

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,  
Saturday Morning, June 20, 1857.

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  
Crawfordville!  
Advertisers call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.  
Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser desires it inserted. If no stated time will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the most complete assortment of new and second-hand goods brought to this place. We have on hand everything from a pair of shoes to a pair of trousers, and we will show them at our assortment of types, cuts, etc. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

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

SUPPER FOR A THOUSAND.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church, in Crawfordville, will give a public supper on Wednesday evening next. All are invited to attend, as ample accommodations will be provided in the spacious audience room of their new church.

OHIO NOMINATIONS.—We notice by our Ohio exchanges that Col. JONATHAN RILEY, editor of the Toledo Daily Commercial, is favorably named in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. Col. Riley is an able editor, a sound democrat and a whole-souled gentleman, and would creditably fill any office to which he might be chosen. We hope the Buckeye Democracy may see fit to make him their standard-bearer in the approaching contest, and that we may yet greet him as Governor of Ohio.

Great inquiries are made of late as to the whereabouts of John C. Fremont.—New York Tribune.

We would be happy to furnish some information as to his whereabouts, if we could, but as our State repudiated him, we are satisfied he is not locating a Matiposa claim here. A friend at our elbow—a witty wag—who never in his jolty speech without a meaning, says he lately saw the woolly horse! Query!—Where was the woolly horse he saw? Will this lead to answers to the "inquiries" addressed to the Tribune?

The contested election suit in Fountain county occupied the court the entire time of the last two weeks, and after arguments the Judge reserved his judgment until the 3d Monday of July. The proceedings will all be published, furnishing a vast food for reflection upon the corrupt manner in which the polls are managed at times. We have been assured by those who heard all the evidence in this contested case, that frauds enough were committed in Fountain county alone to change the result in the last Congressional election, and that by a tenure of fraud alone the Hon. James Wilson at present holds a seat in Congress which the honest voters of the District clearly awarded to Dan'l W. Voorhees. We look forward anxiously for the publication of the evidence in this case.

We have received a communication from J. D. Masterson, relative to a nuisance in the rear of the Holton House.—Mr. M. complains that the stench is undurable, and that it is the duty of the corporation board to adopt measures to abate it. We think these gentlemen should give this matter their prompt attention. Complaints have also been made in relation to the dangerous pit-fall near the Crane House. There a large hole has been left open on one of the most public walks in the town for over three months, rendering it almost impassable. Will our new board obey the wishes of our citizens, and remedy these evils?

We take pleasure in entering on our exchange the Egyptian Torchlight, a Democratic paper, published in the town of Mt. Vernon, Illinois. It is death on Black Republicanism.

PATTERSON'S JEWELRY STORE.  
Mr. Patterson has just received a very fine assortment of new Jewelry. This establishment is unquestionably the place to make purchases. Among the stock we notice some splendid Gold Watches, also a large and varied assortment of Ladies' breast pins and finger rings, for elegant design and finish are superior to anything of the kind we have yet seen.

We are requested to state that there will be a picnic party on next Saturday, the 27th, at Grunkle's grove, near Whitesville. Everybody is invited to attend.—A rich time is anticipated.

W. H. LAYMON & Co., are offering rare inducements to cash purchasers. This is decidedly the place for bargains. Call and see.

Judge Woodruff, of New York, has decided that a married woman's note has no legal force.

HARD TIMES!

Throughout all the business avenues of life, in every walk, every personal interview with men, from every tongue, through all portions of town and country a perfect unity of expression reaches our ears—a perfectly close time in monetary affairs.—The rich nabob, living in princely style in his magnificently furnished palace; the millionaire, living at his ease with all his vast bonds and evidences of wealth; the proud farmer, with his numberless acres of land in the finest order of cultivation; the merchant, with his shelves loaded with the choicest importations, and his safe full of the best evidences in the shape of promises on sight; the manufacturer, with his ware-rooms stowed with work; and the daily laborer, ever anxious to earn by the sweat of his brow the honest reward of ten hours hard, hard toil—all, all send up their united voices assuring us that there is decidedly a shortness in the money market throughout this entire community.—The rationale of this is easy of solution.—The wealth of this country is wrung from the soil. The last two years' pasture usually so munificent to this rich and fertile land, in its great wisdom saw fit, in the midst of our prosperity to bring us up "with a short jerk in the middle of our career," and the result was, we for some reason unknown to human intellect, had almost an entire failure of agricultural products; and as all branches of business in America depend for their success upon the agricultural interest, so as that interest fails in prosperity so all other interests languish.

We have always room to hope, and with labor, care, judgment and wise economy, the imagination of the duller mind looks forward for the dawn of a better and brighter day than that which is found in the hour of gloom.

"In council there is wisdom," is an old and appropos saying—yet as wisdom is not strictly of this earth so nothing perfect is arrived at. Still when we have all the foregoing to reflect upon, the human mind is involuntarily led to some deductions. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, the artisan of every line and grade invariably makes his draft, counts his means and calculates his ability to execute his desired work before he seals his contracts for its execution. The same principle is carried out in all the meanderings of private life. Should not public functionaries who have been selected for their coolness and their superior judgment be even more cautious in the expenditure of the public money than all private individuals are in their investments? The private individual with his own judgment and own liberality employs his means to suit himself, and an extravagant expenditure or an ill-timed speculation could only injure himself.—The public officer however occupies a widely different position. No man can imagine—no pen can tell the sacrifices made—by which the poor mother or orphan's money is made to mingle with the millionaires surplus, in the common receptacle of citizenship—the public coffers. Officers, then, not only obligated by their honor after being selected to public stations, but likewise by that great connecting link between man and his Creator, cannot be too judicious either in the levy or expenditure of public funds. Especially is this the case when amid every class of community you hear the cry of distress. When bankers have no money to discount with and on the street outside shavers are compelled to decline the best of payers.

These crude remarks are applicable to all times and all places, although it is true that it is only in hard times that the great body of people take any thought of the manner in which governmental machinery is operated. The staid rationalist, whose mind is sufficiently quiet to enable him to calmly and deliberately look through our public archives and closely examine the official reports of the vast amount of money annually expended by our public officers, and then convince himself of the real benefit to the great body of tax payers, he will be led to the endorsement not only of our views as expressed in this article, but numerous others that are to follow.

Many ideas suggested in this, have been urged forward at present by the noble stand lately taken by our County Commissioners against an attempt to file on a small scale from our county Treasury. As they have done let all guardians of public money do. Pay all honest debts. "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." Privately and publicly contract no debts but what you are able to pay without distress. May even the big fathers of our little city take a birds-eye view of this subject.

A MANLY SINNED.—The Earl of Oxford, of England, in reply to an invitation of the Secretary of the Norwich Bible Society to preside at its late annual meeting, wrote as follows: "I am surprised and annoyed at the contents of your letter; surprised, because my well known character should have been exempted from such an application—and annoyed, because it obliges me to have this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming table, I have lately taken to the turf, I fear I frequently blaspheme, and I have never distributed religious tracts. All this was well known to you and your society; notwithstanding which you think me a fit person for your President. May your hypocrisy be forgiven, but I would rather live in the hands of sinners than with such sinners. I am, &c."

OXFORD.

We rather think the Earl of Oxford, from his own account, is susceptible of some slight improvement, but we don't think that his letter to the Secretary of the Norwich Bible Society is.

BANK QUESTION.

We notice that the Indiana State Journal, the leading organ of the Black Republican party in this State, still expecting by distraction abroad to gain that which it has hitherto failed to accomplish by its own schemes at home—preferring rebellion, revolution, disunion, anything to the quiet success of the opposition, is now engaged in most energetic efforts to coerce the Democracy to the issue of local banking.—And some of our papers are so unwise or so ungaurded as to be caught in the trap.

The position of the Democratic party on the bank question is neither new or unknown—its landmarks long ago established, and always so faithfully observed will be readily recognized by every well informed man.

We have always held it to be a part of our creed, that our general systems of government, whether acting in a State or Federal capacity should stand wholly separate and apart from all monied corporations, banks inclusive—and that under no circumstances they should be made a party to any such monopolies or become shareholders in any such concerns.

This principle after a protracted and able and brilliant debate in the most distinguished National Council our country has ever known, was finally yielded and established in regard to the United States Bank, in the memorable day of Gen. Jackson, when the lion-hearted Hero of New Orleans plied his foot with characteristic firmness upon the slowly bending neck of the monster bank, and the whole Democratic party helped him to keep it there until its life was crushed out, and the remotest hope even of a resurrection despaired of.

So far as our State is concerned, our present Constitution—the work of the Democracy—expressly prohibits Indiana from ever holding or owning any stock in any bank or monied corporation. To divorce the government from all monied corporations, has been the chief and constant aim of the Democracy, and well and proudly have they achieved it. But while from this aim as a political party we have never digressed, we have in no instance regarded it necessary to make war upon a properly regulated system of local banking, any more than on any other branch of business that may be engaged in by our people.

We would gladly see the country without banks, and universal hard currency prevail, but we suppose no well informed man, or in fact any man that can think for himself, believes it possible to drive the paper currency from the State altogether. This then being our position, it seems to us that the only question we have to settle is shall we have a paper currency of our own, or shall we let Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and other States furnish it for us.

We prefer a home currency to a foreign currency. All banks are more or less liable to be overcome with sudden reverses, and those located in our midst, can be better watched by us, and more under our control than those at a distance.

But it is proposed to embroil us in the questions growing out of the passage of the new bank bill and the organization of the Bank of the State of Indiana under it.—This never has been a party question.—More Black Republicans than Democrats voted for it—a majority of the board that organized it were Black Republicans.—The banking powers conferred by the bill are mainly drawn from the provisions of the charter of the old State Bank, and if prudently managed and skillfully engineered we have little doubt that it will accomplish ends just as useful and in a manner just as safe as its predecessor, the old State Bank.

We are not going into a defence here of this bank or any other bank—we would not have voted for the bill—nor, we may add, for any other bank bill we ever saw; but if it furnishes the people of the State with a safe currency, we shall place or attempt to place no obstacles in its way—if it fail to do this our voice is let it be wound up under the law.

While therefore we shall not defend it, we shall condemn no man who may be in favor of it. We do not by any means hold that to be a democrat it is essential to eschew all connexion with banking as a business any more than that he should refuse to embark in any honest and honorable mercantile enterprise.

In fact since paper currency cannot be driven from our State and we cannot attempt to this our first wish—and as home currency is better than foreign currency, we are rather inclined to think that a few sound democrats stationed at eligible posts in these concerns would be admirably adapted to the emergency as a means of moderation and defense. Experience has taught us that the thieving propensities of these Black Republican managers are at all times a proper subject of vigilance and care. It has been so with the old State Bank—it may be so with this. It will be a gloomy day, to the Democracy of Indiana when they shall attempt to incorporate into their creed either opposition to local banks, or support of local banks, as a test of political faith.

We are not to attempt to ostracize all who do not support or who do not oppose such institutions, in either event, our influence so far as it accomplished anything, would tend to bring us ruin.

Let us adhere to the old landmarks—let us keep the government wholly separate from all monied corporations; but let our policy in reference to individuals be to leave them unmolested and unadvised to pursue whatever branch of business best suits their taste and means.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP IN THE STATES.

From a general knowledge of this subject we think we can give some information that will be of practical utility to the farmer and also the produce merchant.

Owing to the severity of a long winter, also a late cold spring, it has been generally supposed that our wheat crop would be quite a failure, but from what we are enabled to learn from correspondents and glean from the different publications in the country, we are satisfied that such is not really the case, and we are extremely happy to so inform our readers. For although a scarcity of the article might render the prices higher, yet all who raise it must remember that their receipts for their grain must necessarily fall short, and the distress of the poor man is great in the extreme.

If wheat, one of the staples of the country, is a failure, then money is scarce, and when it is scarce the laborer receives but poor compensation for his daily toil, and cannot raise the where-with-all to meet his every-day expenses and comfortably support his family.

So it should be cause for universal regret to know that the staff of life is abundantly supplied. Wheat, at one dollar per bushel, with a full crop, is better for the farmer than the high prices that have sometimes ranged with but a third or half crop. There is no doubt but that the wheat was sadly injured from the protracted cold winter. In some counties and States it was badly affected from the snow having been blown off of it, and its roots being left bare to the protracted freezing and thawing; but this in not so general as was at first supposed.

It is not generally conceded that the cold spring, instead of injuring it, has been a benefit to it, causing it to take deep root and spread so as to cover nearly the whole ground.

In our own State there are many places where on the prairie farms it is considerably injured, but yet in fall of the timbered sections even in the Northern sections of the States, the crop is a full average.

While in the whole Southern portion there is little or no cause of complaint.—We are quite familiar with the matter in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.

In all of Southern Illinois and the whole State of Missouri the crop is a fine one thus far. In every portion of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa it has been somewhat affected by the winter. But in many of those localities they have sown large quantities of spring wheat to take its place.

The State of Michigan, through, will average about a half crop.

Our correspondents in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, inform us that there are localities where the prospect appears to have been, considerable affected. But as a general thing the crops are not much below the average amount.

We cannot speak with personal knowledge of the prospects in the New England States, but as they are not really wheat growing States, it is not supposed that they could affect the market materially any way.

In the whole of the Southern States the prospects never were better.

From an exchange we clip the following:—The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th says that from every part of the Southern country it has the most gratifying accounts of the growing wheat crop. It says, in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and our own State, the promises of an abundant harvest were never better. Every where the crop is backward, but vigorous and healthy, the recent general weather is bringing it rapidly forward, and unless something now unforeseen occurs, to a rich and early harvest.—It is probable, indeed, that the cold, backward spring has actually been favorable to it, causing it take firmer roots and to "spread" as the farmer says.

We have not seen anything yet in particular in relation to the prospects of the crop in Europe, but in the Canadian reports says it is very fine, however we do not pretend to state in relation to these localities because we are perfectly informed there.

We are of the opinion that on the whole, the crops of the whole country will be a fair one, unless something unforeseen should yet befall it, and we think as a matter of course, that as soon as the effects of the crop are felt in the market that the present high prices will, yea, must decline.

The Southern crop will be ready for market much before our own, and our advice to farmers is, that they had better sell at the present prices, than to wait for it to rise to \$1.75, and at last sell it for a dollar. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. You can now take one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and our advice is to sell by all means.

INDIANA POLITICS.

There is no real difference in sentiment with the great body of the Indiana Democracy as to questions of party principles and policy. They are animated with the common purpose to preserve our National institutions in their original integrity and purity and to advance the general welfare and happiness of the country.—For these objects the Democracy have ever waged a warfare and ever will. And when our political enemies are to be met, no matter in what guise they may appear, the Democratic heart will beat with a common pulse and purpose and unite with a heavy tread to secure a victory. The noble sacrifices, labors and efforts of the good and true men of the party and the country last fall, to sustain the Union and the Constitution, cannot easily and will not idly be neutralized or destroyed. It was a high and patriotic motive which demanded these efforts, and the same patriotism still lives to perpetuate what was then accomplished.

The local press which represents the sentiment of their different neighborhoods, and the reliable, true and disinterested men of the party everywhere, with rare exceptions, give evidence that the rivalry or personal feuds of men will not be permitted to destroy its harmony and unity.—The bickerings and grumblings which have occurred and been heard here and there, will prove to be but temporary obstructions, subsiding generally with the reflection that it is for principles not for spoils that the Democracy battle—that disappointment to some must occur—and that the success of the party is infinitely beyond the advancement of any of its individual members.

These bubblings upon the surface of the stream prove that there is life beneath.—There is but little danger of corruption in

a party where its members are ceaselessly vigilant and active. It is the best sign of health and vigor. And less danger is to be apprehended from an indifference to preserve purity and fidelity to principle than from an indifference and lukewarmness as to the actions of its representatives. Grumblers, critics and fault finders, seem almost a necessity to preserve the health of the body politic. When party agents and politicians find that scrutinizing eyes are upon them, it confines them more closely to the straight and narrow path of duty.

We have never found fault, and shall not, with any member of the party, no matter how close has been or may be his scrutiny into the public acts of any official, but only those who, from sinister motives, have attempted or may attempt to feed and fan the flames of discord and disunion. The agent should not only be held accountable, but should be willing to give an account of his stewardship to his party. But it is equally a duty to sustain and encourage a faithful public servant, as to condemn one who has proved faithless.

In the heat occasioned by the many severe and unjust attacks upon our motives and actions, which occurred during the past few weeks, although sometimes bitter in reply, we have intended no injustice.—Whoever attacks must look for a defence. We have not that measure of christianity, forbearance and patience when one checks is smote, to turn the other. When a blow is given, we expect to return it. But there is no necessity, it seems folly for friends to engage in a contest which can only amuse and benefit our opponents. If there is any difference upon questions of policy, it can be kindly discussed and its determination left to the delegates of the party when in convention assembled, or to the voice of the people.

In our position we can know no difference in the men of the party. It is not our duty to favor one at the expense of the other. The candidates of the party and its chosen representatives we are bound to sustain when faithful, but we shall not lend our aid to influence the selection of the first or to do injustice to the latter. We shall zealously maintain in the future, as we have in the past, the principles and policy of the party as authoritatively expressed, and sustain its faithful servants, not only, but every member of the party when assailed.—State Sentinel.

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—The London Times devotes a column to a detailed description of the U. States steam frigate Niagara, which is now off Gravesend, (Eng.), to assist in laying the submarine telegraph. The vessel is pronounced the noblest specimen of naval architecture that has ever crossed the Atlantic, and the editor adds:

Not till the visitor has walked forward and perched himself somewhere near the bowsprit, can he fully appreciate her immense size and beautiful form, and feel that he is looking down on such a war steamer as the world has not yet seen the equal of, and by the side of which the English navy can show nothing to compare.

The late riot in the city of Washington has called forth the following notice from the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the most violent of the opponents of the Democratic party and the President:

The vigorous measures taken by Mayor Magruder, and furthered by President Buchanan, in vindication of the law and the public peace, entitle them to the commendation of every good citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land. The executive officer—we care not what party he belongs to—who in trying times successfully asserts and maintains the supremacy of the law, is he who of all men deserves best of the republic.

A case of worse than brethren cruelty is thus reported by the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript.—An old man named Markham was found by the roadside in Palmer, on last Monday week, suffering from the ravages of the small-pox. The burning heat on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his sad condition.—It was not till he had been taken over the hills, to the hospital, in Monson, and received the refreshing charities of that institution, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived Wilbroham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared, he had been moved by order of the overseers of the poor, to the limits of Palmer, and left on the roadside to perish.—And this happened in Massachusetts, where people weep over the rongs of "bleeding Kansas," and thank God that they are holier and better than other men.

McCarthy, the facetious editor of the Bardston (Ky.) Gazette, was married last week. We are indebted to his own pen for the following description of the party:—

"During our visit to Bullitt county we heard of a party, and concluded to attend. Have an indistinct memory of a ceremony having transpired where sundry persons were assembled; when a dignified gentleman in vestments asked a nervous gentleman in spectacles if he was willing to do so and so for the future, in regard to a figure under a veil in his vicinity, and the nervous gentleman very emphatically promised everything that was asked him; and then similar promises were asked of the veiled figure, after which there was a shaking of hands among the men, and much kissing among the women folks—followed by cutting of cake, popping of champagne bottles, music and dancing, &c. Altogether, the party was a pleasant one."

Justices Steward and Gookins, of the Supreme Bench of Indiana, it is said, will resign their offices for want of a competent salary. Judge Gookins, we learn, will remove to Chicago, and Judge Steward will remain in Indiana. Both will resume the practice of law.

The London Times has doubts of the success of the Trans-Atlantic telegraph; not from any failure in the principle, but defeat in the construction of the cable.

The small-pox is raging with fearful effect in the towns of Candella and Sancoas, in Mexico.

LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 16.—The steamship Europe, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., three days later than those brought by the Vanderbilt to New York, arrived here this morning.

Parliament had again assembled, but nothing of importance had been transacted. The riots in Belgium have ceased, and the country is quiet.

Palmerston intimates in the House of Commons his intention to submit a bill abolishing church rates.

Berkly gave notice that he would bring up the question on ballot on the 23d of June.

The London Times says that there is no foundation for the report that the U. S. frigate Niagara would not assist in laying the submarine telegraphic cable; on the contrary, she left the Thames of Portsmouth on Friday, where some of her stauchest would be moved and the wardroom altered so as to receive the cable, she would then proceed to Berkenhead and commence receiving the cable.

Nine hundred miles of the cable are already completed. The process is going on slowly, owing to the impracticability of getting the wire made fast enough.

The Abanomon would commence receiving the cable on the 10th of July.

All the cable vessels will rendezvous in Corn harbor, where the final arrangements would be perfected.

The war steamer Cyclops is now taking soundings for the proposed deep sea route.

The cable will be laid in August.

Mackintosh & Co., at Manchester, have suspended. Liabilities a half million pounds.

It was reported that the monthly return of the Bank of France would show an increase, in bullion of £1,000,000 sterling.

Rumors were again in circulation, in Paris, of an approaching interview between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia.

The recent excitement in Belgium had completely died out.

Further bread riots have occurred at Granada, in Spain. The troops interfered, fired upon the rioters, wounding several, and quiet was restored. "The city, nevertheless, was declared in a state of siege."

Advises from Madrid say that negotiations relative to the Mexican question have been postponed until the arrival of the Mexican mail, which will be due early in June. If that mail brings the intelligence of chastisement of the delinquents a favorable turn will be given to the question.—The correspondent of the London Times says it is feared that the question presents very serious difficulties, and it is not so near settled as supposed.

ITALY.—The government Barbantees continue inflammatory. Placards had been freely posted, calling the citizens to a revolution.

Marshal Radetzky is not dead.

The Emperor of Russia is about reducing his army. It is said that he is also making advances to Austria.

The French Government has demanded of the Greek Government the establishment of a Greek Embassy at Paris.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, June 15.—The Democrat learns that the Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the fifth inst.—no quorum.—On the 10th they went into secret session to discuss the propriety of immediately organizing and putting into operation the new government.

On the 11th inst. the Senate elected W. A. Phillips United States Senator in place of Lane.

Chloroform is a great institution.

Under its influence the Empress Eugenie presented Louis Napoleon with an heir, and Queen Victoria with an adopted son, and the royal family for the adoption and support of her tax-gold subjects. In Berlin we perceive chloroform is used to facilitate disagreeable operations: "Berlin thieves begin to exhibit great refinement in their modes of proceeding. Some of them having a mind to the two fat pigs of a householder, at Moabit, introduced themselves into the sty; and in order to secure themselves from being betrayed by the squeals of their victims, chloroformed both and then quietly proceeded to slay them and cut them up."

DIED.—On the 14th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, OTIS ELLIS HOVEY, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The deceased was a young man of much more than ordinary promise. He graduated at the last session of Wabash College—not quite a year since. He had the profession of law in view, as the means by which he thought he could best succeed and rise in life. And in this he judged rightly, for he had that peculiar mental formation which is best adapted to eminent success in law—quickness of perception, sound, strong, reasoning powers, and vigorous common sense. He studied law last fall in the office of Naylor & Wilson, but had health compelled him to seek a milder climate, and he spent the winter in Kentucky and Louisiana. The insidious disease of which he was the victim, however, had become incurable, and he returned a few weeks ago to Prof. Hovey's, where he was nursed with all the care and attention which kind hearts and skillful hands could suggest and administer.

The deceased was a firm believer in the truths of the Christian religion, and a consistent practitioner of his manly faith. With every reason to expect an honored eminence in the profession which he had adapted—having labored many years for the acquisition of a solid and polished education, and being just ready to start out in life's great and exciting endeavors, he yet died with entire resignation to the will of God he worshipped. Frank, generous, and sincere, he won the regard of all who knew him. Cordial, warm, and true in his attachments, his friends loved him, that strength of friendship which true nobility alone can secure. Many, very many, lament his early death, but they will never forget him, and in the years to come many a bright ray will be reflected on their hearts from memories of happy hours spent with OTIS E. HOVEY.

L. D. I.  
Crawfordville, June 18th, 1857.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Mary M. Holloway, M. D.

WISHES to inform her Lady friends that she has removed her office to a more central locality. Having her thanks for past encouragement, she still renders her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Crawfordville.

OFFICE:—W. H. LAYMON & Co., four doors east of Park's Store, and one door west of J. P. Campbell's residence. (June 20th 1857—Imp.)

STATE OF INDIANA.

Montgomery Circuit Court, September Term, 1857.

Samuel Pigott,

Complainant for

Specific Performance.

Thomas J. Stoddard, Amelia Stoddard, John Stoddard, Sarah Stoddard, Benjamin Stoddard, Elizabeth Stoddard, Impleaded with Catherine Stoddard, &c.

WHEREAS, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1857, said Plaintiff by Wallace and White, his Attorneys, filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court his complaint for a Specific Performance, in the above entitled cause; said plaintiff also, at the same time filed the affidavit of a disinterested person, setting forth that the said defendants Thomas J. Stoddard, Amelia Stoddard, John Stoddard, Sarah Stoddard, Benjamin Stoddard, and Elizabeth Stoddard, are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice of the filing and pendency of said complaint is hereby given to said non-resident defendants, that they may appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Crawfordville, in said County of Montgomery and State aforesaid, commencing on the first Monday in September next, (1857) and answer said complaint.

Witness, William C. Vance, Clerk of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 10th day of June, 1857.

W. C. VANCE, Clerk.

June 20th 1857—P. P. fee \$7.00.

BUCK'S PATENT

COOKING STOVE!

This celebrated Stove can be found at

John Hoover's

Stove and Tin Establishment,

ON MAIN STREET.

This is the only establishment in the County where these Stoves can be found.

June 20th, 1857—P. P. fee \$7.00.

ALBERT NEED, Attorney at Law.

WM. H. EARL, Surveyor.

HEED & EARL,

General Land Agents,

TROY, County Seat of Doniphan Co., K. T.

Will buy and sell lands and town lots, locate Land Warrants, and give general information in regard to Iowa Lands, and all other Kansas Lands and towns.

REFERENCES:—Bassett & Wilson, Geo. H. Likens, R. M. Stewart, St. Joseph; Leach & Patterson, Iowa Point; H. H. H. Reese, Gen. L. A. Easton, Leavenworth; City; Hon. Daniel Woodson, Leocompton; J. W. Forman, Doniphan; Charles Nash, Ft. DeMotte, Iowa; Hon. Henry S. Lane, Wilson & McDonald, Ft. Reno, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

June 18th, 1857—P. P. fee \$7.00.

A immense stock of Queensware and Glassware for sale by Campbell & Co., April 25, 1857.