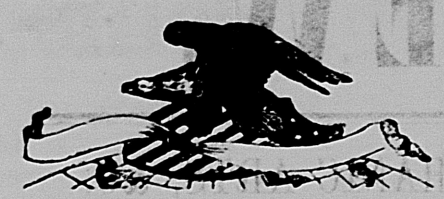


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

CIRCULATION.
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertises 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 new and the latest assortment of new and fancy for the year ever 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.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.
V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

Owing to the great length of the Delinquent Tax List, we have been somewhat delayed in the issue of this week's paper. We shall be up to time next week.

THE CONTINENTALS ARE COMING.

Many of our citizens doubtless recollect the splendid concert given here last winter by these celebrated Vocalists, and all will be delighted to hear that they will be with us on Friday night, the 30th inst., when we shall have the pleasure of listening to a choice selection of pieces including of course Saxe's Railroad Song, Poe's Raven, and the Bridge of Sighs. Go early if you wish to secure seats; they sing at the M. E. Church.

We call attention to an advertisement of Webster's Dictionaries in our columns to-day.

The unabridged is to well known to need any extended notice. In the language of the National Intelligencer: It is the Dictionary of all Dictionaries of the English language, full and precise, and is the book of all others essential to all professional men, all men of science, all printers, and indeed, every man who understands the force of words, and the importance of an accurate and perfect knowledge of the vehicle of his own ideas and of the thoughts of others.

The academic is the most full and convenient hand book for schools, academics, offices, &c. that we have ever seen.

Webster's unabridged should be on every teacher's table in every school room in the State, ready at all times for reference. And no pupil, after becoming able to read with any degree of facility, should be without some one of the abridgements and the teacher should see to it, that every pupil, not only has a copy of his own, but that he shall know, also, how to use it. There has been too much neglect on this point, and too great scarcity of dictionaries in the school room the consequence of which has been, that pupils pass through school without learning to distinguish the shades of meaning in different connections, and without acquiring even a tolerable command of the use of words.

The above Dictionaries are for sale by H. Purcell & Bro.

Every body recollects how Fry denied last winter the existence of any secret political Society. Notwithstanding he lied willfully and knowingly he hesitated not to profane the holy sanctuary of the Lord, polluting its altar with his foul presence and partaking of the sacrament. Every one who knew his wicked and abandoned disregard of truth and morals were shocked at such irreverent and blasphemous mockery perpetrated by a wretch that defied his God and swore with uplifted hand to disobey and violate the ninth commandment.—Having proven him a liar repeatedly one would think that he would desist from a practice "so ruinous to individual respectability" and endeavor to acquire and gain the confidence of at least a dog. We have sometimes doubted his sanity, unwilling to believe that a being wearing the image of immortal Deity could be so far steeped in degradation and beastly depravity.—Were he indeed as he seems likely to be a candidate for the Lunatic Asylum he would certainly be refused admission. His presence would corrupt and demoralize the inmates, and turn a benevolent asylum where morals and purity prevail to apandemonium rivaling hell itself. We see no possibility of reformation in him. The incarnate spirit of Satan himself dwells in his heart and not until some miracle liken to the casting out of devils can we hope for a change.

From the New York Times.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We do not regard the chances of a war between this country and England as coming within the probabilities of human occurrences, unless some causes of dispute should arise, growing out of events of which we have no premonitory intimation at present. But, if ever a war should take place between England and the United States, we are persuaded that the provocation will not come from the other side. The first war-like demonstration will be made by us, for England cannot afford to be at war with the United States; her national existence would be imperiled by such an event. She lives by her workshops alone; the manufacturing interests pay the interest on her debt, supply her with the sinews of war, and are the chief source of her regal splendors.—But a war with this country would at once shut up the most valuable of her manufacturing, by cutting off the supply of raw material which is necessary to keep them in motion; it would deprive her of her best market, and cut off the source on which she relies for food for her operators; it would cancel a debt, the loss of which would bankrupt her wealthiest merchants; it would place her colonies in danger, encourage them to revolt, and weaken her in all her extremities, while it would cripple her at home. In her war with Russia she has been compelled to borrow troops wherever she could find them, and our own ships have been of material service to her transporting her armies and military stores; yet she has not been compelled to guard one of her ports against the enemy, or to take any steps toward protecting her colonies.

But in case of a war with this country, she would require a larger army than she has yet been able to send to the Crimea to protect Canada alone while all the ports in her three kingdoms would be left open to our steamships, her merchant marine would be left unprotected, and her possessions in the West Indies would be an easy prey.

She would have the aid of France, perhaps; but France could ill afford to try the experiment of a war with us as England; in fact we are as important a market to France as to England; she, too, depends upon us for the raw material of her manufactures, as well as a market for her superfluities, and she could ill afford to do without our gold and cotton as England. Our losses in a war with these great European powers would, at first, be large, but they would not be ruinous; we should take more than we should lose in the long run, and we should not be weakened as a nation by being compelled to depend upon our own internal resources, the extent of which we have hardly begun to appreciate. We can very well afford to give up French silks, French wines, and all the other luxurious products of French skill and genius for which we pay so large an annual tribute to the Gallic people now; there is not, in truth, an article which we import from France which we cannot produce at home, or else very comfortably dispense with altogether. And we may say the same of England.

A war with those countries, then, would not entail upon us any of the calamities which it would bring upon themselves, for it would tend to consolidate us as a people, would heal up our petty sectional disputes and lead to a development of our internal resources which would raise us higher among the nations of the earth than centuries of such peaceful intercourse as we now enjoy with Europe would do.

WALKER, THE FILLIBUSTER.

The New York Times gives the following sketch of Walker, who has so successfully invaded Nicaragua:

Mr. Walker is a native of Tennessee.—His education is liberal to an extreme. Few young men, we understand, enjoyed finer advantages in that respect, than he did on coming to manhood. That he has not properly improved or legitimately directed them in his subsequent career on the Pacific, is no fault of his personal habits, his lack of firmness, or want of political information. He is a lawyer by profession, and had editorial experience at the press. His devotion to the democratic principles of free government is extreme. On this point, faulty, if you please, he has been stubborn and persevering, rather than enthusiastic. We understand, indeed, that enthusiasm, in the popular sense, is no part of his disposition. He is, or was, when he left the Atlantic States, and we have since heard nothing to the contrary, of a steady, sober habit, remarkably quiet in personal intercourse, of high moral courage and indomitable will. While nothing could have given his family, friends and acquaintances at home more surprise than the first news of his turning filibuster in Lower California, there is not one of them who has since doubted his bravery, or questioned his perseverance in execution of a settled political purpose. Nor do they believe that his success, when achieved, will be turned to bloody account, as against humanity, or to the willful disturbance of the relations between friendly powers with which his movements have no necessary connection.

Mr. Walker is a young man of only thirty-one years. If he is yet wanting in the elements of true wisdom as a politician, he is equally devoid of motive to desperation or recklessness as the successful invader of Nicaragua. Of the character of the material, in men, that he carried with him from San Francisco, and that which has since joined him from Sacramento, we are partially ignorant; though we incline to believe that he has the power and influence of complete control over them, and that, in any event, he will sacrifice his own life sooner than see his followers, as a body, bring odium on the cause; or defeat the purposes which he has (unwisely it may be) asserted in Nicaragua.

Messrs. Ball & Johnson have just received a large and splendid assortment of cooking and parlor stoves which they are offering at extremely low rates.

J. P. Watson will commence operations at his pork house on Tuesday the 4th of December.

From the Dutch Free Press.

THE FATE OF FUSION.

A party that is born of iniquity in a few days is full of trouble. We have not the heart to exult very much over the drooping, damaged, limping condition in which the "republican" party comes out of the New York and Massachusetts contests.—But a short time ago it was a proud and courageous party, with high comb and magnificent plumage, eager for battle and confident of victory; now it is a prostrate party, all bloody and crest-fallen, its tail-feathers trailing in the dust. A year since it carried every northern State in which there was an election. This year it has carried but two—Ohio and Vermont. In the second period of its existence it begins to decline, and apparently its fall will be rapid as was its rise. Certainly it has reached the apex of its fortunes. Certainly its late misfortunes are fatal to its future prosperity. Containing no element of permanency—composed of incongruous materials—a banded horde of ambitious gamblers, seeking by a fusion of the discontented and the lawless, the fanatical and designing, to seize upon power; the first serious repulse of its forces is pregnant with disaster. Its legions, once scattered, cannot be again effectively marshalled. Defeated in its strongholds—Seward rejected by New York, and the whole infamous crew repudiated by Massachusetts—the days of mock republicanism are numbered.

But much as we rejoice at the downfall of sectionalism in the two States, we lament that the victory is not with the democracy. "Americanism"—in somewhat modified form as regards religious and political proscription, and divested of abolitionism, carries the day. At least such is the result in Massachusetts, and at the present writing such appears to be the result in New York. If we do not greatly mistake, the final returns will show that a united democratic party might have achieved a tremendous triumph in the latter State, and our belief is that the event of the election will hasten a union which will exultate the whole democracy of the country. In this respect we exult; and we may exult that so far as "Americanism" in New York is anti Sewardism a plurality of the people have chosen the lesser of the two evils. Upon this alternative, thousands doubtless acted, for of course know-nothingism has no such real strength as the vote for its ticket indicates. The prevailing disposition to sustain the successful ticket was, we imagine, designed as a sort of physis, administered allopathically to a diseased patient whose healthy condition is that of democratic allegiance. The phase of "Americanism" as it is revealed is manifestly a transition state, a purgatory—through which New York is passing to the democratic fold. All that is now necessary to place her high upon the rock of correct principles is democratic harmony. Let there be that, and neither such know-nothingism as now vaults into power, or such as elected Mr. Seward to the United States Senate last winter, can stand in the way of New York giving her electoral vote to the democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

In Massachusetts the "republican" overthrow is, if possible, more humiliating than in New York. There the secret order was a component of the fusion organization.—When, however, Gov. Gardner would not remove Judge Loring, and refused his assent to the "personal liberty bill," and when the Wilsons and Sumners and Rockwells thought they no longer needed dark-lantern aid, they threw overboard Governor Gardner and abjured know-nothingism.—The event is that know-nothingism has thrown them overboard. The plague they invented has returned to torment them.—Their chicken has come home to roost.—The triumphant know-nothings of Massachusetts, like those of New York, are in antagonism with the "republican" party.—In both States Sewardism is alike vanquished.

Mr. Seward staked immensely on these elections, and has lost. His entire political fortune was involved, and it is gone. He cast his whole personal influence into the scale, but it would not avail. His own State repudiates him; Massachusetts denounces him; Ohio prefers another; Vermont only adheres to him. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

MORMON COSTUME.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:

The ladies of Utah have adopted a new costume, which seems to be gradually increasing in favor. It consists of a loose-fitting dress, resembling in cut a man's sack coat, being buttoned in front and reaching a few inches below the knees, a pair of pantaloons adorning the ankles, and a Leghorn hat, set jauntily upon the head, being in fact a modification of the Bloomer costume. The ladies are thus relieved of a superabundant load of petticoats, and their husbands are freed from paying for more than two-thirds the usual quantity of dry goods—a no small item of expense in this country. There is no doubt but there is as much need of reform in the articles of man's dress as in that of woman's; for instance, what can be more absurd, cumbersome and useless, than that monkey-like appendage, a coat tail? I decidedly prefer the common Utah costume of flannel or cloth overshirt, as more becoming the "long-tailed blue."

BEAT IT WHO CAN.—Messrs. WILSON GRIMES & BURRIDGE sold on last Friday and Saturday over eighteen hundred dollars worth of goods. This is we believe the largest sales yet made by any one house in Crawfordville. They are constantly in receipt of fresh goods and are able to fill promptly any order that may be sent them. The country merchants will find this house in every respect desirable for trading both in the quality of the goods and the favorable terms extended.

The Know Nothing candidate for Governor in Louisiana was a Roman Catholic.

The Washington Union's hit upon the late bravado of the London Times, about our Central American Filibustering is pretty good and deserves a circulation.

After alluding to the manner by which the Chinese, at the commencement of the Opium war, attempted to frighten the British back to their boats, by meeting them with horrid grimaces and dreadful noises, the editor proceeds as follows:

"The Times turns, with glaring eyes, towards the western world, and, after asserting with great positiveness that filibustering expeditions have been fitted out, and are still fitting out, at our principal ports—if not with the countenance of the federal government, at least without its interference, assures the whole world in general, and the United States in particular, that the British Government will undertake the chastisement of these land and water pirates; and, inferentially, the regulation of the international affairs of America, so far as they come into conflict with the wishes or designs of the two great European powers.—As an earnest of what we may expect hereafter, the Times informs us that 'the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron,' which means that some half dozen vessels of war are now on the way to the Gulf of Mexico; and, with this formidable naval force, our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, our gulf and lake boundaries, are to be menaced, and a rich, vigorous, and war-like people, numbering twenty-five millions, are to be taught their duty as members of the great family of nations."

The Times does not hesitate to give expression to the conviction that its amusingly insolent manifesto will be received with mingled feelings of rage and terror on this side of the Atlantic. So far as we have observed, the mock thunders of the Times have excited no higher emotion than that of pleasant derision; no deeper feeling than that of pitying contempt. Several of the leading papers in London and Liverpool have shown an anxious alacrity to remove any mischievous impressions which the puerile petulance of the Times may produce, and have repeatedly stated that there is no confidence or connection between that journal and the British government.

THE END OF A KNOW NOTHING.

The democracy of Cass county, Texas, held a meeting on the 24th ult., and appointed delegates to the State Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Sam Houston, in his capacity as United States Senator, has violated the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and that, in view of the almost unanimous wishes of the people, he ought to resign his seat, so that they might elect a man who would become the exponent of their principles and the defender of their rights.

Gen. Houston made the fatal mistake of joining the Know Nothings last year. At the ensuing election the people of Texas repudiated him, and now there seems to be a somewhat general movement in the State to make him surrender the trust he has betrayed. Houston's object in going over to the dark lantern party was to be made President. He stands a beautiful chance!

[From the Evansville Enquirer.]

KNOW NOTHING DOCUMENTS.

Early in January last, it was determined by the Democratic State Central Committee of Indianapolis, to send the Know Nothing ritual and the charter of the Poseyville Council, to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, to be used during the canvass in Virginia.—Judge Lockhart, of this city, having them in his possession, was directed to forward them. Their receipt was duly acknowledged, and the documents returned as requested a few days since, accompanied by the following note from Mr. Wise.

ONLY, NEAR ONANOCK, VA.,
September 10, 1855.

HON. JAMES LOCKHART—Dear Sir: On the 14th of January last, the Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana, addressed me from Washington, enclosing a letter from you to him, with the enclosed charter and ritual, &c., and saying: "With the request that they be returned after the canvass (in Virginia) is over." I now return them, sir, after making constant and effective use of them for one hundred and twenty-seven days of discussion, during my late winter campaign. They were vouchers of light upon the "Dark Lanterns"—they made their owls and bats to flit restlessly from their roosts of secrecy, and enabled us to beat them out of our habitations. I now, with grateful acknowledgements, return them to you.

I am, sir, yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

The New York Express, commenting on the recent Free Love developments in that city, says:

"The Free Love League is but one of the many old things in new forms that corrupt and destroy the vitality of society.—The *tem* on slavery are just as destructive to the Federal Constitution as is this Love *tem* to the constitution of society. One saps the organization of the political world, and the other the social world. When a man becomes the victim of one of them, he is very likely to become the victim of all. For they all run in series and groups, and they are all catching. First, a diseased mind runs into the abolition fanaticism, and then into spiritualism; if a man then does not bring up in Free Love, it is because a beloved wife and children snatch him from the burning brand."

Members of Congress and Senators begin to arrive in Washington preparatory to the opening of the next session, two weeks hence.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that to be drunk three times in six months does not constitute an "habitual drunkard."

A MONSTER RAIL ROAD.

The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the magnitude of the New York and Erie railroad, and its operations, says:

"The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road is 3,168, which if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons, in one day, from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 5,000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000 or \$1,500,000 per year."

"There are single miles on this road whose grading cost not less than \$170,000 each, and one bridge, near the village of Susquehanna, built upon seventeen stone arches, at the cost of \$320,000. The number of miles from Jersey City to Dunkirk is 459, and is run over by the evening express train in sixteen hours. The company has in its service six printing presses, which are constantly at work printing tickets that are never used but once, blanks, &c."

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

We have received from Mr. Samuel Nowlan a communication, too long for us to publish entire, in which he propounds a new theory of aerial navigation. He believes that since the attraction of the earth diminishes as we ascend from its surface, it will be found practicable by rising in a balloon to the height of twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand feet, to remain comparatively stationary while the globe beneath revolves. Indeed, Mr. Nowlan anticipates that with an apparatus of his invention he will be able to hold on while the earth makes an entire revolution, so that all the countries from here to the antipodes, and round on the other side, will be swung beneath him in twenty-four hours. In order to go to China, under this arrangement, nothing will be necessary but to take your station in the air, and in twelve hours or so the Celestial Empire will have come to you.

These propositions and others equally novel Mr. Nowlan reasons out with so much ingenuity that we trust he may find some appropriate means of bringing his speculations before the public.—N. Y. Tribune, 12th.

THE SUMMER DIARRHOEA OF INFANTS.

Dr. Dixon, the well known editor of *The Scalpel*, has published an article on the above subject in the N. Y. Tribune, the substance of which we append, because we consider the advice it embodies of the utmost importance:

The dependence of the disease upon a high degree of atmospheric temperature, is proved by the fact that its prevalence is always in proportion to the heat of the Summer; the disease always increasing and becoming more fatal with the rise of the thermometer, and declining with the cool weather in Autumn. When we consider that it only exists under circumstances of great poverty and wretchedness, or carelessness in the diet of the child, and that even this is a very remarkable exception as a cause in the country to its extraordinary prevalence in low life in cities, is it not proof that all its existing causes, viz: and first in order, heat of weather; then the filthy exhalations of the city; and last, improper diet and want of air in close chambers.

These two latter causes operate in low life in the country, where close rooms and feather beds in cradles, and coarse nourishment, such as pap made of bad and sour bread, &c., are common; and in such places we have to notice the rare exceptions of its existence out of the city; whatever mode of treatment the necessities of poverty and our own humanity may induce us to adopt, we consider our assertion perfectly justifiable; and that we are in duty bound to give the parent the absolute assurance that, whenever possible, every effort, however well directed by experience and science, should, if unsuccessful for a very few days, give way to the advice that the child should be taken (however ill at the time) into the country. We have repeatedly known these little creatures to recover from an almost dying state—when they were indeed so low that no man could say they would survive another day—by sending them on a pillow to the delightful village of Fort Lee—a place chosen by us from a life-long knowledge of its surpassing healthfulness and its freedom from miasmatic exhalation.

When I reflect that nearly three thousand children under five years of age are dying in this very city every year from the associated diseases—diarrhoea, dysentery and convulsions, and that four-fifths of them might be saved, if the parents could be persuaded to study the natural laws of their existence, and not to physic them, and that the physician is directly interested, and that to a very great extent, in keeping the parent in ignorance of the great and acknowledged means of cure, I cannot avoid my duty to make a full exposition of a subject so well calculated to excite the closest scrutiny by every parent. God forbid that it should be understood we wish to charge any humane physician with such a crime as willfully withholding a remedy of value. But I say most emphatically that our best and most humane physicians have come far short of their duty, in not giving the greatest publicity to the acknowledged fact, that medicine is the last thing to be relied on in the successful treatment of the summer diarrhoea of infants in cities.

RAPE.—A blackman named Oliver Jones, was sentenced by the Recorder of Chicago, on the 12th inst., to twenty-five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for committing an aggravated rape on a Bohemian woman, in the Cemetery grounds some weeks ago. The villain should be hung.—Imprisonment is too slight a punishment for such a crime.

The Buffalo Commercial says that an agent of the Free Love establishment in New York is now traveling through the West, organizing free love leagues in the various cities. One has lately been opened at Rochester.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble at the State House, in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, the 8th of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It will not be a mass meeting, but a meeting of delegates from the several counties, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk and Reporter for the Supreme Court. Also, a Democratic State Electoral Ticket and four Delegates from the State at large to the Democratic National Convention. The duty of determining how the Congressional Delegates shall be appointed, will also devolve on the Convention. The State Central Committee have not the power to establish a ratio of representation for the several counties, but will append to this call, the apportionment established by the last Democratic Convention, and would recommend that the several counties be governed in the selection of Delegates accordingly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

W. J. BROWN, Chairman.

The following is the ratio of representation adopted at the Convention of May 24, 1854:

"That each county be entitled to one delegate for every 200 Democratic votes cast at the Presidential election of 1852; Provided, that no county shall have less than two Delegates."

ODESSA AND CHICAGO.

A prominent German lawyer, named Kohl, from Bremen, has been making a short visit to our distinguished townsman, Prof. Kirtland. Mr. K. is an experienced geographer and enthusiastic geologist, and is indulging his taste and talent in journeying over our country. Mr. Kohl says there are many similarities, between Odessa and Chicago. Their location and features are alike, and they strongly resemble each other; and this remarkable fact exists, that they are the two greatest wheat exporting cities in the world. Odessa has a population of some fifteen or twenty thousand more than Chicago. The latter place of course will catch up in that respect in a few days.—Cleveland Herald 5th.

CORONERS INQUEST.

The following is the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury over the body of John Wyse, late resident of Madison township, Montgomery county and State of Indiana.

"We the jury, after a full and careful examination of the body of John Wyse, are of the unanimous opinion that the deceased (John Wyse) came to his death by the operations of natural causes." Dr. Jas. G. McMechan, Henry Dunkle, Thos. Mason, John Morgan, John Shotts, Harvey Colman, Daniel Seever, Samuel Pickett, Robert Morrison, Elen Ruck, Henry Morrison, Isaac Seever, Wm. Whitecotton, Francis Whitecotton.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, Thos. H. Winton, Coroner of Montgomery County, State of Indiana. The amount of goods and chattels, found on the premises are sufficient to discharge all expenses.

THOS. H. WINTON, Coroner.

Nov. 17th, 1855.

The census of Mobile has just been taken. The population is 25,540 against 20,515 in 1850.

The Know Nothings in Missouri have joined the cry against the Methodists, and refuse to tolerate their preaching and campmeetings.—Ind. Sentinel.

CRAWFORDSVILLE PRICE CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
Flour	\$8.00	
Wheat	1.50	
Oats	.25	
Rye	.60	
Barley	.75	
Corn in the ear	.35	
Hay	9.00	
Apples—Green	.25	
Do—Dried	2.00	
Peaches	—	
Butter—Fresh	2.00	
Eggs	.12	
Corn Meal	.60	
Chickens—Dressed	1.50	
Potatoes	.30	
Bacon—Hams	.80	10
Sides	.65	
Shoulders	.60	
Lard	.12	
Pork	7.00	
Beef on Hoof	3.00	5.75
Clover Seed	.40	
Timothy Seed	2.00	3.50
Coffee	.15	
Sugar	1.00	
Molasses, N. O.	.20	
White Fish	.60	
Mackerel, half hbl.	.80	
Salt	.20	
Onions	.50	

Fresh Groceries.

We have just received at our establishment on Green street, opposite Campbell & Co's Dry Good store, a fine lot of fresh groceries, to wit: No 1 N. O. Sugar, crushed, double refined, double refined, a superior article of Tea, Coffee, Cider, Vinegar, Goldfish, Rice, Cheese, Pepper, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper Sauce, Cinnamon bark, nut-megs, Starch, Palm Soap, Door Mats, Notions and Toys, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, also superior Oils for the hair, &c.

MASTERTON & KEENEY.

Zante Currants & Citron.

A SUPERIOR article of Currants and Citron, just received and for sale at our new stand.

MASTERTON & KEENEY.

Figs and Raisins.

A NICE article just received and for sale by

MASTERTON & KEENEY.

Candies.

A large lot of Candies put up in 25 lb boxes, for sale by

MASTERTON & KEENEY.

Cheering Tobacco.

No 1 article of sweet flavored Virginia Caven-dish tobacco for sale by

MASTERTON & KEENEY.