country, which was then a part of the United States. A year ago it was worth \$7.00, beef on foot considerable addition from the various states of the Union. Every year since added until now, the population at this time amounts to 45,000 or 46,000.

EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding the many obstacles which had to be overcome before a regular School system could be introduced into this Territory, Oregon has made great advances, in point of education. The distance at which settlers reside at present acts as a barrier to the more general introduction of schools throughout the Territory; but with every this disadvantage, Oregon can boast of having a well attended Academy, numerous common schools, one College, one Seminary, and a Territorial University in course of erection.

The country, in my opinion, never can be much, having the Agricultural portion confined to the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, a distance of about 100 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 miles in breadth. I may add that the whole of the country, with the exception of the above valleys, is a barren and unproductive region; therefore, the valleys being so small Oregon never can be much.

Every thing is low here at present, and money scarce and hard to get—it is worth three per cent. per month, a year ago it was worth five. Wheat is worth from 75 to \$1.00 per bushel—a year ago it was worth 20¢, flour \$2.50 per barrel, a year ago it was worth \$1.00, beef on foot 10¢, hogs 10¢, a year ago it was worth 10¢; cows from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head—a year ago they were worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 per head, sheep 50¢, a year ago they were worth \$1.00 per head; every thing else in proportion.

LABOR.—Common labor is paid by day and board. Mechanics from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day, Merchandise as cheap here as in your city, adding cost of transportation from New York city to Portland. Yours truly, JAMES KINNEY.

For the *Wabash Courier*.
THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.
MR. EDITOR:—There are quite a number of persons in Vigo, and the adjoining counties who are interested in the benefits of the late Act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1855; and if you would like to furnish them the printed information, I will give you every fact up which they have in interest.

The bill gives to every one who served 14 days, (or one day in battle) 160 acres of land, including the amount they may have already received. Those who have had a warrant for 160 acres, get no more; those who have had 80 acres will be entitled to 80 acres more, and those who have had 40 acres will receive 120 acres more.

Under the late bill no proof will be admitted. The Rolls at Washington must show the service, or the applicant will get no land. Under the Act of Sept. 28, 1850, where the name was not enrolled, positive proof from two brother soldiers was admissible. It is not so under the late Act—the records must show the service, or no warrant can be obtained.

The land accrues, first, to the soldier, next to his widow, and next to the soldier's minor children. Here it stops. Parents, brothers or sisters, or children over 21 years old, have no claim whatever.

The substitute is entitled to the Bounty—not the man who hired him. The law intends to reward the man who did the work, and not those who were able to pay themselves out of the service.

In making application, the soldier must make a declaration under oath, briefly stating his services, giving his own age, the name of his Captain and the name of the Colonel of his Regiment—the kind of troops he was with and the particular war he was in. If he has had a warrant he must say of what amount, giving the No. if he can. He

must also have two witnesses to swear that he is himself—or, that he is the identical man he represents himself to be. This is not to prove his service, but to say, "I know this man to be John Jones"—or the name under which he has always been known. This declaration is made in Court, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Notary Public, and the officer must certify what he knows or believes of the applicant himself, and of his two witnesses. The soldier may sign his mark to his name—the witnesses ought to write their own names.

This declaration concludes with the signature and seal of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, as to the official character of the Notary or Justice of the Peace.

Widows have more trouble than soldiers. They must make a declaration under oath similar to the foregoing, giving their husband's services briefly, the name of the Captain, Colonel, &c. They must also give record proof of marriage, if to be had; if not to be had, they must state why. Then, in that case, they may give a copy of the family record to prove marriage, and show the genuineness of the original. If this cannot be had, they must prove cohabitation, by two persons, and that they (the widow and deceased husband,) were always known as husband and wife, and so reported. After this, she must give positive proof of the husband's death.

Minor heirs still have more trouble. They must apply by a guardian, who must send the proper paper from the clerk's office, stating that he has been appointed such guardian. The guardian makes a declaration of the soldier's services, gives the name and age of each of the minors, proves the soldier's death, and must show that no widow survives him. He must forward a certified copy of the family register, as to the birth of each minor—all of the papers to be united by ribbon under the clerk's or Notary's seal.

The above contains all the information of any importance, which soldiers, their widows, or minor heirs may wish to know, and those interested may be assured, that such is the mode of proceeding to secure land warrants, and that no other mode will be successful. Some wish to rely upon the evidence they have heretofore offered. This will not do, as each particular application must of itself, show the full evidence of merit, and the officers at Washington will not take the time or trouble to look up former testimony—to pick it out of a house full of papers.

At another time, if you desire it, I will furnish you such facts as I have, upon the subject of locating and transferring land warrants, the fees, rules and regulations, &c., a business which many have been engaged in, and will likely be again, after the 4th of July, at which time, the warrants under the new bill will begin to arrive. D.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.—On Friday evening, the train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, coming toward this city, ran into a drove of cattle, about 80 miles from Chicago, killing twenty-one of their number. The drove was crossing a bridge, and many of the bullocks slaughtered were on the bridge when the locomotive came among them. The train was not thrown off the track, but several cars were broken, causing detention for a few hours. No person was hurt by this serious and rather novel encounter.—*Chicago Times*.

A shipment of coffins is about to be made from Boston to the Crimea. These coffins in transit are to be filled with various delicacies for the use of the troops, and on their arrival will be robbed of their delicious contents to make way for others more legitimate, if not so savory. Sirrings place, Boston.

Sellers Cough Syrup.
WITHOUT A RIVAL
PITTSBURGH, (5th Ward), Feb. 25, 1855.
MR. R. E. SELLERS:—I have caught a very severe cold. The night following I went to bed earlier than usual; yet, notwithstanding I had slept none the night before, my cough was so violent that I could not sleep, neither could I lie in the room with me. The person sleeping with me was so much annoyed by my coughing, that he got up and went to the city, and bought a bottle of your Cough Syrup, one dose of which, to my great astonishment stopped my cough as if by magic. I went to work in the morning and am now quite well. Yours truly, JOHN DEAN.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above circumstances, and that the statement given is true.
Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—The above Cough Syrup, is presented to the public, as the cheapest, most pleasant and efficacious cough remedy ever offered to those afflicted with Coughs, colds, or a diseased state of the lungs. Price only 25 cents per bottle. And for sale by all the Druggists of Terre Haute and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.
March 3, 1855.—28-1m

Very Important Information.
Dr. JONES, one of the most celebrated Physicians in New York, writes as follows:
"I have recently witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygienic Inhalant HYGIENIC VAPOR and CHERY SYRUP, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of the Inhalant in affections of the throat, bronchitis and lungs, I can therefore heartily recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effective mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies. You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully yours, &c. C. JONES, M. D. No. 609 Houston street, New York."

PROF. S. C. CENTER writes as follows:
"GENTLEMEN:—I have recently had occasion to test your Chery Syrup and Hygienic Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all."
Rev. Doctor CHEEVER writes:
"New York, Nov. 15, 1854.
DEAR SIR:—I think highly of Dr. Center's Hygienic, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the Inhalant application to the chest."
The Hygienic is for sale at Terre Haute by GUNDEL & HUNLEY.

See advertisement in another column headed Medicated Inhalation.
Feb. 24, 1855—27-3m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We believe this to be an excellent preparation, and shall therefore not hesitate to recommend it to our readers. It has been tested in numerous instances in this city and in several which have come under our own observation, it has accomplished what other popular medicines and some of our most skillful physicians had failed to accomplish—a perfect cure, in cases of (apparently) confirmed consumption. It is the only medicine for this disease which we can heartily recommend.—*Temperance Advocate*, Prov. R. I.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell, at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, at the residence of Thomas Bell, in Vigo county, Indiana, all of my personal property, (not taken by the widow), consisting of cows and calves, hogs, household furniture, &c., &c. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, valuing valuation and appraisement fees.
JOHN D. BELL, Administrator.
Praisition, March 30th, 1855.
March 31, 1855—32-1m

Select School for Young Ladies.
MRS. & MISS SEELEY respectfully inform the citizens of Terre Haute, that they will open a school for Young Ladies in the Seminary, on the second Monday of April. They will teach the common and higher English branches, French and Music.
REV. MR. CHEEVER, MR. L. B. FISH, M. E. E.
March 31, 1855—32-3p

S. FRAZER & Co.
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES, HOSIERY & HATS.
BONNET SILKS & SATIN BONNETS.
Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Lace, &c., &c.
Insertions, Embroideries, &c., &c.
Parasols, Perfumery, Toys, &c.
\$27-M