

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1854.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville!

Advertisers, call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS. All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers. Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of NEW AND FANCY JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING. As it is now about the time when Merchants and others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed, we would respectfully call their attention to our extensive assortment of type, and work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

W. J. BROWN, Chairman State Com. J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the Court House, at Crawfordsville, on Saturday, the 22d inst., to appoint Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th of May next.

Other important business will be before the meeting, in regard to the organization of the party for the coming canvass, and it is hoped there will be a general turn out. By order of the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Presbytery of Crawfordsville (O. S.) will meet in this place on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst., at 7 p. m., and will be opened with a sermon. There will be preaching twice a day during its sittings, at 10 1/2 a. m., and at 7 p. m.

Rev. Mr. CURRY, of Danville, Ill., will deliver a discourse on next Sunday, the 16th inst., at "Washington Hall."

We call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN. They have received their entire stock, which Mr. Crawford selected with great care in the New York and Boston markets, and we will venture the assertion that a better stock cannot be found in the county. Those wishing good bargains will do well to give them a call.

AL. RAMEY is fast receiving his Spring and Summer stock of Goods. Look out for advertisement next week.

The following is a list of Township officers elected on Monday last:

CLERK—Samuel W. Austin. TREASURER—John Lee. TRUSTEE—William S. Galey. CONSTABLES—Alex. Huff, Joseph Remington, Dan'l McIntire, and Jeremiah Jewett.

Lamartine is said to be engaged on a life of Washington, which will be published within this year.

The amount now in the United States Treasury is \$20,000,000.

CONFIRMED.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Horatio King, Esq., to be assistant postmaster general, in place of Mr. Hobbie, deceased.

A whole township in Germany, that of Euzelhoum, is preparing to leave together for America.

The friends of the Maine law, in Portland, Me., have nominated Neal Dow for Mayor.

The Washington Star says that the House Committee on Post Offices has agreed to report a bill increasing the compensation of postmasters ten per cent on the commissions now received, the Postmaster General being given discretionary power for increasing compensation at distributing and separating offices.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law passed by the Legislature of that State. The Governor considers the act as unconstitutional. First—Because it authorizes unreasonable searches. Second—On account of the forfeiture and destruction of property without first going through a due process of law. And finally—On the ground of its prohibition. It requires a two-thirds vote to pass the law over the veto. It is not certain as to what will be the final disposition of the bill.

THE EAST AND WEST RAIL ROAD.

The Noblesville News comes to us with a cordial editorial in reference to the new railroad enterprise. Pressure of other business has prevented our referring to the work earlier. We cordially endorse what has been said by the News and Journal, and can assure our fellow-citizens that no project of greater interest, to us as a community, has yet been proposed. The great question of an Eastern outlet is proposed to us; our neighbors are ready and willing to do their duty, and we have strangely miscalculated if Montgomery does not take hold with an energy and determination worthy of her—an energy which will not admit of the possibility of a failure. We well remember how one railroad was built in Montgomery county alone—very much to the surprise of some of our neighboring cities—that is now completed, and we now present this of equal, if not greater importance. We will not be in want of assistance from Eastern companies or capitalists. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad is deeply interested, and, as we learn from one of our citizens who has received letters on the subject, that they promise "material aid" liberally. The President of the Dayton, Xenia and Belfre Railroad says, "The project of an East and West line through these places, and making the proposed connections, is almost the only one that will command the attention of Eastern capitalists, at this time."

The situation of this line is extremely favorable for Eastern connections—its business, which must be extensive, can be, almost equally well, given to the Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or New York system of railroads, as we may think best to connect with them. Each of these systems will, doubtless, offer "material aid" liberally. We feel assured that this important work can be speedily completed if the right spirit is only manifested along the line. We can have the road if we will, and are we not now ready to say we will have it? We hope our friends in Boone will arouse themselves. Hamilton is already wide awake. Fountain, also, must be up and doing if they expect the crossing of the Wabash at Covington. The organization of the Company ought to be effected as early as possible and subscriptions started at once.

Only \$1 buys 132 of the most famous MONEY MAKING ARTS, Discoveries, and Receipts, variously advertised in the New York Tribune and other leading papers of the Union. Both save and tell tales suited to LAZARUS' EMPLOYMENT. Address post paid, M. J. COOK, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The above advertisement we copy from the State Sentinel, where it stands in a conspicuous place, prefaced by a big list. The same advertisement has appeared in the New York Tribune, a paper generally resorted to by Peter Funk, to assist him in perpetrating frauds on the unwary. This same individual, through the same medium, has been prosecuting a successful business, under the assumed name of A. R. Good, thus having two strings to his bow to aid him in turning an honest penny.

Distant readers should not be taken in by the baits of these shysters. If they possess the information necessary to enable a man to coin money so rapidly and with so little trouble, why don't they follow the business themselves, instead of offering to impart the necessary knowledge for the small sum of \$1. They seem content to pursue some other road to fortune than that pointed out by themselves to others. It is an absurdity to suppose, that in a State having as many Colleges and institutions of learning as ours, very many people could be made the dupes of so shallow an artifice. Nevertheless this is, doubtless, a more lucrative business than that of a wandering, sanctimonious Colporteur.

SHIPMASTERS.

Previous to the completion of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, the notes of the Logansport Insurance Company & Union Plank Road Company, had but a limited circulation in this section of the State. But since the completion of the road to Michigan City, these second editions of "Loceck" have been crowding upon us like the locusts of Egypt, driving out to a great extent the circulation of some of our best currency, a currency based upon something more permanent and secure than one-horse plank roads and imaginary Insurance Companies. We trust that our farming community and citizens in general will not flatter themselves with the fallacious idea that because these imitations of money are bankable and meet with encouragement in high places they are a safe currency.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian government, forbidding Jewish women in Poland to wear any kind of head-dress under their bonnets. The rabbis are forbidden to marry any woman who refuses to obey the new law.

The amount of money invested in the retail liquor trade in Chicago, is estimated to be \$1,000,000.

The unimproved lands of Oregon are so barren that a surveyor writes;

"I think the United States ought to make Great Britain take it all back or fight—Thank God, we did not get up to 54 40; 43 is bad enough."

This week we publish a call for a County Convention, and we hope the Democracy of Old Montgomery will heartily respond to it by a general turn out. The time is fast approaching when the energetic action of the party will be required to preserve it from dangers that threaten its organization, and jeopardize its success, and we call upon all who love their party and its principles better than faction, to rally under its time-honored banner.

We have also inserted, by request, the resolutions of a Democratic Meeting at Coal Creek, and, without undertaking to examine in detail the principles contained in them, we have to say that we fully believe much of the present temperance excitement is brought about and kept alive by designing men to secure office, and that one prime object of the move is to break down the Democratic party. We say to our Democratic friends, that we do not regard the temperance question as any political test in our party—that Good Democrats are on both sides of the question, and we are willing and have always been in favor of submitting that question to a direct vote of the people, and let the will of the majority prevail; but if those who control the temperance movement are so distrustful of the people as to refuse this test, we do not think good and reliable democrats ought to abandon their party and join in with a separate organization upon one single question, and vote for a man without any regard to his general principles, because they may agree with him upon this one issue; and we say, therefore, do not suffer yourselves to be seduced from the faith you have always professed. The Democratic party has always been the party of the people, and its principles have advanced our country to its present high position in the scale of nations, and if a future is before us, it can only be attained by rigidly adhering to those principles, neither deviating to the right or the left.

We know our course has been denounced by the rabid portion of the temperance men, and we suppose that it will be denounced again; but while we regard temperance as a moral evil and a social wrong that ought to be corrected, we do not profess to be the organ of those who think there is but one mode of eradicating the evil, and that by force of legal enactment, and we have not, nor shall we, surrender all our political opinions to this one question. On the other hand, we profess to be the organ of Democratic principles, and regard the success of Democratic measures as of more importance than any temporary advantage to be gained by the political agitation of temperance questions.

IRELAND.—The Exodus from Ireland still continues. A Galway journal, the Mercury, speaks in a desponding tone of the increasing tide of emigration from that country. If it should last but a year or two more, Ireland must become "one continuous Auburn."

The rural districts in the vicinity of Galway are being quite depopulated—men, women, and children are endeavoring to fly from Ireland as from a country whose doom is, in their terrified imagination, sealed; as from a land upon which some blighting curse, some withering and seathing malediction has settled, yes, hopelessly settled down. Were typhus, cholera, plague, pestilence devastating the land their effects would not be, could not be more striking, in hunting the people from their native home. Scarcely does a train start hence but we may see our poor fellow-countrymen and countrywomen too, tearing themselves from their families, their friends, their relations, and acquaintances, bidding their final adieu to everything, to every scene dear to them in poor old Ireland, and seeking a refuge, a home, a shelter, in another world."

JOHN MITCHEL ON THE "EASTERN QUESTION."

John Mitchel has written an address to his countrymen in Ireland which concludes as follows:

"Russia, indeed, is no friend to the people; yet the success of the Russian arms would be salvation for the people now. A war, a good, long, thundering war, between the sovereigns of Europe, is the agency by which the people of Europe are to be set upon their feet; and it is against the war, not against Russia, that our enemy takes up arms to keep the war beyond the Pruth, beyond the Carpathians, inside the gates of the Bosphorus—anywhere far away from where it is wanted—is our enemy's sole policy."

"But if, by the kind favor of Heaven, we see Britain's flag and the desecrated tri-color of Napoleon trampled and disgraced in the East, then the war will infallibly roll westward, and a new world will be born of its lightnings and thunders."

"Every Irishman who enlists in the British forces will earn indeed his thirteen pence a-day; but he will earn the heavy curse of his oppressed country along with it."

BENNETT'S EARS.—The Star says it would not give a sixpence for the ears of the editor of the Herald if Mr. Breckenridge should meet him (Bennett) with a pen-knife in the next twelve months.

CHINESE SAYING.—A drunkard's nose is said to be a "light house, warning us of the little water that passes underneath."

N. A. & S. R. STOCK COMING DOWN.

Two farmers of our county, Messrs. Graves and Frame, filed, under the 17th section of the charter of the above road, their respective claim for damages, occasioned by the construction of the road over their farms. The appraisers to whom their claims were submitted awarded to Frame the sum of \$50, and to Graves the sum of \$100. In the opinion of those illustrious gentlemen, the above sums fully paid the applicants all the damages they sustained. But an appeal was taken from the awards to the Circuit Court, now in session. The result was, that a jury of twelve conscientious men, after inspecting the damaged premises, and listening to the opinions of witnesses, and the argumentation of counsel, gave to Frame \$425, and to Graves \$500. In consequence of these verdicts there is somewhat of a fluttering in the stock market this week.

Lew. Wallace and James Wilson were attorneys for the farmers, and Samuel C. Willson, defended for the Company.

MR. CUTTING'S ANECDOTES.—According to the New York Mirror, Mr. Cutting, whose difficulty with Mr. Breckenridge has been the cause of so much excitement is quite a fighting man.

The Mirror says: "He is the best shot we have in our pistol galleries, his carte and tierce or his finger ends, understands the 'manly art' quite as well as any private gentleman that we know of, and has withal the courage to stand up to the rack, whether in the right or wrong."

THE UNITED STATES INVITED TO JOIN RUSSIA.

Geo. Sanders, Esq., the rejected U. S. Consul at London, received lately, it is said, a letter from a distinguished Russian diplomatist, intimating that England and France will soon become united rivals to the United States, and urging the latter to join Russia against those two powers. The writer makes an adroit appeal to the commercial jealousies of our country, and hints are held out of the great service which Russia can render the world by re-establishing Polish independence, and by checking the supremacy which England is rapidly acquiring over other nations. He also says:

Russia is the best friend America has at this moment, and America can help her in the work of regeneration. America has money and Russia is in want of it and no doubt Russia will be glad to contract a debt with America at the rate of six per cent, not by obtaining cash, but for cash worth in ships, and the means of keeping up war with those who oppose her. America can build her ships to any extent, large and small, and American ships can take out Russian seamen for them, as passengers, and which neither France nor England can prevent. England would break with France to-morrow could she go back to her original position with Russia; but this she must not be permitted to do, if the world has a right to be free! She fears America, but she does not respect her, and I trust the people of the United States are not blind to this fact; and they never had a better opportunity than they have at this moment to teach England to understand her duty.

The N. A. Ledger, copies an article from the "Western Recorder," of Louisville, from the pen of Rev. John L. Waller, (one of the most talented and distinguished preachers of the Baptist Church in Kentucky,) in relation to the New England Clergymen's Nebraska Protest. The Ledger says:

"Dr. Waller gives the clergyman who got up and signed the Nebraska petition, an exhortation under which they may well wince. Dr. Waller was the personal friend of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, and the political friend of the latter."

VEHICLE DRIVEN BY COMPRESSED AIR.—The Commercial Bulletin, of Avignon, France, announces the arrival in that city of a carriage driven by compressed air, after a journey of four hours from Marseilles, fifty-three miles distant. It carried one hundred passengers, and the fare was only ninety-five cents each. This vehicle contains a saloon and refreshment room, and an external gallery, by which communication is maintained with all its various compartments.

The Washington Star of the 5th inst., says Commodore Perry was long since notified to return home after visiting the Emperor of Japan, and it is understood he will leave but one steamer and two sloops of War in the Chinese seas and return by way of San Francisco.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned. It is understood Mr. Clayton made a strong speech against the Gadsden treaty.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—The New York Times says, "within the past two days the city has been flooded with counterfeit \$10 notes on the 'Cranston Bank' of Cranston, Rhode Island. The issues of these bills are so recent that no description as yet has reached the Bank Note Detectors, and their beautiful execution causes persons to take them without suspicion. Yesterday six different retail dealers appeared at the Tombs, and exhibited false notes on them. The notes are engraved on thin flimsy white paper, having a black appearance, (from the ink being bad) unless held up to the light. They are all stamped letter A; have a female likeness on the right margin, and are signed W. H. A. Alebeck, Cashier, and Caleb Congdon, President. The new issue of forged paper has been brought into circulation boldly."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, April 4. The steamer Baltic arrived at 4 1/2 p. m., having left Liverpool on Thursday 23. She arrived out on the 19th, having been two days in an ice field, which took her 300 miles to south and west. She passed the Sarah Sands bound out, and the Atlantic bound east.

The Europa arrived out on the 21st. The Cambria has returned from the war. The first division of French troops had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey. The French loan was all taken up.

Baron Tuffel had made a communication to Prussian Chambers insisting on Prussian neutrality.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy. She is still apparently with the Western Bourse.

Up to March 10th Russia had not recognized Sweden's neutrality. It was reported that the export of gold from Russia is prohibited. Paris correspondents say that the Czar's refusal was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th ult., to the French Government, and that so soon as known, the British minister sent notification to Sir Chas. Napier. Napier arrived in a steam frigate at Copenhagen on the 20th.

The Austerlitz, of 100 guns, and three other French ships have sailed for the Baltic, to join the English fleet.

The Danish ministry retained their office. The final refusal of the Czar was hourly expected. It was already known that he had refused, and when official refusal arrived, it would be communicated to both Houses, and war be formally declared.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Wingoe Sound on the 15th.

The allied fleets remained at Beycos Bay, but would soon enter the Black Sea. No engagements by land or sea on the Danube.

Positions unchanged. Rumor of the capture of the Russian Treasury Convoy at Carna had reached Constantinople.

The Paris correspondent says 3,000 British troops were to pass through France to embark at Toulon, and the 1st detachment was expected in Paris in two days.

Lord Raglan was expected in Paris on the 1st of April.

The Secretary's correspondent had increased good feeling in France towards England.

Exchange in London had fallen to 2s10d. Bills on Prussia were unsaleable at London.

Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve continued neutrality. The Globe says the Turkish loan of £2,000,000 was taken to-day by Rothschilds, at 84, the stock to be reimbursed at par in 15 years from date of issue. It pays nearly 9 per cent. on those terms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the Democracy of Coal Creek Township met at the precinct of the Township for the purpose of nominating men as candidates to fill the Township offices, and also to appoint delegates to the County Convention. The house was called to order by Josiah Hutchinson, and on motion of J. Hutchinson, Esq., Sam'l R. Smith was called to the Chair, and George Westfall appointed Secretary. On motion of J. Hutchinson, a committee of seven was appointed to suggest the names of suitable persons as candidates, and draft resolutions. The following named gentlemen were then appointed said committee: J. Hutchinson, H. Reynolds, E. P. Bennett, P. Swank, M. J. Mason, Wm. Thomas, Jas. Ames, and after balloting for candidates for the Township offices, and appointing delegates, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Coal Creek Township, do adhere with an inviolable tenacity to the time-honored principles of democracy, and believe that in them exist the perpetuity of our political and civil liberty.

Resolved, That, as free-born sons of patriotic fathers, we wish to transmit those principles in their original purity to the most remote posterity.

Resolved, That we believe the late movement of the Temperance organization for a total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor, is not the result of philanthropy, but is designed to create a division in the ranks of Democracy, and thereby resuscitate the defunct Whig party and elevate it again on the demolished ruins of Democracy; therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to preserve the unity of the party and secure the election of tried Democrats for all offices.

Resolved, That we believe the importation and manufacture of liquor is a question over which the Legislature has the right of control.

Resolved, That the use of liquor as a beverage is totally a moral question, over which legislation has no legitimate control.

Resolved, That the Maine Law, or one similar passed by our legislative authority, would endanger our civil and religious intercourse with our fellow-men, and deleterious to the public interest and prosperity of Indiana.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Pres't. GEORGE WESTFALL, Sec'y. April 1, 1854.

PHENOMENON.—The Lafayette Courier says that at the residence of Mr. Marsh, Wabash Plains, on the 4th ult., a roaring was heard in the well, sounding like a storm. The water was forced up seventy feet, and above the top of the well, by a current of air from the bottom, and with such velocity as to send it through the crevices of the platform some distance in the air. The noise was so loud as to be heard the distance of half a mile, and continued four hours. Another well, on the Hillsworth farm, on the Wea, was affected in the same way, at the same time.

During the month of February, in San Francisco there were but four marriages and ten divorces.

SWEDEN.—Sweden appears to be actively preparing to maintain her independence and neutrality in the coming crisis between the principal European powers. The Government, on the 15th ult., demanded an extra grant for military preparations, which, together with appropriations already voted and others about to be acted upon in the Diet, will amount to ten millions banco, (\$4,000,000.) This sum is nearly equal to four-fifths of the ordinary budget voted in money by the Swedish Diet, and is evidence of the activity and resolution of the Government. It is estimated that one hundred thousand Swedes and Norwegians can be got into the field in six weeks. The dock yards are spoken of also as scenes of busy preparation. Early in the spring, it is said, six of the ten line-of-battle ships, as many frigates and corvettes, and a large number of gun boats and brigs will be ready for sea. In the island of Gotland, the most important spot to belligerents, there are ten thousand men under arms, and two additional regiments are under orders for the same place.—Phil. Ledger.

JEWEL.—The fate of this man—once the passionate slave to the intoxicating bowl—has been sorely afflicting to his family.—When his body was carried into his father's house on Friday evening, his mother remarked, overcome with grief, that her son David had not entered her door for two years, and now to see him brought in a corpse, was almost too much for human nature to bear. His wife, we learn, is lying almost at the point of death, from the weight of this heavy blow of affliction, which has been working on her for months past.—Pittsburg Journal.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

The best cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and Dysentery, is Sloan's Instant Relief. It is warranted to cure, or NO PAY!

Every person should constantly keep on hand a bottle of Sloan's Instant Relief, for cases of emergency. It is truly the Greatest Pain Killer in use, for either Internal or External pains, and may be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any poisonous substance. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Try it.

See Sloan's advertisement in another column.

CRAWFORDSVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected weekly for the Review.)
Wheat, - - - \$1.30 Apples, green, - - 35
Corn, - - - - 35 Apples, dry, - - 1.10
Oats, - - - - 10 White Beans, - - \$1.00
Flour, - - - \$2.50 Flax seed, - - 40
Butter, - - - 12 1/2 Butter, - - \$1.50
Eggs, - - - 8 Hides, - - 20-30
Cheese, - - - 8 Wool, - - 20-30
Bacon side & shoulder 6 Beechwood, - - 25
Hams, - - - 10 Ginseng, - - 30
Lard, - - - 8 Potatoes, - - 20
Tallow, - - - 8 Onions, - - 20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN.

ARE NOW receiving their Spring Stock of Goods purchased at Head Quarters with great care and at very low prices which will enable them to compete with any other store in low prices. We will receive in exchange for goods all kinds of produce, not refusing cash when offered.
April 8, '54. CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

LAWS, plain, black and fine at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

PRINTS.—A large and splendid lot at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

BERAGE Delain, plain and fancy at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

CHAPELIERA, plain berage, berage corded and plaid berage, berage do. at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

SHIRT TIES, figured and plain at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

PLAIN black and cheapable Dress silks at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

TARTAN, blue and pink, at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

LAWS, swiss and jaconet collars, banded do. at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

A LARGE lot of swiss shawls and of shawls at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

PLAIN and dotted swiss at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

A SPLENDID lot of bonnet ribbons, also narrow satins do. at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

ADIES and gentlemen's black and assorted kid gloves, silk do. at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

SWISS edging and inserting silk, silk lace, ladies' cap hats, black berage and fish bone at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

A SPLENDID lot of ladies and Misses' garments and Bloomer bonnets at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

COATS and Suits.—A complete assortment for ladies and gentlemen at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

MEAS & BOYS Summer hats, various styles at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

LINE TABLE Cloths, bleached and unbleached, Towelling and Crash, at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

READY MADE Clothing, a complete assortment for the summer trade at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

A FEW pieces of good carpeting at very low prices for sale at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

ALL kinds of Groceries kept at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

HARDWARE and Queensware, a good assortment on hand at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

SOME FANCY silk hats for sale at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

MILL and cut silks kept at CRAWFORD & MULLIKIN'S.

MALTED COLLARS, Maltese lace, emb. collars, emb. lace, chemise, undergarments, lace, silk do. kid gloves, silk do. three gloves, kids do. beautiful dress goods, silks, berage, trimmings, printed delains and berage do. just received, at CAMPBELL'S.

REGOLLETS and head dresses, a few of those beautiful goods left at CAMPBELL'S.

SILK BONNETS—some of the most magnificent that was ever offered in this market at CAMPBELL'S.

A BEAUTIFUL, superb and handsome silk bonnet for one dollar and fifty cents at CAMPBELL'S.

BERAGE DE LAINE at nine cents a yard at CAMPBELL'S.

BEAUTIFUL printed shawls for 12 1/2 cents a yard at CAMPBELL'S.