

THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1854.

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CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

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

CIRCULATION.
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordville!
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 these wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, 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, Letters, &c., printed, we call respectfully call attention to our extensive assortment of type. All work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

It has never fallen to our lot to attend a convention where more unanimity, good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed than the Democratic State Convention held on the 24th inst. Over three thousand delegates were in attendance. All the present incumbents of the State offices were re-nominated. The resolution approving of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the doctrine of non-intervention was almost unanimously adopted. The subject of temperance was discussed at length in which all had a right, and many did participate, and after a thorough discussion the Convention resolved that any law having for its object "seizure, confiscation and destruction," was unconstitutional and anti-republican, that they viewed the present movement under the garb of temperance as having for its only object the breaking up and dismembering of the Democratic party. That they viewed temperance as a great social and moral evil, and that they were strongly in favor of judicious and constitutional legislation upon the subject.

Our platform is broad and supported by principles inculcated by that great patriot and republican, Thomas Jefferson. The friends of freedom can here find a sure footing, and with one single effort of their giant power next October crush out the last lingering spark of vitality that now animates the bosom of the Hydra-Headed monster, the abortion of the whig party, which is now seeking to sap the foundations of our government and deprive us of those liberties transmitted to us by our forefathers, a pearl which our enemies like the base Judean would cast away. Democrats of Montgomery, old liners of the Democratic party, with a firm reliance upon the God of truth and justice we fear no defeat.

Owing to the failure of our mails this week, we are unable to publish a full foreign market report.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR EVERETT.
A despatch dated Boston May 18th says that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in consequence of ill health, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate—the resignation to take effect in June. It is rumored that Gov. WASHBURN has tendered Mr. EVERETT's place to Mr. CHOATE, who, a few days ago, resigned the Attorney Generalship of Massachusetts, and has been succeeded by Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

While at Indianapolis, we noticed Mr. HEN SHAW formerly a resident of Crawfordville, and well known to our citizens as a ladies man. He informed us that he was a regular appointed delegate from the Temple of Honor, of Henry county, to the Grand Temple of the State, now in session at the capital. He has taken all the degrees, namely—love, purity and fidelity.

Mr. O. P. Hamilton, the agent for Colton's Township and Sectional Maps of Ind. and the Western States, says:

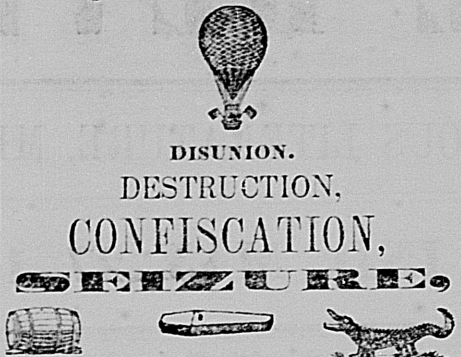
"That in consequence of the bad weather lately, he has not received his maps; but will soon have a good supply." We recommend Mr. Hamilton to any person who want genuine Maps; he is prepared to furnish the latest maps of any kind desired.—Specimens can be seen at this office.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 19th inst. Robert M. Shrader, a very respectable citizen of this county, accidentally shot himself through the head, which instantly killed him.

Next week we shall publish the full proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

Ladies, we publish this because we know you have the right of choosing any new and good improvement in the baking line. We do say from experience, that you can buy Yeast Powders, at Wm. Hartman's Grocery Store, that is superior to anything we have ever seen tried. This is no humbug.

The "Fag-End" party have adopted the following platform which will soon be enlarged:



Know Nothing.—There is a considerable anxiety in the community about this society and its members, and as most persons are anxious to know, but unable to ascertain, who belong to this association, we will endeavor to give a few plain rules, that will serve those who are in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, in acquiring this important information.

Every man who fancies that the fag-ends of all parties will be able to break down the great democratic party, is a Know Nothing.

Every fanatic who imagines that seizure, confiscation and destruction of private property will be the law of the land, is a Know Nothing.

Every druggist in the State of Indiana who flatters himself that he will have the exclusive privilege of selling whisky in his own neighborhood, is a Know Nothing.

Every man who imagines that slavery will be introduced into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, is a Know Nothing.

Every man who fancies Santa Anna will be President two years longer, is a Know Nothing.

Every man that fancies that Cuba will have a Captain General, ten years from this date, is a Know Nothing.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN F. WOOD, of Lafayette.

John Bull is evidently dissatisfied with the first achievement of that venerable old salt, Admiral Dundas. The London Times receives the intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa "with feelings which are not unmingled with regret. It thinks it was to be expected that the first great operation of war in which the combined fleets in the Black Sea were engaged would inflict a severe blow on the enemy, and would prove with what overwhelming force the naval armaments of England and France were provided." And it regrets, also, that the first blow in the war should have fallen upon a commercial city, rather than a naval or military port.

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. A. P. Fuller of Albion, Maine, in a letter to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, dated April 19th, 1854, says:

"We have a law in Maine which effectually shuts up the grog-shops whenever and wherever it is enforced; but at the same time it leaves a door open wide enough at all times for any one to pass and gratify their depraved appetite, if he will only pronounce the talismanic words, 'for medical purposes.' One man for every five hundred inhabitants is licensed to sell liquors for medicine."

The doctor is a warm temperance man and does not use the critter for medical purposes only in drop doses of tinctures. We should judge the Maine folks understand the medical properties of liquors or their custom would not support so many licensed houses. Most people of the United States are very much inclined to eat, drink and dress as they please notwithstanding the anxiety of a part to officiate as guardians over the balance.

COL. FREMONT'S PARTY AND ITS SUFFERINGS.—A Mormon, named Smith, wrote to the Desert News from Parowen, that on the 7th February, Col. Fremont and party reached that place. He says:

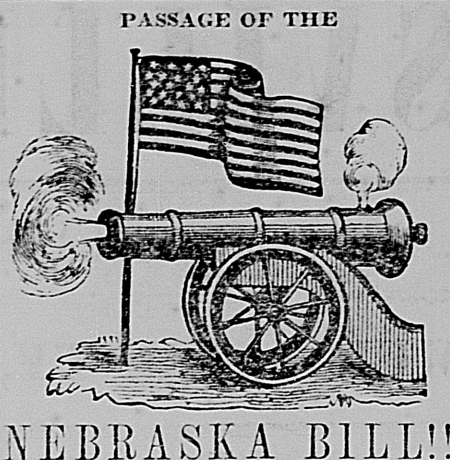
They reported that they had eaten twenty-seven broken-down animals; that when a horse or mule could go no further, it was killed and divided out, giving one half to the Delawares, and the other half to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots for. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned, and carried along by the men for luncheon. They stated they had traveled 15 days living on this kind of fare.

Although Col. Fremont was considered by the people an enemy to the saints, and had no money, he was kindly treated and supplied with provisions for himself and men, while at Parowen, and fitted out with animals and provisions to pursue his journey, and went on his way rejoicing on the 20th February.

Col. Fremont has since arrived at his destination, and reports all his party safe.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.—The House adjourned on Monday last for two weeks. This will afford many members an opportunity to visit their constituents, and to learn how far they have carried out or defeated the will of those who sent them to Washington.

FAST SAILING.—The Manitowoc Herald says that the Clipper City, a fine schooner belonging to that port, made the run from Chicago (165 miles) on Sunday last in thirteen hours.



WASHINGTON, May 23.
HOUSE.—Mr. Pringle's motion was negative, 68 to 126.

Various motions to adjourn were made and rejected by ayes and nays.

Mr. Walsh raised points of order, that the rules of the House were for the purpose to facilitate not retard public business, that the majority acted with great forbearance, and that any further extension of it would be subversive of public interests and would establish a precedent enabling a capricious minority to control the legislation of the country. Mr. Campbell objected to all arguments, and Mr. Washburn of Maine moved to lay the bill on the table—negative. Ayes 92, nays 112.

The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question, another motion was made to adjourn, and lost. Mr. Campbell appealed to Richardson to withdraw his motion till he could make a suggestion. Mr. Richardson declined.

The demand for previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put, ayes 117, nays 84.

Another motion at 8 o'clock to adjourn, failed. The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the committee, striking out the enacting clause was negative—Ayes 97, Nays 117. At 8 1/2 o'clock Mr. Richardson moved his substitute for the bill being the same as the Senate bill, with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment, and moved the previous question. (Cries of question.)

Mr. Dean moved for reading the substitute. The reading occupied an hour.

Mr. Edgerton moved a point of order, as the substitute contains appropriations for salaries for Governor, &c. Must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that the original bill had been discussed. The main question was ordered to be put—ayes 116, nays 90.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—Mr. Richardson's substitute was agreed to—ayes 115, nays 96.

The question was stated to be engrossed for third reading.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the bill on the table. Negative—ayes 100, nays 114.

At 10 1/2 o'clock Mr. Madison moved an unsuccessful motion to adjourn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—ayes 112, nays 99.

While this vote being taken Lord Egin was holding a reception in the lobby, many members being introduced to him.

The bill was read a third time and at 11 o'clock was passed by ayes 113, nays 100. Applause in the galleries accompanied with hisses.

Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and to lay the motion on the table. Agreed.

Mr. Letcher moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn till Wednesday.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order. The Speaker sustained by ayes 99, nays 80.

Mr. Richardson's motion to reconsider and lay that motion on the table was agreed to, and the House adjourned to 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Senate assembled at 12. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Senator Toney, of Connecticut, rose to make an explanation with reference to the debate yesterday between his colleague Smith and Senator Cass. He said his colleague labored under a mistake when he stated that the resolutions he presented were in opposition to Nebraska, and expressed the sentiment of the mass of the democrats of that State in proof. He mentioned that the resolution in question was voted against by over two thirds of the democrats in the legislature. He wished to give no offence to his colleague, but merely to state the facts as they existed when the Speaker had concluded.

Senator Morton, of Florida, proceeded to speak concerning the non-fulfillment of the contract entered by Messrs. Gilbert, Bacon & Secon, for the construction of a floating dry dock at Pensacola.

The bill passed by the House last night, providing for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, was received.

SENATE.—The Nebraska bill was received from the House and was read once.—Mr. Sumner objected to a second reading.

The Union says the triumphant passage of the Nebraska bill is the final settlement of the agitation on Slavery, and that the abolition demagogues are now deprived of all pretext for excitement against the South.

The Sentinel rejoices in the sound and democratic sentiment of the House in sustaining the bill, but rejects the course of the Hards. When the bill is brought up in the Senate Mr. Clayton will restate his amendment if he can, but it is doubtful if it succeeds. The House will recede if the Senate insist. The only question really debatable will be the Clayton amendment.

A NEW EXCITEMENT.—It is stated in European papers that a new wonder has sprung up at Stockholm, in Sweden, in the shape of a singer whose voice is more extraordinary than that of Jenny Lind. She has taken the people of her native city by storm, and set them frantic from excitement. It is said that she so enraptures her hearers by her singing that the musicians of her orchestra frequently forget themselves and stop. Her name is Mitchell.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE.
The following summary of the result of Governor Stevens's exploration and survey of a route for a Railroad to the Pacific, which we condense from the San Francisco Herald, will be found very interesting and important:

Of all the surveys ordered by the General Government at Washington with a view to the selection of a route for a railroad across the continent, that entrusted to Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, is far the most satisfactory. * * * He has accomplished the survey of a belt extending two thousand miles from East to West, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from North to South.—In the Rocky Mountains his explorations have extended over four hundred miles from North to South, and in the Cascade Mountains over two hundred and fifty miles.

The route occupied by Governor Stevens and his party is the route of the two great rivers across the continent—the Missouri and Columbia. The tributaries interlock; the whole mountain range is broken down into spurs and valleys, and no obstruction exists from snow. The whole route is eminently practicable. The highest grade will be fifty feet to the mile; and it may be reduced to forty on subsequent examination. The summit level of the road will be about five thousand feet above the sea. There will be but one tunnel. The snows will be less than in the New England States.

The Missouri River has been surveyed, and found to be navigable for steamers to the Falls, about 700 miles from Puget Sound, and 500 miles to the point where the main Columbia is first reached by the railroad from the east. This 500 miles is in part along Clark's Fork affording 100 miles navigable for steamers. It may be here observed that a party under Dr. Luckey went down Clark's Fork, from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia, and thence to the Lower Columbia, in a canoe in October and November, developing many facts in regard to the part it must play in the building of a railroad. They went the whole distance in canoes except one link of 60 miles. All the winter parties were heard from or had come in on the 25th of March. The developments are extraordinary. In the first place, as to snow; Lieut. Grover crossed the Rocky Mountains in the middle of January, and found but one foot of snow in the pass; none in the valleys. Lieut. Mullen crossed the Rocky Mountains four times in December and January, and the greatest depth of snow found by him was fifteen inches, and that for a short distance.

He dwells on the luxuriant grass of the valleys in midsummer, and expresses the opinion that it must become a great emigrant route. The Flathead Indians cross these mountains with horses during every month of the winter. At Fort Benton, just east of the mountains, there is not snow enough, nor has there been for twenty years, to use sleds. The fur companies, in midwinter, send their goods in wagons to their Northern trading posts. From the Mountains to Puget Sound, by Clark's Fork and the Columbia River, no obstructions from snow exist. On this route Gov. Stevens's expresses have been traveling with horses all winter. The greatest depth of snow found by Lieut. Grover was two and a half feet, and that on the mountain spurs overhanging Clark's Fork. The railroad will be located on the side hill, where the snow will be much less in depth. A practical route to the Sound for the road will be over the Cascades by the Snoqualmie Pass. Mr. Tinkham crossed the pass in January. For six miles on the divide the snow was from six to seven feet. It then rapidly died out both eastward and westward, only about forty miles in all having snow from one and a half to six feet.—The Columbia River line, affording a connection with both Oregon and Washington will be recommended as certainly practicable—the Snoqualmie Pass line saving one hundred and fifty miles as probably practicable, but requiring subsequent examination.

The results of the survey may be summed up as follows: Three lines run from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains; nine passes explored in the Rocky Mountains to the end of January; three lines run from the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River and Puget Sound; the Cascades explored from the Columbia River to the 49th parallel; Puget Sound examined with reference to a railroad depot; the fact that not the slightest obstruction will occur from snow established beyond controversy.

RAILROAD INCIDENT.—A day or two since we were riding in the cars on the Cheshire railroad, and as the train approached the North Ashburnham (flag) station, the flag was seen to be flying, the whistle was sounded, and the breaks were put down, the train stopped, a man was seen to jump on the car, he was met by a pretty woman in the car, apparently in waiting; they immediately imprinted a kiss on each other's lips with a smack which reverberated through the car; the man jumped off and away went the train, and that was all the business transacted at the station. Now, who says that conductor ain't accommodating? We bespeak for him a service of plate from the ladies upon that road, and that without delay.— *Worcester (Mass.) Transcript.*

AN EXCITED MINISTER.—Here is the way the Chicago Olive Branch piles it up.—The swearing is the author's (an anti-Nebraska clergyman) not ours: "But nothing is too hard for the Lord, and in the pro-slavery churches at Milwaukee all pro-slavery religion will yet be taken by the tail and thrown over the walls of their encampments, and hurled, with its author, that transformed angel of light—the devil—into the burning flames of hell!" Pleasant individual that—for a small family party.—*Ch. Eng.*

It is stated that there are 81 Post-mistresses in the United States, 31 of whom are in Pennsylvania.

Matt F. Ward has published a long letter to the Editors of the United States, which appeared in the Journal of this morning, asking them to hold off condemnation till they have read the report of his trial, which he has paid for, and had executed to suit his needs, no doubt. He says that Mr. Richardson, a very excellent short hand writer is preparing it. On this hint the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Now, we happen to know something of his affair. Mr. A. D. Richardson is not short hand writer, accomplished or otherwise, and has little or no capacity as a writer of any kind. He was employed by the Ward's to report the proceedings of the trial under their direction, and there is every reason to suspect that his book, brought out under the patronage of his employers, will be an *ex parte* and one sided affair; for which he will get a high price, and by which the public will be most grievously humbugged.

We think Ward will fail to pull the wool over the eyes of editors throughout the United States, by this very weak effort to humbug the people, and vindicate his character and that of the Hardin County Jury.—*Lafayette Courier.*

ALTON ROAD.—The Paris, Illinois Beacon learns "that the work on the east end of this road is progressing finely. About two miles of track have been laid from Terre Haute through the Wabash bottoms, to the trestle work. The iron is conveyed to this point on cars, and then hauled around the gap at St. Mary's, to the place where the track is again commenced. From St. Mary's the iron has been laid to the State line. The force at present engaged in laying the track will shortly be increased, so as to enable them to lay about half a mile per day. Large quantities of iron rails and chairs are arriving at Terre Haute, and a good force is at cut cutting the iron.

Ties sufficient to construct the road to the Chicago branch are nearly all delivered, and the road bed will be in readiness for the track as fast as it can be laid. One pier of the Embarras River Bridge is completed, and the other two well advanced. All the work from the Embarras to Terre Haute will be completed early in the fall, and to the Chicago branch as early as the first of January next.—*Prairie City.*

A CAUTION TO DEALERS IN POOR LIQUOR.
A Stillwater correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer narrates the following amusing incident, which transpired at the Spring term of the Circuit Court of St. Croix county, Wisconsin:

The Judge of the Circuit Court lately in session at Hudson, in Wisconsin, gave a charge to the jury in a certain action tried before him, which excited considerable merriment in the court room at the time.

The action was to recover the value of certain liquors sent from below, and consigned for sale to the defendant. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the brandies, &c., were made of forty cent whisky and drugged at that; whereas the Judge appeared quite indignant, and charged the jury very nearly as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—Pure, undiluted liquor is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and as far as the experience of the Court extends, conduces to health and longevity; but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or what is worse, a drugged article, cannot be tolerated, and if dealers from below will send up into this beautiful country, so blessed with the smiles of a benign Creator, such a miserable quality of liquors as the proof shows this to be, in this court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover."

PISTOL SHOOTING.—The New Orleans Picayune, of May 4th says: The great match and bet of one thousand dollars to eight hundred, has at last been decided, Mr. Travis winning the money upon the first shot. The affair came off on May day, at the private residence of Mr. C. A. Babbitt, at Bayou Ramos, on Tiger Island, parish of St. Mary's, in this State. It being difficult to procure an apple, a small orange, only about five inches in circumference, was substituted. After the shooting distance, thirty-six feet, was measured, and all parties agreed, the orange was placed by the judges upon the head of a gentleman, a friend of both parties, Mr. J. P. O., and no object intervening, the first shot told the story, hitting the orange, half of the bullet going through.

Both gentlemen displayed great nerve upon the exciting occasion. Some of the best sportsmen and acknowledged best shots in the country were present, and all express themselves fully satisfied that Mr. Travis is the best pistol shot in the world.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

At the recent session of the Legislature of Ohio, a very stringent liquor law was passed. It prohibits the licensing of houses to retail distilled spirits; makes it unlawful under severe penalties, to sell any kind of liquors to minors, persons intoxicated or who are habitual drunkards; provides for the abatement of liquor shops as nuisances; punishes drunkenness, &c. The ultra Temperance men are very much dissatisfied with this law. They demand the Maine Law and nothing else. They want "Search, seizure and destruction," and will not be satisfied with anything less. Gen. Carey, the great champion of the cause, in our sister State, has published an article full of wrath and vinegar against the act and its authors. In his indignation, he says:

"We assert that the law is a nullity, an insult to the Temperance men of Ohio, and so far as we have any influence to have Temperance men so regard it. Treat it as a nullity and an insult, and go to work to elect men who will give you what you want, and nothing else."—*Sentinel.*

RAILROAD IRON.—The Minnesota, with a barge in tow, landed on Thursday, at Alton, upwards of 2,000 bars of railroad iron for the Illinois Central Railroad.

NAPOLEON ON RUSSIAN POLICY.
The following language was held by Napoleon at St. Helena. It has already received a closer verification than often before even inspired prophecy:

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajolery and flattery that Alexander practised against me, was to gain my consent to effect that object. I would not give it, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, Turkey must fall to Russia. The Powers it would injure, and who would oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it would be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance, by giving her Serbia and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England will ever be allied with anything like sincerity, will be to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail.—France, England and Prussia, united, cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen."

NEW ORLEANS, May 22nd.

The steamer United States with dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst., has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. She brings 100 passengers.

The Steamer Illinois sailed from Aspinwall the same day for New York having on board 400 passengers and \$700,000 in gold.

The steamer Sonora, from New York, arrived at Panama, on the 8th inst., in 47 days, running time.

The market at San Francisco continued dull, and prices of the leading articles were depressed.—Gallego and Haxall Flour was selling at \$12.

Mr. Dillon the French Consul at San Francisco having been arrested and brought into court, to testify in the case of the Mexican Consul, was so offended that he hauled down his flag, and will not raise it again, until ordered by the Emperor. The Mexican consul was found guilty, but was recommended to mercy. Col. Fremont arrived on the 16th of April completely broken up, only 20 men with him, the others having deserted after crossing the Colorado River.

The ship "Golden Fleece," when bearing out of the harbor of San Francisco, on the 22nd of April, struck a rock and became a total wreck.

The bark "Walker Claxtin," capsized and is a total wreck. Thirteen lives were lost.

The steamer Gazette exploded on the Columbia river in Oregon, by which 25 were killed and 30 wounded.

The accounts from the mining districts are most flattering. Gold was being found in great abundance. By this arrival we have later dates from Acapulco. On the 5th instant, Santa Anna summoned the garrison to surrender, which was refused by Alvarez, who sallied out and attacked Santa Anna, and took three hundred of his men prisoners—upon which Santa Anna fled.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

The Wheeling Times, of the 13th, gives us the following particulars respecting the destruction of this most beautiful and valuable structure, which cost \$160,000:

The wind was very high nearly all day yesterday, and at about 3 o'clock it rose to a fierce tornado, swinging the immense Wheeling bridge, the grandest structure of the kind in the world, to and fro for about ten minutes, when the fastenings gave way and the whole superstructure was plunged into the river below. It is a great calamity, the greatest, apparently, that Wheeling has ever experienced. There was no one on it at the time, and no one hurt in the least, although the toll-house was torn in pieces and some small buildings near it injured.

The anchorage on the south side appeared first to give way, by the parting of one anchor bar. Other cables on the south side were thrown from the tower, and in the small ones the wire parted. Two cables on the north side still remain firm in their places, the whole suspenders having given way, letting the bridge fall an entire wreck into the river.

Mr. Bell, the bridge-tender, was fortunately out of his office when the bridge fell, or he would probably have been killed, as the office was crushed. He very narrowly escaped with his life. He had seen the danger to it for some minutes before it occurred, and prevented persons from going on it. It was raised up by the wind to the full height of the cables and then dashed down, carrying heavy stones with it.

The workmen have promptly commenced removing the ruins of the bridge from the river, but as the structure was immense and the cables still attached to the wood work, it may cause a few days' suspension of navigation.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.—*Mr. W. B. Sloan*—Sir: We are very anxious to procure your valuable Medicines. We have calls for it nearly every day, and could sell a great deal of it. We hope you will instruct your traveling Agent to come here as he is passing through this section of the country, and we will purchase a supply from him. Yours Respectfully,
RISTING & BARDWELL.
Marion, Linn Co., Iowa.

See Sloan's advertisement in another column.

Fanny Fern objects to men shedding tears. She says it is an infringement on one of woman's most valuable "water privileges."