

ocrats. He would ask, candidly, if the cause of religion had suffered most under Democratic or Know-Nothing policy? He alluded to the times when preachers were courted, when they were considered the pets of society. But when they turned Know-Nothings, through the false policy of checking Catholicism, their influence began to wane. The cause of religion had not received an impetus by such a course. He believed there was some reason yet left among the masses—the public mind had not become completely deranged or Know-Nothing.

Mr. Willard continued: I appeal to the Protestants of America as indicative of the progress of Protestantism to redeem the history of the past two hundred years. Look at Maryland. Here was a State founded and settled by Catholics—were driven from their Native country by the bigotry and persecution of Protestants, and compelled to seek a home in the new Western World. Did these men say that Protestants should be deprived the privileges and immunities of the government they had established? No. They opened their doors to all—Protestants as well as Catholics. They placed no barriers in the way of the free enjoyment of religious opinions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantism in Maryland show as to the condition of the Catholics? It shows eight hundred Protestant to sixty-five Catholic Churches. Does this look like the Pope was about to "take" the country? In Louisiana—Catholic Louisiana—the same may be said as to the Protestants—there are now two hundred and fifty Protestant and sixty-five Catholic Churches in that State. Is it necessary then, that the Protestant clergy should turn into the midnight dens of Know-Nothingism to keep out the Pope? In Florida—which in the days of Monroe we purchased from Catholic Spain—Protestantism has also far outstripped Catholicism. Florida has now one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic Churches. Does this look like a necessity existing for Protestants to join the K. N. lodges to put down the aggressive power of the Pope?

The course of the Protestant clergy was next descanted upon. Not the clergy who preach the "unsearchable riches of Christ," but the political clergy who have disgraced their high and holy calling by prostituting their high and holy offices to the basest political uses. Does the cause of religion require that its ministers shall join with a secret band of political conspirators to preach treason against the Constitution and the country? Is it necessary for the success of Protestant principles that the Protestant Ministry should join with all the fervor of fanaticism, in a crusade against the dearest rights—the most glorious privileges of a large number of American citizens? Is it in consonance with the spirit of Religion and the purity of its precepts? No! These Know-Nothing, political, hypocritical, "vagabonds" are a disgrace alike to the cause of Christianity and the ministerial office, and were doing far more harm than all the efforts of its bitterest opponents could possibly do it. These political preachers were an incubus upon the cause of Christianity; crushing out its life-blood and wounding it to the death. They were not the "called of God"; they were of the devil, and sought for fitting companions in the dark seclusions of the Lodges of Know-Nothingism. Their preaching was a disgrace to the Church—a libel upon Christianity—a slander upon the truth of God; fit only for the minions of darkness—in keeping with the vilest despotism.

He would sooner place a child of his, for education, in a den of infamy, than under such teachers as these Political Preachers. He would calculate upon the evils of latter tutoring being far worse than all the former. These preachers feared Catholicism—feared the Pope. And yet they were daily begging money to send missionaries to preach their dogmas in Catholic Spain, Italy and France. They were as dishonest in their professions of fear of the Papal Power as they were in all their other professions. They were pursuing a policy of the bitterest proscription, bigotry and persecution towards a portion of our people—a policy at war with the very principles and essence of Religion as well as Republicanism. He trembled for the Church, when he thus saw a portion of the ministry thus dedicated to persecution—to evil instead of good. He revered and held in veneration the true and honest minister of Christ. He hated and detested all good men do, the venal gang who have stolen the livings of Heaven to serve the devil in.

These preaching politicians have set a new trap to catch the foreigners when they could not seduce into their K. N. Lodges. It was styled the "American Protestant Association." The idea was, under the pretext of religion and benevolence, to get all protestant foreigners into this association, this younger brother of the Know-Nothing hydra, array them against the Catholic foreigners—thus creating a war of religions, if bloodless, (which was not at all likely,) yet none the less odious and hateful. The trap was an Abolition Know-Nothing catch. But Protestant foreigners were too wise to be gulled into it.

Gov. W. dwelt at length upon Know-Nothingism—showing it up in all its dangerous and Anti-Republican tendencies—that were its principles to succeed our government would be subverted. Know-Nothingism had no arguments to offer but the bowie-knife, the club and the pistol; and the hands of that party were red with the reeking gore of the men, women and children, they have but recently slaughtered at Louisville. Could these outrages continue in the cities? No! the country would retaliate, and a dreadful retribution would follow. Civil war followed fast upon the heels of Know-Nothingism—anarchy was its twin brother. But the National Democracy and the National Whigs, arrayed side by side, would make common cause against this Harlot of the Nation under the broad pennant of the Democratic party they would array themselves in the great battle for our common country. Victory would be ours.

Gov. W. cited numerous instances of the

devotion of foreigners to our country both upon the late battle field, and in the civil office. They were for the true interests of the country—heart and soul. The first great battle for religious freedom in this country, was fought in 1800, by Thomas Jefferson. The second battle for the same principle would be fought in 1855, and the Democracy of the Nation must be the champions of this principle. If we would save our churches, our liberty and our country, we must stifle this monster of Know-Nothingism by a combination of all the true patriots of the country, Whig and Democrat. Then shall our land be the land our fathers made it—the land of Civil and Religious Liberty.

Gov. W. concluded his remarks amidst the most deafening applause. Indeed, throughout his whole speech, he was frequently disturbed by the shouts and cheers of the assembled multitude.

Col. Allen May, being loudly called for, took the stand and made a most excellent speech. He dwelt upon the Anti-Americanism of Know-Nothingism—spoke of the disgrace and calamity the Know-Nothing Political Preachers were bringing upon the Churches—deplored the lethargic condition of the Churches and the few revivals which they now enjoyed, as compared with those they had previously to their clergy forsaking the preaching of God's truths to disseminate the principles of Know-Nothingism.

Col. M. urged upon the Democracy the necessity of sustaining their State organ—the *Sentinel*, saying much to the point on this subject. He concluded his remarks by rallying the Democracy to gird on their whole armor, and fight valiantly the battles of our country, at the ballot box. He was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering. His speech was a short one, but it was among the best of the occasion.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, As we have assembled here to-day as a Mass Meeting of the National Democracy of Indiana, we deem it more appropriate to postpone adopting any resolutions upon State policy until our next State Convention shall be called to nominate candidates for State offices.

Resolved, That we claim with pride the name of National Democrats—that we are "Old Liners," and always expect to follow the old lines so plainly marked by the patriots and sages of the Revolution, in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States. Our name is as unchangeable as our principles, and our principles are as immutable as are the foundations of the Universe.

Resolved, That we announce our continued hostility to all secret political societies and organizations, as being inimical to the genius of our institutions, and revolting to the pride and manly spirit of a free and intelligent people. That we deeply deplore the frequent scenes of riot, outrage, murder, arson, and desolation which have been occasioned by these worse than Jacobin organizations; and that we appeal to every man who values a good reputation and an honorable name among his fellow-men, to lose no time in separating himself from so foul a conspiracy; for he that counsels and associates with men who commit these most revolting crimes, is a participant in their guilt, and morally, if not legally, responsible for their acts.

Resolved, That we hereby proclaim our decided hostility to the principles and conduct of that sectional and fanatical party, known as Abolitionists, who have so recently unfurled their banner of Abolitionism and Disunion throughout the Northern States. That we view their proceedings with increasing apprehension of great injury to the peace and prosperity of our common country, and as being diametrically opposed to the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the United States, which, if violated, as they propose, must bring the dreadful result of Disunion, Civil War, the ruin of our beloved country, and the destruction of the last pillar which sustains the temple of Liberty on earth.

Resolved, That we cordially reaffirm the principles of the Democratic National Convention of 1848, and of 1852, as embodying the only political system of action which can be taken on the great National question to which they refer, and as best tending to perpetuate the peace, harmony and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we most positively and unequivocally condemn and oppose all attempts to control by force and violence the right of free suffrage of citizens at the polls, either in the States or Territories of this Union. The will of the People properly expressed is the highest law, but if that expression be stifled, or deflected there is an end of civil government, and a failure of the power of the people to protect them.

Resolved, That we view with disgust and approbation, the conduct of non-resident Know-Nothing bullies from Missouri, or hired Abolition fanatics from Massachusetts and elsewhere, in their interference with the legal rights of the actual settlers of Kansas to vote as they please, or to deprive them of the sacred and inestimable privilege of deciding the laws which are to govern them as citizens of the Territory.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all men of a national sentiment and faith, to co-operate with us in maintaining the sanctity of the American Constitution, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the integrity of the Union, against the attempts of fanatical Abolitionists and demagogues, who are aiming to array one section of this confederacy against the other, and whose ambition to possess political power, would induce them to sacrifice the dearest interests of the country, and to entail the dreadful consequences of civil war, bloodshed, disunion and anarchy upon the ruins of our now happy, prosperous and mighty nation.

Resolved, That we will most strenuously maintain the fundamental principles of the rights of civil and religious liberty, the right

of the citizen to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, the freedom of speech and of the Press, the offering of the benefits of our laws and institutions to men of every nation and of every clime, the equality of all good citizens, and the protection of the government to every man who legally claims to be an American.

Gov. Wright then came forward and delivered one of the best speeches that we ever heard. The Governor is a rapid speaker, and it is impossible for us to do justice to his remarks. We may however present a synopsis, and nothing more, of his eloquent address. The great forte of the Gov. is, that he at once takes firm hold of the hearts of a Democratic audience. His vehement earnestness, his passionate appeals to the noblest sentiments of the human heart, with the forcible and powerful manner in which he enforces his opinions—all take possession and command the attention of popular assembly, and especially of an assemblage of Indians.

Gov. Wright began by referring to the causes which had brought the vast multitude before him. It was not to hunt for office, for they wanted no offices themselves, and there were none to be filled which they could seek for their friends. But it was because the liberties of the country were in danger, and the republic was being rocked to its foundations. He had passed through the bitter and exciting campaigns of '40 and '44, and yet he had never witnessed so much enthusiasm—he had never seen so many of the men whose heads were crowned with the snows of sixty and seventy winters. After alluding to the firm resolve evinced by the Democracy of Indiana to stand by the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the several States, North and South, the Governor then touched upon the different results produced by a political contest in which Whigs and Democrats were the combatants, one in which the latter and the new organization of proscriptionists were the parties. In the former case there was no hard feeling whatever after the elections, but in the latter the result was, owing to the bitterness brought about by the demagogues who aimed to trample down the rights of freemen by measures unknown to the constitution—why the result was that men hated their friends and neighbors, and even the father and son were severed in their associations, and would not interchange the common courtesies of life! And, said the Governor, while this infamous and oath-bound faction survives, such will always be its fruits, such the disgraceful monument left behind it.

The Governor then spoke of the question of a religious test, and referred to the peculiar circumstances under which the men of the Revolution had declared in the fundamental law of the land that no human being should be proscribed for his religion or birth. In regard to the former point, in as much as different denominations had settled the several colonies, it would be futile to attempt forming a national union, and at the same time establish a particular religion by law—and in regard to the latter, as hundreds and thousands of foreigners had fought bravely in the Revolution and for the liberties of their adopted country, and as the obstacles thrown in the way of emigration by King George was one of the chief causes of the revolt of the colonies, of course it would be a violation of their own principles and also suicidal to their interests to pass unjust and exclusive laws upon the subjects of religion or birth place. Well, continued Governor Wright, the same reasons that governed the fathers, solemnly warn and call upon us to follow their liberal example, and extend religious toleration and liberty to all denominations, and equal rights to the freemen of foreign birth.

He then referred to the nationality of the Democratic party, and alluded to the universality of its principles. A true souled Democrat could make a speech in the North which would be applauded in the South. My friends, said Gov. Wright, as long as you stand by the Constitution and the Union, so long can you fearlessly speak your sentiments in every section of our common country.

The Governor here alluded to the hypocrisy of the proscriptionists when they said that they had no design to break down the landmarks of the Constitution. True, they do not dare to attack its wide provisions in so many words, but they do what is meaner and more treasonable—they created false and proscriptionist public sentiment which is more pernicious than any intolerant statutes and enactments.

The Governor then addressed the women, the true, the honest hearted wives and mothers, as he called them, that upon them and upon the manner in which they raised up their sons and daughters, did indeed depend the freedom and liberties of the country, and the preservation of our institutions.

He here denounced those shameless ministers of the gospel who attempt to corrupt our children, and instead of preaching peace and good will among men, used their sacred calling to the furthering of the basest party and sectarian purposes that are conceivable. He also read several provisions from the Constitution made by the fathers, and demonstrated the difference between them and the miserable principles of the new factions arrayed against the Democracy of the Nation.

But we are compelled to conclude this hasty sketch of the Governor's speech. The various points and hits, and often cutting illustrations which he made, and which drew down the shouts of the listeners, we are totally unable to notice at present. Among others he said that the people of the West were a fast people, and it would not take them long to crush out bigotry and Know-Nothingism. Here he told an anecdote of a young lady who made up her mind one morning not to go to school that day. When asked the reason, she replied that she had married the night before.

"Why Sally, you ought to have told us," "Well," said Sally, "I hadn't time—John didn't ask me till sundown." Again these rich and wealthy proscriptionists, after having uttered full of money, which they had acquired by means of the sweat and toil of

the Irish and German laborer, now turned round and wanted to trample in the dust the men whose worn and withered hands had made the ingrates what they were.—(Here the vast multitude rose to their feet, and gave a universal cry of "shame, shame, shame.")

After a few more remarks the Governor concluded the best speech we have heard from his lips.

On the conclusion of Gov. Wright's address, Mr. R. J. Ryan, of this city, came forward and in a brief speech presented to the Shelby County Delegation, which was the largest sent up to the Convention, the beautiful American Flag, procured by the Democracy of Marion County for the purpose referred to. The flag was accepted by Judge Sleeth on the part of Shelby County in some appropriate and eloquent remarks, which we took some notes of, but regret not having space to publish. The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Ryan, and enthusiastically adopted, after which, the thousands present gave three hearty cheers for the Constitution and the Union, for the Democracy of Indiana, and the unflinching Democracy of Indianapolis, and then adjourned in regular procession to their respective places of departure.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy here assembled are gratefully tendered to the Honorable Judge Alvin P. Hovey, and also to those who assisted him in the discharge of his duties as President of the Convention.

THE MEETINGS AT OTHER STANDS.

At the second stand speeches were made by Hon. Jas. C. Allen of Illinois, Hon. Jno. G. Davis, and W. F. Hutchens, Editor of the Henderson (Ky.) Reporter. Our reporter not being able to be at all the stands at once, was only able to procure an abstract of the speech of the latter gentleman. He said:

I came here not to participate in the proceedings of your Convention—not expecting to make a speech—nor do I now propose to do so. In response to a call, however, it may not be inappropriate to say that I hail from Kentucky, and that as a Kentuckian to say to you that though from my knowledge of the Democracy of Indiana in years past, I had no distrust of your nationality—of your soundness on the great question that now divides and distracts the country—the question that threatens the stability of our glorious Union.

But, sir, I came here to witness, that I might be able to testify to my fellow-citizens of Kentucky, that the Democracy of Indiana occupy high national ground, and have neither affinity with nor sympathy for either the Abolition or Know-Nothing parties. That I might be fully satisfied on this point, I attended every stand, and listened to the sentiments of every speaker, as well as the spontaneous outburst of applause from the twenty-five thousand persons assembled in counsel.

Although I felt a deep humiliation at the recital of those lawless deeds of a lawless party in our State, yet I have been more than recompensed by the proud stand taken by the Indiana Democracy—a stand from which they can never be driven.—Their platform is the Constitution.

At the third stand addresses were made by Hon. John W. Davis, Samuel H. Buskirk, Capt. Slater of Johnson, Lafe Develin and David S. Gooding.

Not being able to get an early position upon the stand, we heard but the closing remarks of the Hon. D. S. Gooding.

He said he had seen the advocates and voters of the temperance law ranting around, drunk, hurrahing for temperance. They had denounced him as a whisky Democrat; but he was accused falsely. He was as good a temperance man, practically, as the most radical reformers. He had always advocated it, and would vote for any law that was consistent and constitutional. The object of the Fusionists in the last fall canvass was to make a political hobby of this subject. They had succeeded and beat the Democratic party.

A few words on the subject of slavery, and he would give way for other speakers. He was opposed to slavery. He would lay his hand on his heart and affirm this. If slavery was proposed to be instituted in Indiana, he would oppose it with his life-blood. Slavery belongs to the South and therefore should be left to their legislation. He thought Congress did wrong in legislating on this subject, as every State should make its own laws. No man could drive him into the advocacy of slavery—he was opposed to it and always would be.

He was here at the 13th of July Convention. It was about half as large as this. It was composed mostly of clerks, merchants and railroad men. To-day he saw assembled farmers and laboring men—the bone and sinew of the country. The Know-Nothings would doubtless sneer at us and say "men are as well dressed as ours;" (Cries "We've heard it.") But the farmer and laborer were men of the right stripe, and they will wake up thunder.

He said he was a Whig once, but by faith and repentance he was now a democrat, and he hoped the fact that he once had been a Whig would never be thrown up to him. He then reviewed some of the more odious principles of the late Whig party.—Who now urges, said he, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act or the Democratic Tariff? The Whigs had opposed them until they were stamped with almost universal approval, and then they had to be mumm.

They say we are abusing the preachers. It is no such thing. They cannot place their finger on a single resolution of the Democratic party, that could be so construed. He was a friend to every true and honest preacher, but some had overstepped their duty. They have come down from the pulpit to preach politics, and it would be spoken to their shame.

Mr. Gooding then complimented Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and defended him from the abusive attacks of the Fusionists. He said they were determined not to be pleased with anything Democratic, and had even made Tom Hendricks the object of their abuse. But the Administration had endorsed

him, and called him up higher. He is now the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he was happy in endorsing the appointment.

Mr. Goodrich made several attempts to leave the stand but the assemblage would not hear to it.

He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Henry Clay, and eulogized his political career, as being always consistent.—If he were now resurrected from the dead, what would be his terror. If he inquired in the North for his Whig party, the party which he had ably sustained and supported; they would tell him it had joined the Know-Nothings and gone to the dogs. If he inquired in Wisconsin for it, they would tell him it had joined the Abolitionists, and were off with the niggers. If he inquired here for it, they would point to some dark hole where he would find the last remnant of his once great party. (Applause.)

A number of trains, both regular and extra, arrived after our reporter left the depot, to attend the meeting, and many incidents are omitted. The Shelby Delegation carried numerous banners, with pictorial illustrations, of which we cannot even give our readers an idea.

The number in attendance during the day has been variously estimated. Most all agree, however, that there were from 25,000 to 30,000 people present—being undoubtedly the largest political assemblage ever convened in Indiana.

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1855.

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

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 not paid within the year.

We devote almost the entire space of our columns to the proceedings of the Democratic Mass Convention. We want everybody to read them as they will be found highly interesting.

THE BANNER BAND.

Don't forget the concert at the Court House to-night. We clip the following notice from the New Albany Tribune:

"The 'Banner Band' of Indiana, proposes to give a concert in Crawfordsville on Friday evening next. We assure our friends in that city that a rich treat is in store for them. This band cannot be excelled in the West, in our opinion, and we have no doubt it will win the highest meed of applause from the citizens of Crawfordsville."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Baccus,

a resident of this place, was severely injured on last Saturday at Brownsville, by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was assisting in firing. His right arm was so badly torn and lacerated that amputation was found to be necessary. His body with the exception of a few burns was uninjured, and we are happy to state that he is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to leave his room. The Democracy of Brown presented the unfortunate sufferer with the sum of sixty-five dollars and we understand that steps will be taken to-day by the democracy of the county to alleviate as far as possible the present and future condition of Mr. B. who is an honest, hard working mechanic, who by this painful accident has been rendered a cripple and incapacitated for his accustomed avocations. The accident was occasioned by the gun not being properly swabbed.

THE "MURDERED" AMERICANS.

From the hue and cry of the *Journal* and kindred papers, and the crocodile tears shed, persons at a distance would be induced to believe that there had been a wholesale slaughter of Americans here, who had been fired upon while peacefully walking the streets or attending to their duties, by desperate, bloody foreigners who had no provocation for such deeds. After reading in the *Journal* how volley after volley to the extent of several hundred discharges were fired at defenceless Americans, and that the streets were running with their blood, one would be surprised to learn that during the entire riots, both up and down town only four Americans were killed! Yet such is the fact. Their names were Graham, Rhodes, Hudson, and Watkins.

Watkins was killed on Green street, and was the only American killed in the upper part of the city. We can learn no particulars as to his death or who he was. He was wounded Monday and carried to the hospital, where he died Tuesday night.—He was very poor, not even having a change of clothes in which he could be buried.—Rhodes, Graham, and Hudson were killed in the Eighth ward. Graham, who was first killed, fell while pursuing three Irishmen, (who had been attacked by Americans while walking quietly along the streets) and throwing stones at them. Rhodes, the next one killed, was advised of the intended attack on the Irish; a short time before it occurred, he advised some of his friends in that neighborhood to shut up their stores. Hudson, as proved by one of the *Journal's* own witnesses, was running about in a state of wild excitement, with a revolver in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other; and, as we have shown, and are prepared to prove by reliable witnesses, was murdered by his own friends, who took him to be an

Irishman, and did not discover their mistake until he fell dead.

Such is the mole-hill out of which the *Journal* has been striving so hard to manufacture a mountain. The Americans killed were victims of their own wicked folly, and we have yet to hear any one thing tending to show that in their deaths the community has suffered any loss, or that they ever did any thing to make them deserving of public sympathy.—*Lou. Cour.*

The murderers, under sentence of death at Lafayette, who were to have been executed on the 14th inst., have been respite till the 18th of January next.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, held on the 25th ult., the following fees were directed to be charged for admission to the Fair of all persons except members of the Society, viz: Footman—10 cents. Man and Horse—20 cents. Wagons, Carriages, and all Buggies—25 cents. The Board decided that the Society will not be able this fall to erect Stalls for Stock, but they will grant the privilege to any person who may desire to do so, of erecting such stalls, and to remunerate the builder, "Certificates of Stock" will be issued.

J. W. FLY, President. S. W. AUSTIN, Secretary.

BUSHEL OF BARLEY WANTED.

FOR which the CASH market price will be paid, by the undersigned, to be delivered at the Crawfordsville Brewery. HENRY LOUNZ, Brewer. September 5, 1855.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of William Dunwiddie, late of Montgomery county deceased. All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. All persons owing said estate will make immediate settlement. The estate is in the hands of LEVI CURTIS. Sept. 8, 1855.—185W3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose at public sale on Saturday the 29th of September, the following described property belonging to William Dunwiddie deceased late of Montgomery county: Household and Kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, corn in the field, wheat, oats and hay in the stack, farming utensils, and a number of other articles. Terms of sale: A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$3, the purchaser giving note with approved security waiting valuation and appraisal laws. On all sums under \$3, cash in hand. LEVI CURTIS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHAT HOUSE, A. NO. 114, WALNUT ST., BELOW 4th, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE WOULD invite Wholesale Dealers to examine our stock before purchasing. Everything is new and of the latest shapes and color, and we are bound to sell fresh goods at low prices. We have now the largest lot of goods in the Union. Our stock is second to none. If merchants will favor us with a call we will try to make it to their advantage to buy of us. L. H. BAKER & CO. sept-17-53

20,000 BUSHEL of Wheat wanted immediately for which I will pay the highest cash price. J. D. MASTERSON.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

BENEFIEL & ELTZROTH,

HAVING removed to Elstons New Brick, at the head of Commercial row, opposite the Post Office and Campbell's old stand, are now in receipt of their Spring stock, comprising a complete variety of latest styles and best fabrics, to which they respectfully ask the attention of all. We shall be pleased to see our old friends, and all who may be disposed to call on us, at our new stand, where we think we can exhibit goods, the sight of which will sufficiently recommend them, and which we intend to sell at the smallest profits possible. We think we can live as cheap as any and are determined to be so. If you are not a member of those who may favor us with their patronage, shall have goods of us as low as they are to be had in town. April 21, 1855. v6n40

FAST colored Calicoes from 8 to 12 1/2 cts. pr. yd (Gingham, Lawns, Borage Delaines, &c., from 12 1/2 to 25 cents per yard. Beautiful French Gingham and Brilliantones from 25 to 35 cents per yard. Tissues and Serges from 30 to 50 cents per yard. Nice Summer Shawls from \$1.50 to \$4.50. Plain and Satin Straw Bonnets from 50 cts to \$2.00. Black and Fancy Hosiery from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Ladies Collars and Mitts, a nice assortment, all prices. Some very handsome Work Boxes and many other notions, at BENEFIEL & ELTZROTHS. April 21, 1855.

THE best assortment of Window and Wall Paper in town, cheaper than ever. BENEFIEL & ELTZROTHS. April 21, 1855.

1855 F. H. FRY, 1855. HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

OF every variety and quality, which he will be happy to exhibit to our customers, and to the ladies to his stock of summer shoes and gaiters, which have been selected with great care. A good supply of Jenkin's superior Teas, constantly on hand. F. H. FRY. March 31st, 1855. v6-n37d.

Square Up.

ALL THOSE knowing themselves to be indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment as soon as possible, at the old stand; and all those having claims against me will please present them, as I shall remain in this place but a few days. Having disposed of my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., to A. P. Watson & Co., I would bespeak for them the patronage heretofore bestowed upon me. L. FALLEY, Jr.

Having purchased the Mammoth Stock of Boots, shoes, Leather, &c., of L. Falley, Jr., we intend to continue in the same business, and should be happy to wait upon all his old customers and as many new ones as may favor us. A. P. WATSON & CO. n40tf. April 21, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale one of the finest Farms in Montgomery county, one mile north east of Waverland, and 18 1/2 miles from Crawfordsville. It contains three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation. It contains a fine orchard, embracing apples, peaches, &c. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair, and is suitable for a tavern stand for which purpose it has been used for a long time. A good spring of water is situated close to the house, also a good well at the barn. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises. WM. MOORE. May 19, 1855—m3.