

## Delinquent Subscribers!

THOSE of our subscribers who know themselves indebted to us for Subscription and Advertising must make some arrangements to settle off their accounts immediately. Those who are unable to pay up in full must pay what they can, and if they cannot do that they must notify us immediately of the fact as we intend to publish the name of every man, who, after the 1st of June, does not either settle or give us some assurance that he intends to pay, we shall publish his name, and place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We have upon our Books some excellent subscribers who are always prompt in paying their subscription, while there are others, and their name is legion, who have never paid us a cent from the day we first commenced publishing, which is now over three years. These are the individuals we are now after, and if they don't face the music, we shall resort to such measures as will convince them that there is yet a God in Israel.

YANKEE FIGHTING.—The memoirs of Sir Charles James Napier, just published in England, contain many passages interesting to all Americans. We select a couple of paragraphs:

When at Bermuda, in 1812, with his regiment, Colonel Napier, writing to his mother, says: "Two packets are due, and we fear they have been taken, for the Yankees swarm here; and when a frigate goes out to drive them off, by Jove, they take her! Yankees fight well, and are gentlemen in their mode of warfare. Deceitful! Deceitful! Cardon's sword, saying, 'Sir, you have used it so well, you should be ashamed to take it from you!'" These Yankees though so much abased are really fine fellows. One, an old acquaintance of mine, has just got the Macedonian into a prisoner, and dined with me; he had taken out of our ships, but was himself captured by the "Pictorians" seventy-four, being now in an English frigate, if he meets us we must take him, or we are no longer sovereign on the ocean."

From Bermuda, Charles Napier sailed for America, and became engaged in some of the daring and disastrous operations carried on against the Americans by the government over which King George III exercised a despotic power. The bush method of warfare struck him as cowardly, and as for the system of leading cannoneers to the mouth with odds and ends of old iron, it was his abomination.—"Seven thousand men are at Baltimore, and we have no such force; still, my opinion is, that if we took up our slops and lay our ears back, we may thrash 'em; that is, if we caught them out of their trees, so as to stop them with the bayonets." They will not stand that—But they fight unfairly, bring jagged pieces of iron, and every sort of devilmanship, broken pokers, old locks of guns, gun-barrels, everything that will do mischief.—On board a twenty-four ship, that we took, I found this sort of ammunition regularly prepared. This is wrong. Men delights to be killed according to the law of nations; and nothing so pleasant or correct; but to be doused against all rule is quite offensive. We don't then kick like gentlemen. A 24 lb shot in the stern is fine; we die heroically; but a brass candlestick for stuffing, with a garnish of rusty two-penny nails, makes us die ungratefully, and with the like."

We find in the Westminster Review a very pleasant article on China. The Chinese cities are thus described:

The *Aspects of a Chinese City*.—As seen from without, the aspect of a Chinese city, although strange or grotesque to European eyes, is by no means uniprotective, since the inhabitants delight in brightly painted houses, and the forms of their domestic architecture are not ungraceful. Within the gates, however, three of the senses are offended by the disorder and often the dilapidation of the houses and thoroughfares, by the incessant and discordant din of the multitude, and by the universal filth and evil smells. The original type of a Chinese city was the nomadic camp of their ancestors, and to this day the great cities—Peking, Nanking, and Canton—reflect the image of an encampment. The houses are low, with caravans, overhanging roofs; no clinquers or mansions of three or four stories high break the monotonous line of the streets; while from nearly every dwelling, as from the booths in a fair, protrude poles, flags, and gaily-colored streamers or placards.

The eye is pained and bewildered by the glare of the gilding, the varnish, and the painting of the shop fronts; by the bright colors of the lanterns of horn, muslin, silk, and paper that adorn the houses or span the streets; and by the numberless pictorial inscriptions which, parading the articles on sale, assure the passengers that "we don't cheat here!" The ear is equally tortured and confused by the universal hubbub that prevails from "morn to dewy eve," by the indescribable noise of tinkers, cobblers, and blacksmiths, plying their several trades in little portable shops, and proclaiming shrilly (for the Chinese, not less than the Arabs, are people *criar*), their superior skill and their low charges.—Buying, selling, and bartering, are all and each conducted in soprano tones; and the *sotto voce* composure of customer and shopman across an English counter would seem to a Chinese tradesman utterly unbusinesslike.

Read the following description of a mad "Injun."

"Full of wrath was Hiawatha, when he came into the village,

Hard his breath came through his nostrils,

Through his teeth he burst and bawled,

Words of anger and resentment,

Hiawatha like a storm."

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.—The N. Y. Tribune says a beautiful young woman named Hall died in the New York hospital for burns. The Tribune adds:

The history of this unfortunate woman is the history of thousands in this city. Who she was she would not tell, but we have good reason for believing that she was born and raised in Saratoga, where she lived until within a year of her decease, virtuous and happy. But, in an evil moment, she confided her honor to one of the glittering, heartless villains who throng that watering place, and when cast off learned too late that she had been most cruelly deceived. Depressed by friends and relatives, and filled with a deep sense of her own degradation, she became an inmate of a house of ill-repute in Laurens street, where she strove to stifle the rebukes of conscience in unbridled dissipation. Her career of shame and sorrow lasted less than a year. On the 26th of April while dressing in company with some of her frail companions, her ample skirt of light muslin, by an accident, caught fire from the open grate; and before the flames were extinguished she received injuries which ultimately led to death. Although aware that her decease was at hand, she refused to disclose her real name, saying that she had already brought shame enough upon her family. She went in New York by the name of Mary Hall and Martha Ann Hall. The poor girl, in her last moments, seemed utterly bereft of hope, and died cursing the villain who lured her from the path of virtue.

COLDN'T THROW HERSELF AWAY.—SOMETHING OF A JUNE.—From the Niagara Falls Gazette, we learn that on Saturday evening last, a Mrs Flynn, whose husband is a laborer at that place, jumped over the bank of the Niagara River a short distance below the outlet of the canal. To every appearance she struck in the top of a tree after a fall of about one hundred feet, and fell from there to the bottom. When she left home she kissed her children, bid them good bye, and told them to tell Mr. Flynn that he would see her no more. She was observed to go towards the bank of the river and was soon found after the fearful leap. When found she was sitting very composedly, cogitating, we suppose, the uncertainty of human calculations, especially when predicated on untried experiments. She was considerably bruised and scratched, but not much more than frequently happens in an ordinary shindy.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE.—A young woman named Rhoda Carroll murdered her newborn infant, in Jackson township, Ind., a few days since, by drowning it in a pool of water. The Lafayette Journal says she is a woman of indifferent reputation, having two husbands living, and gives this account of the treatment she received after the commission of the crime:

She has since been in the custody of the constable of the township, and we are credibly informed has had no medical attendance, and was scarcely premitted even to lie down. Yesterday, the fourth day after her confinement, she was brought a distance of twenty-three miles—part of the way in a wagon and the rest by railroad—and was compelled to walk from the depot to the justice's, and from thence to the jail, though so weak that she had to be supported on each side by an officer to keep from falling. On reaching the jail she was thrust into a dungeon; but she soon grew so alarmingly ill that it was found necessary to remove her into one of the rooms occupied by the jailor's family, and send for a physician. She is lying in a very critical state, and fears are entertained that she will not recover. If she dies, the individuals who have had charge of her since her arrest and who brought her to the city, should be indicted for manslaughter. The humanity they show towards the poor creature is most shocking, and if it leads to a fatal result will justly entitle them to a place in the penitentiary.

A DARK CASE—SUSPICIONS OF Foul PLAY.—A respectable physician of Edinburgh, Johnson county, has informed the editor of the Shelbyville Banner of the following facts:

A young girl, the daughter of respectable parents residing near Edinburgh, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared a few weeks ago, and for some time no clue to her whereabouts could be obtained. It was finally ascertained that she was lying dangerously sick at Louisville. A brother-in-law of the girl went to Louisville, and after several days she died. Had her taken to Cincinnati from there to Shelbyville, where he got a chance to take her to his father's house. The reason for taking this circuitous route of two hundred miles when it could have been accomplished in sixty or seventy direct by railroad, is not explained. Suspicion of foul play induced a post mortem examination of the body of four of the first physicians of the place. They noted their opinions separately, and on comparing them after the investigation, they unanimously agreed that she came to her death by artificial means used to produce abortion. The sequel to this sad story is that she left home at the instigation of her brother-in-law, and who had secretly gone to Louisville several times before her parents ascertained where she was, and is supposed to be the author of this dark crime.—N. A. Ledger.

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Elizabeth Stevens, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, and therefore I am compelled to sue her for her account, I shall pay no debt of her contracting after this date. ARON STEVENS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jonathan Van cleave, Jr., has been appointed administrator of the estate of Merchant Jarrat, late of Montgomery, Ind., does. Said Estate is appraised to be solvent.—JONATHAN VAN CLEAVE, Jr., Administrator.

House and Sign Painting,

Paper Hanging, &c.,

Work done to Order, Cheap for Cash.

Shop Over Brown's Drug Store,

All orders left with T. D. Brown, promptly attended to.

THOS H. WINTON.

May 3, 1857.—\$841-1f.

DICK'S WORKS—Rolling History, Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare & Byron, for sale by

FRANK HEATON,

No. 1, Empire Block.

April 4.

Groceries.

Orfeo, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Spices, Can-  
dice, Starch, &c., received and for sale by

FRANK HEATON,

No. 1, Empire Block.

May 3.

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mad "Injun."

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Hiawatha like a storm."

## N. W. GRIMES.

Successor to

JOHN WILSON,

And Late Wilson, Grimes & Co.,

No. 2, Commercial Block,

Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Dealer in

Dry Goods, Notions,

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,

Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, &c.

Now in receipt of his Spring and Summer Supplies, which together with his former stock, makes a large and varied assortment, which includes the articles of the trade. Having an experience of fifteen years in the business, he feels confident that he can sell Goods as cheap as any other House in the city.

John W. Grimes, Administrator

May 1857.—\$841-1f.

N. W. GRIMES.

Administrator's Sale.

THE UNDERTAKER, administrator of the estate of

Montgomery Jarrett, late of Montgomery County, Ind., will sell at public auction on Saturday

the 26th day of May, 1857, at the house of John Wilson, two miles west of the Crawfordsville and Indianapolis road, and about one-half mile from White's corner to Clark's Mill, the following personal property to wit: one horse, a horse buggy and one set of harness, corn in the crib, wheat in the granary, when grown, household furniture, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TRADE SALE.—A credit of six months will be given to all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, paying cash, and leaving a deposit of three dollars, and less cash in hand, will be required.

JONATHAN VAN CLEAVE, Jr., Administrator.

May 9, 1857.

Administrator.

FARMERS,

MERCHANTS,

MECHANICS,

LABORERS,

EVERY BODY!

THE undersigned are desirous of informing you that they are desirous of clearing their business to some extent, and, consequently, in view of the fact that the grocery trade alone, when the interest of the buyer and seller agree, bargain is soon made.

To facilitate us in our laudable object, and at the same time make it an object for all persons who

make a Dollar go as far as it will,

we will have a large and well assorted stock of

PRINTS, LAWNS, BERGES, LAMINARIES,

EUGENIA ROBES, VICTORIA SCRIPES,

BAUDRIES, ELEGANT BRILLIANTS,

CHINTZES, ORGANINES,

LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

Combining a variety of the newest styles, and richest designs ever offered. Their stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

is magnificent, embracing all the novelties in

the market.

ELZROTH, HARDING & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their

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