

Things & Luce

# DAKOTA CITY HERALD.

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DANIEL McLAUGHLIN.

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August 18, '59

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I will attend to all legal business entrusted to me in the Courts of the Territory.

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**NOTICE.**  
I will attend to all business entrusted to me in the Courts of the Territory.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON Dec. 27.

The President's Message has been delivered to Congress.  
The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for blessings received throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. These events, bad and cruel in themselves, derived their chief importance from the apprehensions that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and to terminate at last in open war by the North, and to abolish slavery. While he himself entertains no such apprehensions, he ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to be ready for the approach of danger.

He says:  
Let me implore my countrymen North and South to cultivate their animous feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to ally the common interests of the Union, and strive, now alive in the land.  
This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in last generation of wiser and conservative statesmen of that day but he indulges in no gloomy forebodings. He thinks the affair at Harper's Ferry will be the means of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks. He cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the question of slavery in the territories. The right has been established for every citizen to take his property of any kind including slaves, into the territories, which belong equally to the whole confederacy and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor the territorial legislature, nor any human power has any power to annul or impair this vested right. Thus has the state of a Territory during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it becomes a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He then describes the mode of admission of a territory as a State into the Union. It may be admitted with or without slavery as their constitution may describe. This principle has been recognized in the same form by the almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.  
**The Slave Trade.**  
All lawful means at his command have been employed and will continue to be employed against the slave trade. Our history proves that the fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the slave trade.

**The Chinese Treaty.**  
Ratification of the Chinese treaty have been exchanged. Two supplemental conventions are, however, pending relating to the rights of Americans in China and the transit duties.

**Foreign Relations.**  
Our difficulties with Paraguay are satisfactorily adjusted. Our relations with France, Russia and all continental governments of Europe—Spain perhaps excepted—continue to be most friendly.  
The President recommends that an appropriation be made to meet the demands of the Amistad claimants.  
His opinion in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair means remains unchanged; therefore, he again invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

**Great Britain.**  
He had good reason to believe, until recently, that he would have been able to announce our difficulties with Great Britain as finally adjusted in a manner honorably satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which Great Britain had not anticipated he had not yet completed the arrangements with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding of the two Governments. It is nevertheless, confidently expected this will shortly be accomplished.

In relation to San Juan, he entertained no doubt of the validity of our title. He was happy to state that what was left to Gen. Scott's discretion could not have been placed in better hands. Gen. Scott has successfully accomplished his mission, and there was no longer any reason to apprehend collision of the respective forces during the pending of the negotiations.

He speaks with regret of the unimproved condition of affairs in Mexico. He speaks on the subject at length. Outrages of the worst description, he says, are committed on persons and property, and there is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there during a few years past. We are nominally in peace with Mexico, but as far as the interests of our commerce, or our citizens there in any private capacity are concerned, we might as well be at war.

Mr. McKean, in August last, wrote: "I hope the President will feel authorized to ask Congress for power to enter Mexico with military forces at the call of the Constitutional authorities, in order to protect our citizens and treaty rights. Unless such power is conferred on him, the evils must increase."  
The President adds: I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future

as well as to the past and present. Theaid which he requires, and which interests all the commercial countries, is that which should belong only to this government, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our established policy, which is consistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of the Republic, and for the reasons stated.

The President recommends the express passage of a law authorizing him to employ such a military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the future.—Should volunteers be selected, such a force could easily be raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Mexico and with the unhappy condition of that country. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it sooner to reach the capital.

He recommends the establishment of military posts across the Mexican lines in Sonora, and Chihuahua for the protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations.

He recommends the establishment of a temporary government in Arizona, Central America.  
He thinks the provisions of our recent treaty with Nicaragua cannot fail to be satisfactory. He recommends a law authorizing the employment of a naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans passing by the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes and again recommends that authority be given to employ the naval force to protect American commerce from seizure and confiscation by Mexico and the Spanish American States.

He refers to the failure of the Post Office appropriation, and recommends the passage of a bill at the earliest possible day to pay the amount due the contractor, with interest. Also to make the necessary appropriation for the Post Office Department for the current year.

He recommends a railway to the Pacific for the reasons which he has heretofore given.  
He says that it appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present and next fiscal year without additional revenue. Should a deficiency occur he recommends that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of the present duties on imports.

In conclusion he recommends to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.  
The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report does not doubt the actual receipts of the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years will be fully equal to the estimates.

The appropriations made at the present session need not exceed the amount contained in the estimates. It is believed they can be, with the ordinary and extraordinary receipts already provided by law. The estimated balance that will be in the Treasury June 30th, is only \$4,530,000, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If, therefore, the appropriations should exceed the estimates or Congress should determine to provide within this period for payment of any portion of the public debt, it will become necessary to make provision for such contingencies. If additional demands are created on the Treasury by legislation of the present Congress, provision must be made to meet them by such increase on the tariff duties as may be required for that purpose, in such an event.

He respectfully refers Congress to his last report, as containing his views on that subject.  
There is no provision made for the permanent redemption of any portion of the \$20,000,000 Treasury notes, and as authority for the issuing them will expire on the 30th of June it will be necessary for Congress to extend the law for that purpose for another period.

The Post master General gives an interesting account of affairs in his Department.  
He advocates various reforms, and trusts that Congress will either give its sanction to specific contract for mails between Portland and New Orleans, by voting the necessary appropriations, or will indicate for the Department such a course of administration as shall warrant it in closing with some one of the proposals which have been received and are now held under advisement.

He urges action to secure suitable Post Offices in New York and Philadelphia and recommends the repeal of the clause of '58, which declares that in forwarding mails to foreign countries, the preference shall always be given to American steamers—same port for the same destination, within three days of each other. It is the highest element in the mission of this Department, and hence that legislation which provides for retarding instead of accelerating the mails may be safely pronounced at least extraordinary in its character.

The Post Office Department, according to the theory of its organization, should be self-sustaining, and because of the peculiar character of its functions, it should not be a charge on the common treasury. He advocates the abolition of the franking privilege and the substitution of prepayment by stamps when absent would fall where they belong—

on the Government officials by whom it were perpetrated.

The Secretary of the Navy, in speaking of the successful termination of the Paraguay expedition, says the cost of maintaining the seven purchased vessels in commission was not much greater than that of maintaining a single steam frigate. Their acquisition enables the department to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the slave trade. Since the commencement of the present Administration twenty steam vessels have been added to the Navy. He recommends a still further increase of the navy. Instead of perpetuating old vessels or expending millions in the construction of large ships, he earnestly recommends the prosecution with vigor of the line of policy which has been adopted by Congress and a much larger number of steam ships, which can be obtained at a comparatively small cost. It is a source of extreme regret and mortification that we are now at this juncture still possessing and owning some foreign country, American citizens imprisoned, plundered and murdered because the Executive has not the means to protect or redress them. He urges an increase in the marine, medical and purser's departments, narrates the operation of the various squadrons during the past year, and recommends a provision for assisting infirm and disabled officers. As a measure of increasing the army, it is not deemed advisable to proceed in manufacturing rifled cannon beyond those required for experimental purposes.

He speaks favorably of the breech loading arms. It does not appear necessary to request any considerable appropriation for additional masonry work for the fortifications, such as are not strong enough to offer good defense against shipping, may, when an enemy arrives, be reinforced at a small expense by earthen batteries properly combined with them for military support, and of such an extent as to give an aggregate amount of sufficient power for defense.

The army in Utah remains inactive and stands in an attitude of menacing force towards the conquered and sullen people.  
He is satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence, however recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. There is in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of our troops there, and they will be otherwise disposed of during the coming season.

The above named secretaries show wherein they have largely reduced the expenditures and estimates as compared with previous years. The Secretary of the Interior says: During the five quarters ending in September the sales of lands yielded over \$3,107,000; 617,000 acres were located with land warrants.

Among the general recommendations is one that a law be passed in a spirit of liberality to settlers on occupied lands, allowing to each two years from the date of filing his declaration statement within which to make his proof and pay for his land, and at the same time making it incumbent for the President to offer at public sale by proclamation, all lands that may have been surveyed by authority of Congress at any time within two years after the date of surveys have been approved.

He also suggests the manner of preventing frauds. All things considered, our relations with the Indian tribes continued during the past year satisfactory. He regrets to add that official documents furnish sufficient evidence to justify the belief that an atrocious case of murder and rapine charged to the account of the Indians, had been in reality committed by white men wearing disguises of the Indians. Measures have been taken for the amelioration of the Indian. The policy now is to gather them in small tribal reservations. The necessary expenses which will be incurred for the census will require an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000. It is believed both wise and just to commence operations for the purchase and distribution from the agricultural office all such varieties of plants, seeds, cuttings, &c., as have been introduced into the country.

**LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.**  
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.  
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.  
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.  
4. If subscribers remove to another place without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to their former direction, they are held responsible.  
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and having them recalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.  
The above is acknowledged by Courts in the United States.

**FORUM.**  
Remember your words take back,  
And come on Wise to front;  
Since he to make your creed less black,  
Give it a "Shade of Brown"

## FACTS ABOUT THE BODY.

There are about two hundred bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthly materials, the former predominating in youth and the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of these bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones, called the vertebrae, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together and fastened by elastic ligaments forming a pillar by which the human body is supported.

The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than 500. The red meat or beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the body. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bones one way, and another to draw them back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than comparing them to fine elastic thread bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons, which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just without the skin, and which can be observed to move when the hand is open or shut.—Every motion we make, even the involuntary one breathing, is performed through the agency of muscles.

In adults there are fifteen quarts of blood each weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, arterial and venous. The first is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermilion color. The last is the blood as it runs to the heart loaded with the impurities of the body, to be there refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from 70 to 80 beats in a minute, a high-head of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers the pulsation is accelerated and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach is a boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine.—Two sets of muscles, crossing each other, turn the food over and over, turning it up in the gastric juice till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours.

Entering from the stomach the food enters the small intestine, where it is mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice, and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty-four feet long, closely packed of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes which are like sockets and drawing off the chyle, empty into a large tube named the thoracic duct, which runs up the back and discharges the contents into the jugular vein whence it passes to the heart to assist in forming the arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags connected with the open air by the wind pipe, which branches into innumerable small tubes, all over the inside of the lungs, each terminating in a minute air cell. The outer surface of these air cells is full of small capillaries, infinite small veins, a thin membrane only dividing the air from the blood.  
The impure portion of venous blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for iron than for blood, passes through this membrane to a gaseous state, combines with the air in the air cells, and is expelled with the next respiration. Meanwhile the oxygen of the air unites with the blood, and becomes purified; then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle, it is forced through the body as life-giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities of the system. It is traversed with capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiration tubes, the united length of which amounts to twenty-eight miles, and which drains away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours or five-eighths of all the body discharges.  
The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood. They act, as feelers to tell the waste of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine over the whole frame in infinitely fine fibres, like branches or twigs to trees.

**THE NORTH WEST.**  
Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, in his speech in the House on the 8th, thus alluded to the Northwest:  
"When you come to the great Northwest, you find one million one hundred and sixty-two thousand voters in her seven States.—This is a hundred thousand more than all the voters in the South, one-third of the whole Union and three times as many as New England I believe, Sir, that more than one half of these votes will be cast, in 1860 for the Democratic party, for the rights of the States and the permanence of Federal concord. You will find those votes warm in favor of the Union and the Constitution, which is the only ligament which holds that Union together.—You will find this attachment not merely in our party but among the very men who voted for my friend (Mr. Corwin) and many of the Republicans upon this floor. Look to the great Northwest, and to its power as it is now, and as it will be. She has a lake and river drainage of four hundred thousand tons, and five thousand miles of river and lake coast.—She has and must have ever, the Mississippi river as an outlet. Has she anything to

stake? She will be able to protect herself and the Union besides. In 1860 she will have as many Representatives upon this floor as the whole South will then have, and three members to one from New England. You will find in her a conservative element which will say to the North with its extremists, and to the South with its extremists, thus far shall thou go, and no further; here shall the wars of dissension be stayed! You will find in the Northwest a conservative element, which if we have the Unionist platform unaltered, will rise up to the support of the Democratic party, as the only safe repository of that constitutional power by which this Government is to be carried on."

**JOHN BULL'S LAST.**  
When I can rim my rifle clear,  
As I remember in the days,  
I'll bid farewell to every fair,  
And about them as they rise,  
—

By the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the census to be taken this year will be conducted under the law of 1850. An appropriation of one million of dollars will be necessary to defray the expenses; and under the present arrangements the marshals will enter rigorously upon the performance of their duties on the first of June next.

A Swiss paper says that Napoleon refused permission to Marshal McMahon to accept a sword from the people of Ireland, which was about being gotten up for him.

When the Southern medical students that left the Philadelphia colleges were at the depot, awaiting the cars for Baltimore, one of them was seized by a creditor, who asserted he should not leave until he settled his bill. A lady also appeared in the crowd in great distress at the departure of a young man who had won her heart.

Archbishop Hughes has accepted the invitation of the Senior class of the University of North Carolina, to deliver the commencement sermon before them on the 4th of June next.

The President's House, on New Year's day, was the scene of an agreeable excitement. The Foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of the Army and Navy, first paid their respects to the President. Then the doors were thrown open to the public.

The Corner of White County, Ill., has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of Rev. Wm. M. Finley, who escaped from the custody of an officer while being conveyed from Grayville, on the Cairo Road, to the White County Jail, on the 9th inst. Finley is accused of murdering a man in the county above named.

We learn from the Western Democrat that Michael S. Cerra, Sheriff of St. Louis county and one of the oldest citizens of that city, died of Pneumonia, on the 5th instant.

The Waukesha (Wis.) Democrat says that a man named Eble, living at Waukesha in that State, was killed by a man named Lewis, while both were out hunting. Lewis mistook Eble for a deer and shot him.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Monday the 2d inst. William Lawrence was chosen Speaker, and William Branch, Clerk.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived at Rome.— He was cordially received by the members of the Sacred College, and had an interview with the Pope.

Hon. Samuel Casey, Treasurer of the United States, died at Caseyville, Kentucky, on the 22d of December last. He was born in Mercer county in that State, in 1788, practiced law for several years, and was clerk of the Courts of Union county for a long period, and universally esteemed by all who knew him.

L. T. Wigfall, just elected U. S. Senator from Texas, is said to be a man of considerable ability and a fine orator. After his election he made a very conservative speech. He announced himself opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade, and against a slave code for the Territories. He would support James Buchanan's administration as long as he stood upon the Democratic platform.

The Methodist Mission, at near Westport Mo., was recently destroyed by fire.— All the out-buildings, barns, and a large portion of the fence were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the buildings were fired in four different places at the same time.

Snow-balling was indulged in at Houston, Texas, on Monday the 2d inst., and a falling on the 3d. Such a fall of snow had not been seen for twenty years, there, and seven years since a particle of snow fell before.

The London Times correspondent at Odessa, says that the port of Adoo in the Red Sea, had been needed to France, and a French vessel of war was shortly expected there to take possession.

Mr. Ward, our minister to China, says in one of his letters, that the Russian envoy was in Peking at the time he was there, but so strict was the surveillance of the government that they were not permitted to see each other. The exchange of several private notes was permitted.

Mexican address to the 19th inst. that Mr. Llanos has protested against our Minister McLane's treaty. Of the \$600,000 taken from the conductors by Marquez, \$400,000 has been restored and forwarded to Tepic.

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:  
Corn is selling here, delivered at the cars, in New York a few days since, at Mr. Edward Hughes brought a suit for damages, for the death of his daughter, caused by a blast made by one Michael J. Green, in Fifty third street, a few weeks ago. Green is a contractor, and pleaded in defense that his workmen observed due diligence in warning passers-by while blasting. But the jury thought otherwise, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1,000.