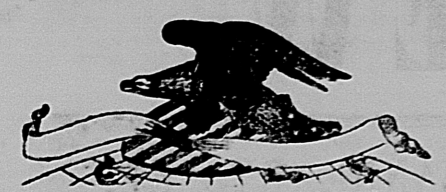


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1855.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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!

Advertisements 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 inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the new and the latest assortment of NEW AND FANCY JOB TYPESETTER brought to this place. We insist on those 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.

Democracy and the Union! RIGHT SIDE UP AND COMING!

Democratic Mas CONVENTION!

GRAND RALLY AT INDIANAPOLIS!!

ON WEDNESDAY August 29th, 1855.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE ARE COMING!!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The National Democracy of Wayne township will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday the 19th of August. Let every National man be in attendance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the National Democracy of Montgomery county at Brown's Valley, on SATURDAY THE 15th OF SEPTEMBER. Col. S. C. Willson, Lew Wallace, J. E. M. Donald, Daniel W. Voorhees and M. D. Mansson, will be in attendance and address the people. The ball is started, come out and keep it moving. By the Democracy of BROWN TOWNSHIP.

THE RIOT IN LOUISVILLE.

Bloodshed at the polls has become so common of late, that its re-occurrence startles the public no more than another railroad accident. But the affair in Louisville on Monday calls for consideration.

There are several versions of it, and it is important first to find the one most reliable. We have the story as told by the Louisville Journal. We admit for Mr. Prentice, its editor, good character in everything but politics. For a week before the election, being the Know Nothing organ of Kentucky, his Daily literally reeked with calumnies of the Catholic Church, and abuse of foreigners. Every column was charged with matter, written as only Mr. Prentice can write, lashing the Know Nothing main into madness. In sober truth, we attribute the whole riot to Mr. Prentice, and charge him as chief instigator of the horrible outrages. After the murder is done, nothing is more natural than that he should tell the tale in exculpatory style; his own skirts must be cleaned—his hands rid of the blood. No man, therefore, seeking the truth, can admit the prime-murderer to testify—he must refuse to hear the Journal. Fortunately, there is a paper so circumstanced as to be entitled to belief—that is the Louisville Courier. Its editor was a Know Nothing. A few days before the election, he succeeded. Instead of going to the Democrats, however, he voted the whole Know Nothing ticket except Col. Marshall. So that, not inimical to the Church-burners, nor friendly to the Democrats, we have chosen his account for publication, and accordingly recommend it to our readers as the most reliable. We will only add, that the Times and Democrat, whose offices were threatened by the mob, corroborate the statements of the Courier, which, it will be observed, speaks as an eye witness.

What then are the facts? The Church-burners begin their operations on the night before—Sunday night (?). The "American Executive Committee" despatch their hands to the respective polls, having provided them with refreshments—liquor, and seen them duly armed. From all the dens and haunts and secret holes in the city, the murderous banditti march to their posts.

The morning comes, and finds them ready. If there was any doubt about their orders, it is speedily dissipated. Hardly are the polls opened before they are seized by the blood thirsty wretches. The citizens gather to vote. But no man is allowed to, unless—he can give the sign to the satisfaction of the Church-burners. Glorious American spirit!

The Editor of the Courier went in person, it is presumed to vote. In the Seventh Ward he discovered that without the great difficulty, none but Church-burners could vote. In the Sixth Ward, he saw "two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed." An honorable man, formerly a member of Congress, tries to save a poor wretch, and regardless of his gray hairs and his native Kentucky blood and American politics, the assassins punish him also. Glorious American Spirit!

The candidates for Congress were Mr. Preston and Col. Marshall—Marshall for the Church-burners, Preston for the Whigs and Democrats. Well, the friends of Preston were largely in the majority—so says the Courier—yet could not confront the mob, and had no disposition to exercise their right of franchise at the muzzle of cannon and point of the bayonet. They did not vote at all; hence, the tremendous majority for the Church-burners.

During the day the telegraph, entirely subsidized by Know Nothings, stated throughout Indiana, that the riot was commenced by Irishmen shooting three Americans. This is simply an atrocious Church-burner lie. The riot began in the morning all over the city. This killing the three men was late in the afternoon on Main street, near Eleventh. It was begun by an attack upon three Irishmen, seeing which the Irish fired repeated volleys from the windows of their houses.

But what shall be said in extenuation of setting fire to Irish houses, and burning the inmates to death, or shooting them down attempting to escape. Were they Americans, or devils, that roasted five men to death? Reflect upon the scene presented by the Court House yard. About it lay the bodies of men dead and mutilated, and, to perfect the horror, one woman with her legs literally burned off! Can cannibal atrocity exceed this? True, the woman was the mother of some "d-d Greeks," but she was not a naturalized voter, hence no legitimate subject of Church-burner vengeance. One would have thought that the imbruted wretches would have discriminated at least between the sexes!

Now, the Know Nothing presses will not dare to justify the riot; but they will attempt to shift the blame of the blood. They will say the Irish commenced it. Let us see. The Celts in Louisville are but a few hundred; time and again they have been attacked and beaten at the polls and in the streets. Is it probable that they, few, weak, mostly unarmed, would fire the first shot against the thousands raging for their blood?

Again, it is said, that the Irish had guns, pistols, and thirteen kegs of powder destroyed in one of the burnt houses. This is a lie. The explosion of thirteen kegs of powder would have desolated a third part of the city, but there was no such explosion. There might have been arms; but there is a fire-arm of some sort in every house—every citizen has his gun; and the facts show, that the only use made of them, in this instance, was to defend, not attack.

But whether the riot was begun by native or foreigner, the true subject for reflection is, why have we such riots at all? and thinking of this, every good man will be struck with the fact, that, previous to the advent of the Church-burners, there were no such contests disgracing the cities and our republican government. When was there such collisions between the Whigs and Democrats, or, to go further back, between the Democrats and the Federalists? Never! It is peculiar to the Know Nothings, the result of their pro-crispion and intolerance. Murder, pillage, and confusion will always follow cabals debating in secret. We pity the good men of Indiana who have been deluded into membership with the order; and for such, if they would not become accessory to similar riots at home, there is but one course—come from among them—secede before it is too late.

A gentleman from Louisville informs us that the court house yard presents one of the most horrible spectacles it is possible to conceive of. Burnt bodies are lying around in every direction. One woman lies on the ground, whose lower extremities are entirely burned away. Legs and arms are lying around thick. Among the bodies is that of Mr. Quinn, whose houses were burned down. He was shot in several places and afterwards burned.—N. A. Ledger.

The National Democracy of Union township had a glorious meeting at Smartsburg on Thursday night. Over 300 persons were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the speaking. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wallace, Cumberland, Sellers, and Lee.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Reign of Terror. THE ELECTION RIOTS.

Bloody Work—Murder and Arson. Twenty Men Killed.

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided for by statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or as we should term it tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was, during the day, in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ and the popular leaders of the Know Nothing party.

On Sunday night, large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards to see that the polls were properly opened. These men, the "American Executive Committee" supplied with the requisite refreshments, and as may be imagined they were in very fit condition on yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed they discharged the important trusts committed to them in such manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of out-laws. They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they bluffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they in fact converted the election into a perfect farce, without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed we do not care to know where such a system of outrage—such perfidy—such dastardly—was conceived. We only blush for Kentucky that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to state when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and in pursuance of their preconceived game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. We were personally witness to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh Ward we discovered that for three hours in the outset in the morning, it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote, without the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, formerly a member of Congress from this district, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of disorder and violence Mr. Thomasson was struck from behind and beat. His gray hairs, his long public service, his manly presence, and his thorough Americanism, availed nothing with the crazed mob. Other and serious fights occurred in the Sixth Ward, of which we have no time to make mention now.

The more serious and disgraceful disturbances occurred in the upper wards. The vote cast was but a partial one, and nearly altogether on one side. No show was given to the friends of Preston, who were largely in the majority, but who in the face of cannon, muskets, and revolvers, could not, being an unarmed and quiet populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote was cast one way, and the result stands before the public.

In the morning, as we state elsewhere, George Burge, a carpenter living on the corner of 9th and Market, was killed near Hancock street. A German named Fritz, formerly a partner at the Galt House, was severely, if not fatally, beaten.

In the afternoon a general row occurred on Shelby street, extending from Main to Broadway. We are unable to ascertain the facts concerning the disturbance. Some fourteen or fifteen men were shot, including officer Williams, Joe Selvaige, and others. Two or three were killed, and a number of houses, chiefly German coffee houses, broken into and pillaged. About 4 o'clock, when the vast crowd, augmented by accessions from every part of the city, and armed with shot-guns, muskets, and rifles, were proceeding to attack the Catholic church on Shelby street, Mayor Barbee arrested them with a speech, and the mob returned to the First Ward polls. Presently a large party, with a piece of brass ordnance, followed by a number of men and boys with muskets, made their appearance. In an hour afterwards the large brewery on Jefferson street, near the junction of Green, was set fire to.

In the lower part of the city, the disturbances were characterized by a greater degree of bloody work. Late in the afternoon three Irishmen going down Main street, near Eleventh, were attacked, and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scene the Irish firing from the windows of their houses, on Main street, repeated volleys. Mr. Rodas, a river man, was shot and killed by one in the upper story, and a Mr. Graham met with a similar fate. An Irishman who discharged a pistol at the back of a man's head was shot and then hung. He, however, survived both punishments. John Hudson, a carpenter, was shot dead during the fracas.

After dusk, a row of frame houses on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, the property of Mr. Quinn, a well known Irishman, were set on fire. The flames extended across the street and twelve buildings were destroyed. These houses were chiefly tenanted by Irish, and upon any of the tenants venturing out to escape the flames, they were immediately shot down. No idea could be formed of the number killed. We are advised that five men were roasted to death, having been so badly wounded by gun shot wounds that they could

not escape from the burning buildings. Of all the enormities and outrages committed by the American party yesterday and last night, we have no time now to write. The mob having satisfied its appetite for blood, repaired to Third street, and until midnight made demonstrations against the "Times" and "Democrat" offices. The furious crowd satisfied itself, however, with breaking a few window panes, and burning the sign of the Times office.

At one o'clock this morning a large fire is raging in the upper part of the city. Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last night we have no time now to write to comment. We are sickened with the very thought of the men murdered, and houses burned and pillaged, that signalized the American victory yesterday. Not less than twenty corpses from the trophies of this wonderful achievement.

COLORED MEN FOR OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Two or three weeks since a call was made by the colored people of New York to meet in Convention at Troy, on the first Tuesday of September. The New York Herald made some very severe comments on the affair, and the following letter from one of the signers to the call is the consequence:

ALBANY, July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: I see by the Herald of this week, that you have spoken of the Convention which is to meet at Troy on the first Tuesday in September. Your notice, sir, of that Convention, has, it appears, created a great deal of uneasiness among my white Abolition friends. My white Abolition friends charge me with trying to make divisions in the Abolition ranks—of creating prejudice against color.

Now, sir, twenty-five years of experience convinces me that if we, the colored people, are to be anything, we must commence the work ourselves; we can better the condition of one another by being united.

It is true that I did get up a call for a Colored State Convention, and I am not ashamed to call it a Colored Convention. I want the colored people of this State to meet together for the purpose of holding a political Convention. We want to nominate colored men for office. We have able and intelligent colored men among us, and we intend to nominate Frederick Douglass for member of the Assembly from the county of Monroe; James W. Duffin, from the county of Ontario, and William Rich, from the county of Rensselaer, for the Senate. Dr. J. McCune Smith from his district in the City of New York, and a number of other worthy colored men; and we want our white Abolition friends to come up and support this ticket. I am very sorry that your article has made our friends uneasy. We have a right to call a National or State Convention when we think it will be for the best interest of our people. My only object in writing this, is to give you an insight into our just meaning.

I remain, your humble servant.

S. MYERS.

This Colored Convention is but the legitimate off-spring of Know Nothing Abolitionism. Let the Know Nothing Abolition party of Indiana succeed in the elections of this and next season and it will not be five years until we shall see our Constitution changed, and Negroes made equal in all things, with the whites. We shall then have Negro candidates for the Legislature, and for Congress, and other offices. Will the people of Indiana endorse a party which teaches such unnatural doctrines? "Down with the poor white man, but up with the negro." This is the policy of Abolitionism—this is what it teaches. Citizens of Indiana, look to the issue to which K. N. Abolitionism is fast hastening you.—Sentinel.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ADDRESS.

The following is Gortschakoff's address to the garrison of Sebastopol the day after the affair of the 18th:

"HITCHES OF INFERMANN, June 19th. "COMRADES! The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of our enemy, has crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks, and will not refuse them. Many of our companions have sealed with their blood the oath which they took, and so have kept sacred the promise which I gave to the Emperor, our father. Comrades I thank you for it.

"My brothers! Large reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia. They will soon be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breasts to the fire of our impious enemies, and die as your comrades have died, with arms in your hands, in an honorable contest—man to man, breast to breast—rather than violate the oath which you have sworn to your country to preserve our Sebastopol!" "Soldiers! the enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Your commander again thanks you in the name of the Emperor and of holy Russia. The time is now at hand when the pride of the enemy shall be overthrown—when his army shall be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then have faith in God, and fight for your Emperor and country. (Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF."

CITIES IN RUSSIA.—In all the vast empire of Russia, not more than three cities contain a population of 60,000 inhabitants, namely: St. Petersburg, 470,202; Moscow, 340,058; and Warsaw, 154,700; the population of Odessa is 60,155; Sevastopol, 41,155. The much talked of city of Archangel contains only 9,599.

OREGON.—Glorious old Joe Lane's majority over Encarnacion Guines is 2,544. In the House of Representatives there are twenty-eight Democrats to two Know-Nothings, and in the Senate seven Democrats to two K. N.'s. Oregon has covered herself all over with glory. Sam had better drown himself in the Pacific.

A TREMENDOUS BLOW UP.

We have for some time been satisfied that after the August election there would be a series of explosions in the Know Nothing Councils throughout Kentucky that would throw Mount Vesuvius' best efforts entirely in the shade. But they have commenced sooner than we expected. Read the following letter from the Secretary of the late Johnson Council, No. 456, at Whitesburg, Ky.:—Lou. Cou.

WHITESBURG, Ky., July 3, 1855. DEAR SIR:—This day I, as Secretary of Johnson Council, No. 456, addressed a letter to Phillip Swigert, Grand Mogul of the State of Kentucky, and for fear that he may not have received the same, I will endeavor to send to you a copy to be published that he and others may be informed of its contents.

Honored Sir:—Our Council has dissolved of itself—132 members, 91 of which have been expelled and 91 have withdrawn. The amount of funds disbursed, is \$46 37 1/2; the amount of funds on hands, is \$135 62 1/2, which we have concluded to divide amongst the good Democrats and Sam's youngest children. Your books are in the hands of an honorable and high-minded gentleman, the anti-American candidate in the sixth Congressional District of Kentucky. Be pleased to publish me through the different councils of the United States, as a traitor to my God and my country for joining such treasonable societies, and may any man who does attach himself to said American party be so dealt with.

Yours, truly, JAS. W. ROBINSON, Secretary of Johnson Council, No. 456. TO PHILLIP SWIGERT, Esq.

POLITICS.—The Know Nothings of Louisiana at their recent State Convention adopted the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, without alteration so far as the matter of Slavery is concerned, but rejecting that portion which proscribes Roman Catholics, and substituting thereof the following article:

"While we approve of the platform adopted by the national council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with—Boston Traveller.

It will thus be seen how difficult it is to get a Know Nothing Platform that will answer for all the United States.

The Platform is not the same in all the Free State nor in all the Slave States.—And, now you say a man is a Know Nothing now, you know not what you describe until you first have ascertained the distinctive creed of the Know Nothings of his particular locality.

It is rather astonishing to us, however, that any respectable man should make a man's religion or his birth place a test of his qualification for office, when there are bad men and good men born in all countries and professing all religions.

MISS L. A. KENNEDY, FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND MANTUAMAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Whitesburg and vicinity, that she will hold a sale in readiness at all times to accommodate those desiring anything done in her line. Shop in Commercial Block, over A. Homer's, East & Shoe Store. Aug. 11th, 1855. n4w3 *

\$2000 Worth of SUMMER GOODS AT COST.

WISHING to make room for a larger stock of Fall and Winter goods than I have ever before offered, I propose to sell my entire stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of Lawns, Swiss, French and Persian Chiffes, Barges, Tricots, and plain Silks, Gingham, and Calicoes, and a lot of EMBROIDERY.

embracing almost every variety of Underclothes, Chemises, Collars, Infant Waists, Flouncings, Hosiery and Millinery, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Cottons, and Linens, and

READY MADE CLOTHING

on the same terms. These wretched bargains will sell to call. I am satisfied that I can sell such goods as are mentioned above full 20 percent lower than ever before offered in town. Now is the time to get your goods at the manufacturers prices. Call soon. A. RAMLEY. Aug. 10th, 1855. n4w4 *

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE OF INDIANA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mary M. Berry, Administratrix of the Estate of John Berry deceased, has filed her petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

ATTEST: ANDREW P. LYNN, C. C. P. Aug. 11th, 1855. n4w5 *

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to S. Binford & Co., or to M. Snook & Co., either by note or book account will please call and settle the same with S. Binford before the 1st of October. Aug. 11th, 1855. w6

STAYED OR STOLEN.

On the night of the 21st of August, a small bay horse, blind in the right eye, his two hind feet were white up to the fetlocks, neck thick and stout looking. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery by leaving him at John C. Gray's, in Crawfordsville. MORRIS COLLINS. August 11th, 1855. n4w6 *

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Margaret Kennedy having left my bed and board with out any just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account. I will pay no debts of her contracting. DANIEL KENNEDY. August 11th, 1855. n4w7 *

Opened.

TWO Gross Farrell's Arabian Liniment; for sale at Manufacturer's prices, at No. 3, Commercial Block, by June 2, 1855. T. D. BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will as the Executor of the last will and testament of John Nauman, late of Montgomery county, Indiana, deceased, expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand at the Court House door in the town of Crawfordsville, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following tracts of land to wit: Part of east half of the north west quarter of section thirty five, containing 66 1/2 acres, also part of the south west quarter of said section thirty five, township 19, north of range 5 w., containing 138 acres of land. The two tracts together make a very excellent farm, about fifty acres are in cultivation, it is well watered. Persons wishing to buy a farm will do well to take a look at the above before they go elsewhere. It is about 2 1/2 miles west of Crawfordsville in the neighborhood of John Ramley's farm. VALENTINE MILLER, Executor. Aug. 5, 1855. n4w8 *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Anna Nauman, late of Montgomery county, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The estate is solvent. VALENTINE MILLER, Administrator. Aug. 11th, 1855. n4w9 *

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the late residence of Anna Nauman deceased, about 2 1/2 miles west of Crawfordsville, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the personal property belonging to the estate of Anna Nauman, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, including a bedstead, bed, and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. Terms of sale: A credit of six months will be given for all sums over three dollars, the purchaser executing his note with approved security bearing interest and waiving all benefit of appraisement or of a sale at law. For all sums under three dollars cash in hand will be required.

VALENTINE MILLER, Administrator. Aug. 11th, 1855. n4w10 *

If you want a good article of tobacco, go to Olt's Drug Store. He has received a fresh supply of Drugs & Medicines.

Newcastle and Danville Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. PROPOSALS will be received at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, until Wednesday, August 23d, 1855, for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of the 4th Division of the Newcastle & Danville R. R. This Division extends from Covington, in Fountain county, to Crawfordsville, a distance of 25 miles, and embraces a large amt of Excavation, Embankment and Masonry.

Plans, Specifications and Profiles will be exhibited on and after the 13th of August. Proposals may be made for Cash, Real Estate and Stock, or for all Cash. DRAKE & ASSOCIATES, Contractors. Aug. 4th, 1855. n4w11 *

\$40.00

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers, that on and after August 2d, we will sell meats at a

REDUCED PRICE.

Best of State at seven cents, and other cuts in proportion ranging from two up to seven cents. We shall always have a full assortment of Meats, such as Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage and sometimes Veal, all of which we warrant not only to be good, but workmanship or cleanliness, to which we respectfully invite your attention. Our Market will be removed on the 7th of August, to the City building, opposite Hugh's Bakery, formerly occupied by the Still House Company, where you will find the

Latch String Hanging Out

from twelve o'clock at night until all is sold. AUGUSTIN & COURSAN. n4w12 *

DARLINGS ROBORANTIA
THE NEW AND SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR FEVER

THE ROBORANTIA IS a safe and thorough cure for Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Cold Chills and all Bilious Diseases. It does not merely break these diseases, but cures them, and never brings on Rheumatism, Palsy or other diseases, but on the contrary helps to remove them. It cleanses the stomach and bowels, produces a healthy action of the liver and skin, carries off the corrupt humors from the system, and leaves you strong and healthy, and a good for young and old, male and female. We challenge you to find a person who has tried the Roborantia without being cured, and we refer you to all who have used or sold it to say if these statements are not true, and if you can, we will be glad to be contradicted and save yourself much time and money. Prepared and sold wholesale by John Darling, Chemist, Cincinnati, and for sale by Sloan & Morgan, Crawfordsville, and by dealers in the country. N. B. Dealers will find the Roborantia an article that will please their customers and pay a fine profit. [Aug. 4, 1855—2m.]

Instantaneous DAGUERREOTYPES.

CHILDREN'S Likenesses taken in a short space of time, a point long desired. Likenesses taken in cloudy or rainy weather equal if not superior to any taken in the west. My pictures far surpass those taken by a sky-light in many respects, having all the light that is desirable in my present rooms. Particular attention paid to every branch of my business. Gold and silver plating on watches, jewelry, &c., on short notice. Rooms over Wilson, Grimes & Burbridge's store. Visit the Gallery. J. W. McCONNELL & Co. August 21, 1855. n4w13 *

STATE OF INDIANA.

Montgomery county, s3. Montgomery Circuit Court, September Term, A. D. 1855. John Q. Cleveland, Petitioner for Deed under agreement.

Whereas, on the 20th day of July, A. D., 1855, said petitioner by Wallace and White, his attorneys, filed his petition in the above entitled cause, in the clerk's office of said court, said petition, by his attorneys, also filed in the clerk's office at the same time, the affidavit of a disinterested witness, setting forth that Elias Baldwin and Margaret, his wife, Mary Swank, and Margaret Ann, his wife, Albert A. Sarah E., and Sholem Chas. defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore, said non-resident defendants, are hereby notified of the pendency of said petition, and that the same is set for trial on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Crawfordsville, commencing on the second Monday in September next, (1855). ANDREW P. LYNN, Clerk. Jul 25-55-n2w2 Montgomery Circuit Court.

New Brick.

FRIENDS We have got a fine kiln of front brick for sale. Pickin. H. PUSEL & CO. July 25, 1855. n4w14 *

Bird Cages.

A FINE LOT to be had at No. 5, Commercial Block, by A. BARGEL & CO. n4w15 *