

The following table shows the value of the exports of goods from the United States for the year 1856, compared with the year 1855, and the year 1854. The exports for 1856 were \$1,200,000,000, for 1855 \$1,100,000,000, and for 1854 \$1,000,000,000. The value of the exports for 1856 was \$100,000,000 greater than for 1855, and \$100,000,000 greater than for 1854. The value of the exports for 1856 was \$100,000,000 greater than for 1855, and \$100,000,000 greater than for 1854.

Answered.—The official journal in the city of Mexico has been a long time in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city.

The Mexican papers all speak of San Juan as a city of great importance, and the rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city.

From St. Louis.—Some workmen employed in the building of the new wing of the Museum at St. Louis, have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city. The rebels have been using it to spread their influence in the city.

Gov. Austin has reached New Orleans on his way to Texas. The New Orleans Bee intimates that he is charged with certain proposals from our government touching the recognition of Texas.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican that twelve Indians have been killed by the inhabitants of Paris, Ill. The Indians belonged to a party who were going up the Wabash. Their offence seems to have been that they were drunk and noisy.

The Courier and Enquirer announces that the Atlantic steam company have completed all their arrangements for establishing a line of steam-boats between New York and Liverpool, and contracted for a boat suitable for their purpose, the hulls to be constructed for burning anthracite coal.

A letter, published in the New Orleans Bulletin under date of Mexico, June 6th, says: "The Americans in this city, are abused daily by the public prints, and menaced with the threats of taking their individual property to pay the expenses of the Texas war, alleging that the Americans were the causes of all their disasters."

Mr. Randolph remained nine days at St. Petersburg, and his mission cost \$24,000. Mr. Buchanan staid nine months, and his mission cost \$30,000. Mr. Wilkins staid three months, and his mission cost \$30,000. If our ministers go out to Russia merely as a show, ought not the Russian Autocrat to defray the expense of the exhibition? Ought our country to be expected to exhibit her natural curiosities in a foreign land at her own cost?

The Bank of North America, one of the New York pet banks, has declared a dividend of fourteen and a half per cent, for the last six months—being at the rate of twenty-nine per cent, a year. And how has this enormous profit been made? Out of the public money. The pet banks have had piping times but the day of their tribulation is at hand.

Mr. Singleton Duvall, of Maryland, has petitioned the Legislature of that State to pass laws "for the suppression of sorcery, necromancy, and witchcraft." The friends of the Kinderhook wizard are in a rage. They consider the petition as aimed point-blank at them.

We yesterday saw two letters, addressed to persons in Nashville Tennessee and postmarked Baltimore, that were picked up at the door of the post office in this city, where they had been brushed out with the rubbish.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.  
A HINT TO FARMERS.

Mr. Hammond.—Extensive combinations have recently been formed for the monopoly of salt. If the farmers think necessary to salt their own pork next winter, they ought now to look out and make arrangement for their salt; otherwise they will be compelled to pay high prices for that article; or sell their pork for what it will bring. I would like to see fair play. A hint is sufficient for the wise.

Col. Reese of Florida, owner of a plantation which was devastated by the Indians, is said to have lost \$100,000 dollars, being the greatest loss sustained by any individual in the territory.

From the Raleigh Sun Times.  
Mr. Rogers: Can I ask a corner for this, and perhaps one other communication? I ask nothing for it, as to the merit of its dictation, but the subject itself being of general importance to the citizens of Dearborn county, may do away minor objections.

Dearborn county at the present time, is perhaps in a more perplexing situation in respect to her civil police, and the administration of justice, than could have possibly been imagined by any one, not an eye witness to the fact. The administration of justice is completely forestalled; creditors are deprived of their just rights, and the innocent are compelled to suffer alike with the guilty. The people are daily losing confidence in those who pretend to administer justice and protect the laws; and deadly animosity among the people pervades every section of the county. All are aware that the question respecting the county seat, is the moving cause of it all; and that all would have now been at peace, (the legislature having determined the question) had it not been for a few turbulent spirits, who would sooner see the county convulsed from diameter to circumference, than that any one should share the loaves and fishes of office and power with them.

The questions respecting the county seat will perhaps be decided judicially at the next term of the supreme court; and whatever decision may be, our county may again be at peace, if the people shall will it so. But if the question which has been started respecting a division, shall not be crushed in the bud—a question raised by the self-same office holding demagogues who have hitherto been warmest in opposition to it—it may result in consequences, to the horrors of which the past can bear no parallel.

The 12th section of the 11th article of the constitution of Indiana, says:—"The general assembly, when they lay off any new county shall not reduce the old county or counties, from which the same shall be taken, to a less content than four hundred square miles." Dearborn county is said to want thirteen square miles of her constitutional quantity. Switzerland county much less, and Ripley county only her legal ratio. How then can any one expect to divide Dearborn county? Has Dearborn county one single citizen so morally depraved as to suppose that our legislature will violate the oath it has taken to support the constitution, by attempting to divide Dearborn county? I trust not. The idea itself is so totally ridiculous, and the design it is intended to cover so palpably manifest, that almost every reflecting man must regard it as an insult to his understanding, and intended only to blind the ignorant, and gull the credulous.

I have spoken personally with the members of the legislature from many counties in the state, and all, without one single exception, have agreed that to attempt to divide Dearborn county, would be an attempt to subvert one of the fundamental principles of the constitution. But let us suppose for a moment that there were no constitutional objections to a division of the county, in what situation would she be for the ensuing five years, if it should be attempted? One part of the county must again be arrayed against the other at the ensuing August election. Each party of course will elect one or more men of its own political principles; and the legislature, (ever loth to meddle in sectional broils and county quarrels,) seeing our own members differing on the subject, will not go so far as to legislate upon the subject at all; and consequently the labors of our representatives would be drawn from all other matters of interest to the county, to that of division, which can never be effected.

But admitting all our representatives were in favor of division, and that there were no constitutional objection to it, it would then be at least three years before new county seats could be established, court houses, jails, and clerk's offices built, and officers elected, during all which time judicial proceedings must be frustrated, the people must be put to vast expense, and our clerks, sheriffs, and all other officers starve.

What course then, fellow citizens, is it our duty to pursue? Regarding the 12th section of the 11th article of the constitution as inviolable, should we not be convinced that the very men who once opposed the division, are as much against it now as they ever were; that they have raised it from the base method of thereby gulling the lower and back parts of the county, and with the vain and desperate hope of getting the county seat again aloft, to land, as yet they hope, once more in Lawrenceburgh. Should we not consider such men as devoid of all moral principle, willing to sacrifice all that is noble and manly at the shrine of promotion and selfish gain, and consequently unworthy of receiving the support of any honest man? Should we not look upon the question as a direct insult to our understanding, a violation of the constitution, and a deadly enemy to that harmony which should exist among the people.

Fellow citizens, the question respecting a division of Dearborn county, had its origin most undoubtedly at Lawrenceburgh—a source which should at once condemn it, when we reflect that not one single measure which ever originated at Lawrenceburgh, had any other end than self interest, and the injury of Dearborn county in general. They have now resorted to the hobby of division as a kind of forlorn hope, hoping thereby to get the lower and back parts of the county to assist them to elect men, if elected, will be ready and willing to convulse the county in a second county seat struggle. Will you sustain

the bad attempt? Will the people of Dearborn county permit them, prostrate as they are, again to rise and sting them? Will they warm a viper unto life to be bitten by him?—Surely the experience of the past two years has taught them better. Peace is now what every good citizen desires, and therefore I feel assured that the independent yeomanry of Dearborn county will frown upon every attempt to excite new difficulty and animosity.

Let us then, fellow citizens, be active, for we have enemies to combat, ever vigilant, and willing to use any means to accomplish their desired ends. Let us meet at the ballot box, on the first Monday of August, and there by our united voices silence the clamor of our enemies, and entomb the question of division forever.  
FIAT JUSTITIA.

The Turner's Lane Murder, which occurred last week, it is spoken of as the first which has been perpetrated in this city or county, from mercenary motives, since 1807, when a woman was robbed and murdered in the city by John Joyce and Peter Matthias, two negroes, subsequently hanged for the offence. Other murders have been committed, but under the influence of strong passion. Only three executions have taken place, within the same limits, since that date. Two of them for killing, the motive being jealousy, and the other for mail robbery; but we may, however, justly say that many have been, during that period, in the predicament of Doctor Johnson's ancestors. If they were not hung, it was not because they did not deserve it. To be hanged, in this part of the world, is a very particular favor, and requires more than ordinary merit to arrive at the honor.

The following case of interest to Southerners was brought before the court of Kings bench at Montreal. A Mrs. Marvin, of Charleston, S. C. arrived at Montreal, attended by a colored girl, who was supposed to be her slave; a writ of habeas corpus was served upon the lady, and the girl consequently brought into court, for the purpose of testing the right of a slave to obtain unqualified freedom immediately on entering Canada. On the part of Mrs. Marvin, it was alleged that the girl was no slave but an apprentice, and that she was under bonds to the amount of a thousand dollars to restore her to her parents. But the parties who procured the writ on the other hand alleged that the girl might nevertheless have been the slave of those who had bound or hired her to Mrs. Marvin, and was therefore equally entitled to liberty. The court having considered all the particulars of the case, directed the girl to be returned to Mrs. Marvin, as her legally engaged apprentice.—1b.

The game of Chess played by living characters.—A very interesting and at the same time singular performance is at present in course of exhibition at the Lowther Rooms. It consists of a number of living characters playing upon a large space representing a chess board, and several of the most interesting games recorded by Walker and other celebrated players of the game. The performers are very handsomely attired in the Chinese and Persian costume. Boxes are fitted upon each side of the chess-board, where the persons sit who direct the moves, and the performers, who appear very perfect in their different characters, immediately upon the signal being given moved to the squares assigned to them. The public in general will derive great amusement from this performance, and to the lovers of this scientific game it must be a source of great delight.

The St. Louis Bulletin of Monday says, that an engagement recently took place in Carroll county on the bank of Grand River between a company of five bee-hunters and about 20 Indian warriors. Two of the whites were killed, and one or two of the Indians.

The crops in Upper Canada, promise to be abundant. A great many cows have been lately purchased in that country for the American market. "A drove of sixty" says the Kingston paper, "was at one time in Mr. Mayo's yard, and numerous other droves have been transferred to Americans."

The Crows.—The Reading, (Pennsylvania) Chronicle, says:—"The farmers of this neighborhood have been busy during the past week with the hay harvest. The crops are better than usual, and the weather has been fine for securing them."

A singular phenomenon occurred at Montevideo, in September last. There was a depression of the sea for thirty hours, the waters having retired from the harbor, and exposed all the ships at anchor in the mud.

New Hampshire.—On the 8th inst. the New Hampshire legislature elected John Page to the United States senate, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Isaac Hill.

Ninety steamboats arrived at Detroit during the month of May—every one heavily laden with freight and passengers.

Santa Anna concludes his letters with 'God and Liberty!' Maj. Noah says 'he neither serves the one, nor respects the other.'

Indian War.—It is said 4000 American troops, are on the frontier waiting for arms.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
By the packet ship North America, capt. Dixey, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have London papers to May 31st, and Liverpool to the 1st of June, both inclusive. The British Parliament had resumed its sittings.

Agitation and outrage is the order of the day in Ireland. The details would fill our paper to overflowing.

The Spanish Cortes have been dissolved by the Queen, chiefly in consequence of their voting by a large majority that the existing ministry did not enjoy their confidence.

## WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Printer's Retreat, Indiana.  
Saturday, July 23, 1836.

SWITZERLAND PROBATE COURT.  
THIS court will sit at the court house in Vevay, on Monday August 8th, 1836.

4th of July.—At a celebration in a neighboring state two ebony sons of freedom, aided in firing and manœvering a field piece, who duly impressed with a full sense of the high honor conferred upon them, held the following discourse:

"Wat you do, Sambo, s'pose we meet the Mixick jeneral Saint Anner?" "What I do! Sar I run like de debil and neber stop. Wat you do? You run too!" "No sar, I too much American to run from de enime—I stan jis behind de captin—captin when he run, den I git jis afore."

## Deaths of Presidents.

George Washington died Dec. 14 1799, aged 68 years.  
John Adams died July 4, 1826, aged 91 ys.  
Thomas Jefferson " July 4, 1826 " 84 "  
James Monroe " July 4, 1831 " 73 "  
James Madison " June 28, 1836 " 86 "  
Ex-president John Q. Adams, alone survives.

## AUGUST ELECTION.

For Representative.  
JOSEPH C. EGLESTON,  
DANIEL KELSO,  
School Commissioner,  
THOMAS COLE.  
County Commissioner,  
WILLIAM SCUDDER,  
MOSES BRONSON,  
JOSHUA RICKS,  
COLIN M'NUTT, jun.,  
THOMAS KELLY.  
For Probate Judge,  
WILLIAM C. KEENE.

Section 2.—AN ACT to organize probate courts, &c.—as follows:  
"That no person shall be either elected, commissioned or appointed as a judge of the probate court as aforesaid, until he shall first have obtained a certificate from some one of the judges of the supreme court of this state, or from some one of the president judges of the circuit courts, that he is qualified to discharge the duties appertaining to the said office."

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—At Quercus Grove on the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. by Martin P. Green, Esq. Emer P. Butler, to Miss Angeline Jack.

## Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous of disposing of his farm, containing 123 ACRES, and being a part of section No. 2, T. 3, R. 3 W., and situated on the state road running from New York, on the Ohio river to Indianapolis. Forty-five acres are under good fence and some 20 acres more partially cleared. A bearing ORCHARD of about 200 trees of good fruit. The buildings are a comfortable log cabin, a log barn and other out houses, with a well of good water, and never failing springs. The road from Wilmington via James' mill to Vevay, also passes through it making it a desirable point for public business.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

LEAMUEL WILEY.  
Cotton township, July 18th 1836.

## STATE OF INDIANA,

Switzerland county, ss.

## Switzerland Circuit Court.

EDWARD PATTON, vs. FRANCIS BARNES, and HENRIETTA BARNES, and JOHN S. CHAPMAN.

Original bill in chancery.

It is remembered that on this the 18th day of July 1836, the said complainant Edward Patton by Stevens his solicitor filed in the said circuit court of said county, his original bill in chancery against the said Francis Barnes, Henrietta Barnes and John S. Chapman, and also filed the affidavit annexed to said bill of a disinterested person by which it satisfactorily appeared that the said defendants are all non residents.

That is to say, that neither of them reside in the state of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said defendants, and each of them that if they do not appear in the said circuit court, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden in the court house in the town of Vevay, in said county on the third Monday in September next, and defend by pleading, demurring, or answering to said bill that it will be taken for confessed, against them, &c. the matters and things therein decided accordingly.

EDWARD PATTON Clerk.  
July 18th 1836, by P. M. KEAY deputy.

One Cent Reward.  
RANAWAY, from the subscriber on the 14th of July inst. an indentured apprentice named JAMES THOMPSON, aged about 11 years. He took but little clothing with him. The above reward without charges or thanks, will be promptly paid on his apprehension and return to me. He was bound to me by the overseers of the poor of Jefferson township.  
JOHN PROTSMAN.  
Near Vevay, July 18th, 1836.

## PROCLAMATION.



THE qualified voters of Switzerland county, state of Indiana, are hereby notified to assemble at the usual places designated for holding elections, in said county.

on Monday, November 7, 1836.  
And proceed to elect a number of electors of president and vice president of the United States, equal to the number of senators and representatives to which Indiana may be entitled, by law, in the congress of the United States; which, at this time, is nine. The said election shall commence and close at the same hours and be conducted in the same manner and by the same officers as is directed by law, for electing members of the general assembly of the state. Given under my hand and seal at my office, this 15th day of June A. D. 1836, and after the 4th of July next, the sixty first of American Independence.

RALPH B. COTTON, Sheriff.

## Pleasant Township.

We are authorised to say, that JOHN G. ANDERSON, is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, in said township, in the place of Henry Rogers, whose term has expired.

## MUSEUM.

PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE. Subscriptions received at No. 11 Bank st. Luck of 71 Chestnut st.

## Contents of the June Number.

The Tin Trumpet, of Heads and Tales; Winter Skeltes, by Debat; Bloom and Blight; The Snow Fall; Light in Darkness; The Backwoods of Canada; Tocqueville's Democracy in America; The Pope of the Vatican and Seventeenth Centuries; Fanny Fairchild continued; William Pitt: The Captive, a Tragedy, scene by M. G. Lewis; Smuttycow, chapters, VI., VII., VIII., by Captain Maryatt; Liberty and Slavery in America; Scene in Calcutta; Alfred Pemberton; Literary Statistics of Austria; Discovery of an Englishman at Port Philip; Irish Varieties; Humanity of British Naval Officers; Florence O'Brien, continued; The Charity Sister; Smuttycow, Chapter IX; Fanny Fairchild, part III; Prominence in different Nations of Europe; Sabbath-Morning.

## NOTICE.

THESE first rate moccasins, just received and for sale by  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, June 25. 36.

## Cotton Batts.

WE have and intend keeping on hand a constant supply of cotton batts, of all numbers, manufactured at the Cotton Factory, which is superior to any now made in the state.  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, June 25. 36.

## SALE.

2000 Barrels first quality  
2000 Barrels second quality  
received and for sale by  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, June 25. 36.

## Guns! Guns! Guns!

A quantity of good Shot Guns, just received, and for sale by  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, April 23.

## Whiskey.

WE have a few barrels rectified whiskey which we offer to sell low for cash.  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, June 23d, 1836.

## PHINEAS M. KENE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

WILL be found at the Clerk's Office in Vevay.

## Ladies Look Here.

A fine selection of Ladies Bonnets, just received and for sale by  
CLARKSON & DUFOR.  
Vevay, April 23.

## BOOKS.

Cases the K. BOOKS for sale by  
F. G. SHEETS & CO.  
Vevay, May 26.

## SIGNS.

100 pair kip brogans for sale by  
F. G. SHEETS & CO.  
Vevay May 23.