



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 31, 1860.

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

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.00 per annum in advance.

CIRCULATION. MORE THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordville. Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

For President in 1860, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

Through Express	10:30 a. m.
Freight	1:00 p. m.
Through Express	5:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Through Express	5:30 a. m.
Freight	1:00 p. m.
Through Express	5:30 p. m.

The Accommodation Train going North, connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.
NATH'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT.
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

ATTENTION UNION MEN.—The members of the American Party in Montgomery County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Crawfordville, on next Saturday, the 7th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 12th. The State Convention will appoint delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore. Every Union loving man is earnestly invited to attend. By Order of the

COMMITTEE.

THE HALF-FARE ARRANGEMENT TO CHARLESTON.

The State Sentinel give the following information to those who design visiting Charleston:

Having received several letters in reference to the half-fare arrangement to the Charleston Convention, we give what particulars we are in possession of. The fare from here to Charleston, all rail, for the round trip, is \$38.15. Tickets will be issued on the 1st of April, and they will be good for one month after the Convention. The agent of the Indiana Central Road has shown us a coupon ticket, giving the points on the road, which we copy: Indianapolis to Dayton, thence to Columbus, Benwood, Washington Junction, Washington City, Aquia Creek, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Florence, Charleston. By this route there are three changes between here and Washington City. The delegates and visitors will generally leave here on the 17th of April. Two coupon tickets will be given passengers, one for going and one returning, with the privilege of stopping over at any of the points mentioned above. Tickets can be procured at Terre Haute, Lafayette and Springfield, Illinois. From those points a local half fare ticket will be added, which will increase the fare that much from here. With this liberal arrangement we have no doubt a large number will visit Charleston from this State. Arrangements are also making to feed and lodge all who go from this State, to prevent any extortion or imposition at Charleston. No one need be deterred from going on that account.

Since the foregoing was written, we are advised that arrangements have been made by which the expenses of the trip to Charleston, including the railroad fare and the living while there, will not exceed \$50. We will publish the programme of the arrangement to-morrow, by which all who desire to do so, will be able to go without any fear of extortion at Charleston.

GODEY FOR APRIL.—This elegant magazine, the favorite of the ladies, is again at hand for the coming month. The illustrations, fashion plates &c., are as usual splendid productions of artistic genius. No family should be without this magazine.

GASKELL & Co.—This new firm have just received their stock of boots, shoes, clothing, &c. Any of our readers who wish to purchase wearing apparel, should by all means give them a call.

THE CORPORATION.

By the decision of Judge Cowan, the town of Crawfordville is prevented from extending her boundaries. As matters now stand, we see but little use in keeping up the Corporation. At present it is only an unnecessary tax upon our citizens without any real or substantial benefit. The revenue derived is to meagre in amount to carry out any system of improvement, it serves only to pay officers for collecting it. The fact is, the Corporation is an unmitigated humbug, and no sensible tax payer should longer tolerate it. Unless its area can be extended so as to raise a respectable revenue, above paying the trustees, clerk, and marshal, together with lawyers to fight its law-suits, it should be voted at the next election in May as a swindle—an imposition upon the community.

The Journal of the 22d, grows very indignant over an article copied into our paper from the *Boone County Pioneer*. It denies that Col. Lane appointed old Joshua R. Giddings as one of the committee that framed the Abolition platform for 1856. We will accept the denial, not caring whether he did or not. From the fact that the last time the Colonel was in Congress, he voted in favor of a resolution censuring old Giddings, for offering a resolution, the most offensive doctrine in which was "that slavery is the creature of municipal law," we have no idea that he has any great love for Joshua. Col. Lane is a Kentuckian, and as such he would certainly despise and abhor any ultra Abolitionist like Giddings. If we know his honest sentiments, he is a Union man, and deeply opposed to the disunion sentiments of Seward, Chase & Co. His connection with the Republican party is an accident. Forced upon the track for Governor, he is too modest to step aside, and like the hump-backed tyrant, exclaims:—

"Since you will buckle fortune on my back, To bear her burden well I will or not, I must have patience to endure the load."

Last week having occasion to visit Louisville, we crossed over to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville. We went in company with Sheriff Wallace of our county, and were politely shown through the institution by Mr. Miller, the gentlemanly Warden. Some six hundred convicts are at present confined there, and as a matter of course, the prison is uncomfortably crowded. The convicts, with the exception of thirty or forty, were all busily employed in the manufacturing departments. The Warden informed us that he seldom had occasion to punish any of them, that they generally obeyed the rules of the prison, and that they were promptly paid for all over work. The alacrity and cheerfulness with which the men work, was a striking proof of this human regulation, and a contrast to the former barbarous treatment of convicts. The institution at Jeffersonville is a model for the punishment as well as the reformation of criminals, and we are satisfied from the men who have charge of it, that a large per cent of the criminals sent there are reformed, and in many cases become useful and respectable members of the community.

Some of the more intense portion of the Republicans, have been endeavoring for the last two months to raise a club in our town. So far they have met with but little success. Most of our young men—those who are not acting with the National Democracy—belong to the American party. The truth is, the Holperites will make a poor show in Indiana this fall. Niggerism is about played out. The people have no disposition to see the insurrection at Harper's Ferry repeated. They desire to see good will and fraternal feeling re-established with their Southern brethren.

New Goods.—For a splendid exhibition of spring and summer goods, go to Campbell, Galey & Harter. Their stock has about all arrived, and a mammoth one it is. Their extensive rooms as well as the side walk in front, is filled up with boxes and bales containing fabrics of every description, from plain domestic goods to the most costly silks and broadcloths, imported from Europe.

GRIMES & BURBRIDGE.—This firm have received their entire stock for the spring and summer trade. It embraces every article that is needed by our farming community.

The Journal ass imagines that the word disunion applied to the Democracy is a terrible epithet. Knowing his own miserable pie-bald party to be the only disunion organization in the country, he flatters himself that by pursuing that kind of tactics, he will to a certain extent relieve his bigger party of the odium with which it is covered. As well might Nessus tear from his body the poisoned shirt, as Black Republicanism divest itself of its sectional, disunion proclivities. We advise the jackdaw to adopt some new dodge. This is too silly, it only makes Democrats laugh at him for a fool.

LADIES HOME MAGAZINE.—We always hail with pleasure, the reception of this elegant periodical, containing as it always does, the beautiful and rare gems of intellectual thought of the very highest standard. The April number is received and a splendid one it is. It is a fascinating companion for the ladies.

James Hanna has received his stock of furnishing goods. Now is the time to send in your orders.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent states that a meeting of the Select Pacific Railroad Committee of the House had been held on the 17th, at which a general disposition prevailed to adopt the main features of Mr. Curtis' bill, which was first proposed last year, so far as it affords pecuniary aid to the government. It provides for a loan to the contractors of fifty millions of dollars, and alternate sections of land as usually provided; the work to be commenced at each end at the same time, a certain payment in money to be made for the first degree of longitude, and to increase in a given ratio until the work is completed, making the receipts to contractors for the last degree about twice the amount paid for the first. More aid proportionally for the same distance is furnished to the Pacific end than to the Eastern, in consequence of the higher prices required for labor and material. Although Mr. Curtis' proposition has not been really adopted, the debate on the subject develops little or no opposition to it, except to the donation of land, which may be stricken out, and the opinion is that it may in that shape prevail. The route contained in his proposition is about the same as that surveyed by Colonel Lander, by way of the South Pass, to commence at or near St. Joseph, on the Missouri, and terminate at San Francisco. It is estimated that the road will be seventeen hundred and fifty miles long. Curtis' bill grants alternate sections on each side six miles in length, and each section contains six hundred and forty acres, which would amount to a donation of about eighteen and a half million acres of public lands. The land grant is, and will continue to be, seriously opposed by the friends of the Homestead bill. They will insist upon keeping the public domain out of the hands of speculators, and the distribution of it to the actual settlers, who will improve it and thereby develop the resources of the country, and are in favor of paying solid money for the construction of Pacific railroads.

The Hon. Edward Bates has defined his position and lost his availability—that is to say his presumed capacity—calculated upon by the N. Y. Tribune to command votes outside the Republican party. The Louisville Journal assails him without hesitation. It says he has "not merely subscribed to the entire Republican platform, but he has subscribed to it in the peculiar Republican spirit." "He is opposed to the extension of slavery," says the telegraph, "and in his opinion the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension." This covers the whole Republican ground. It settles the position of Mr. Bates decisively. He is a Republican and nothing else. He is just as good or bad a Republican as Seward or Chase or Lincoln is. He is a Republican pure and simple. As such of course the Constitutional Union men of the South will come to touch him. He has by a single blow severed every tie of confidence or sympathy which connected him with the Southern Conservatives.

The Journal further cuts his throat thus: "He can command no votes outside of the Republican party, and can't command all the votes in it. This is plain. As a member of the Republican party, he is unquestionably weaker than any one of a dozen or two others, and he has voluntarily sacrificed whatever conservative strength he possessed. The truth is, Mr. Bates' letter has destroyed the only real claim to the Chicago nomination that he ever pretended to have, or that his friends ever set up in his name. In putting his Republicanism beyond reproach, he has sunk his pretensions to leadership of the vulgar herd. He has purchased membership in the Republican party at the cost of all title to its leadership."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY—A MAN STARVING HIS MOTHER TO DEATH.

Within the past few weeks the neighbors of Mr. Willis Graves, who resides at No. 234 Prospect street, in this city, have had suspicions that his treatment of his aged mother, who lives with him, was far from being what it should be, and these suspicions have so far strengthened into reality, and the grounds for them have become so apparent, that we would not be justified in withholding from the world all the particulars of the horrible and unnatural crimes of which this man is guilty. That diligent search has brought to light. In short Mr. Graves stands convicted by those who have had opportunity of judging, of wilfully neglecting, abusing and starving his aged mother.

Mrs. Graves, the old lady referred to, is about 70 years of age, and has lived with her son for several years. Until within a year past she has been out to church, to the neighbors, &c. A lady who attended the same church with her became acquainted with her, calling upon her at her son's house, where she then occupied a front chamber. Some months ago she confessed to this lady friend of hers that she did not live happily at home, her son and his wife treating her unkindly. She said that a former wife of this son had treated her well, but when Mr. Graves married again the affairs of the house were very much changed, and her new daughter-in-law was unkind toward her. About this time she was removed from her former chamber to a small back one in which she has been ever since, and here she would have shortly died in destitution and want, had not the community been so roused up as to compel a change for the better. The furniture of this room has been a bed, a table, and one chair, and these of the cheapest and commonest kind. The stove has been so long neglected, that it was as rusty as an anchor, and everything was of the meanest possible description. Some six weeks ago, Mrs. Graves was so reduced as to be confined to her bed, and there she was suffered to lie, day after day, with no one to sit with her, no one to cheer her, no one to care for her. She said to a friend, "I love little children dearly, and I want to have them up here to see me, but they will not allow it."

She had laid on her bed, too weak to move or help herself, day and night, totally neglected except once or twice at noon, when she was tended for a few minutes by two German women, and a big dog lay down beside her, and with this bit of food given her to eat, and with this bit of food as her only meal in twenty-four hours, she has wasted away until she is now a bare skeleton. It will seem incredible that a son and daughter could so forget all the principles of love, affection, or common humanity, as thus to systematically drag an aged parent down to the grave, and were not the evidence too strong to dispute, we would credit no word of it, but when one person tells us of concealing an orange in her pocket and giving a piece to the old lady, who seized and devoured it as ravenously as a wild beast; and another that on her bed was no sign of a sheet, but that she lay upon a bare straw bed, until festering sores covered her back and limbs; and another that she was totally neglected in her bed, when too weak to move, for three days, and that when her son was remonstrated with for his unnatural conduct, he sneeringly answered, "What's the use of taking bread from the living, and giving it to one three-quarters dead?"—then it is surely time the world knew it.

Lately, no one has been permitted to see the old lady. Mr. W. J. Warner was applied to go and investigate the matter, and went accordingly. Mr. Graves declared to him that not a person except him (Mr. W.) should enter his house. We understand that he confessed to Mr. W. that they gave the old lady but one meal a day. He was required to provide persons to take care of her, and see that she is properly tended. Mr. Warner will now keep a watch of the matter, and see that there is no more done for her relief. There is no doubt this son and daughter intended by their cruel proceedings to put the old lady out of the way, and to get rid of her. Too nearly have they succeeded. Mrs. Graves is described as an intelligent, christian woman, and this outrageous treatment by her heathenish and unnatural children, is fearful to contemplate. In certain Indian tribes, the old people are knocked on the head with a club as they grow old;—they expect it; but that such things should be in a Christian land is too horrible to think of calmly. Our space fails us to tell of the half we have heard from reliable sources of the systematic barbarism manifest in this transaction, and we forbear; but the end is not yet.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A RAIL ROAD FREE BLOW.

Proclamation has been made, with great pomp, in the newspapers of the West and Southwest, of a forthcoming "Grand Editorial Excursion." Editorial excursions, of one kind or another, are pretty ordinary occurrences. Excursions in the realms of politics, philosophy, literature and religion, excursions imaginative, fanciful, and poetic; excursions logical and sophistical, sage and sophomoric, sublime and ridiculous; excursions made with help of sharp pencil, or gray goose quill, all these are the familiar recreations of the ink fraternity of the press.

But it is to none of these that they are now invited. They are bidden to leave their pen on a rail—a free blow across the Alleghenies—a gratuitous excursion to Washington! Ye Gods! what a magnificent idea! The scenery of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and connecting links, is to be exhibited to upwards of a thousand editors at once! The illustrious band is to start from Wheeling on the morning of the 16th proximo. The Company's new hotel at Grafton Junction is to have the honor of dining them, and the three-happy city of Cumberland is to have the facility of furnishing them with beds over night. Resuming the triumphal march the next morning, they are to reach Washington in time for early tea, and a game of billiards, "if so disposed"—to borrow the classic language of the useful Mrs. CAMP. Arrived in the Federal city, they are to be allowed to follow the bent of their respective inclinations. They may quarter themselves on the frowsy marsh which serves as a foundation to the Washington Monument, or charge in a body upon the astonished Chief Magistrate at the White House, or take possession of the lobbies of the House of Commons and House of Lords, or write ponderous correspondence for their respective papers, all franked through as "public business," by the obsequious M. C.'s, or take the cars for Charleston, to help make a President.

All this it must be confessed, seems sufficiently magnificent. What could be more charming and disinterested than the lavish hospitality of the railroad companies who are expected to "come in to this delightful arrangement? What more striking, not to say imposing, than the coup d'oeil presented by a train bearing a thousand editors, thundering through the scenery of Virginia, to the Capitol of the nation? And then the banquets that would be drunk, and the speeches that would be made, and the toasts and sentiments that would be got off, and the songs that would be sung, and the stories that would be told, and the wit, and the merriment, and the champagne, and the sandwiches, and the glory, and the distinction, and the sight, and the sounds, and the sentiment, and the sentimentalism, and the moral reflections, and the jokes, and the geography, and the politics, and the patriotism, and the dinners, and the suppers, and the breakfasts and the lunches, and the big drinks and the little drinks, and the hobnobbing, and the smoking, and the jolly, general, uproarious fun!

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writing from Whitesville Montgomery county, gives the following personal description of the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana:

"Perhaps some of your readers would like to have a description of Colonel Lane. If so, let them imagine a tall, gaunt, rawboned individual, with a visage wrinkled and lean; a gray shawl wrapped very precisely around his attenuated form, his head and shoulders at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with a ponderous cud of tobacco in his mouth, which he chews with a quick, nervous and spiteful motion of his jaws, occasionally ejecting huge volumes of inky liquid from either corner of his capacious mouth; promenade the streets with the slow and measured tread of one who feels his dignity and importance—let them imagine all this, and they will have the Colonel before them true to life. It is no fancy picture, but will be readily recognized by those acquainted with Col. Lane.

"NEGROPHOBIA" BREAKING OUT IN OHIO.

The Results of Amalgamation—A White Wife Prosecutes her Negro Husband for Cruelty—The Story of her Married Life.

Among the cases on the police docket this morning was that of James Akers, a colored barber, for creating a disturbance. The complaint was made by his wife, a white woman about nineteen years of age, who, whilst waiting for the trial to take place, gave us the history of her married life.

Her parents came to live in this part of the country about five years ago, and settled in East Cleveland. At that time she was about fourteen years of age, and had brothers and sisters, some younger and some older than herself. When she was sixteen years old, she fell in with a well known colored barber, living in the city called James Akers, a "stylish saddle-colored" negro. Becoming infatuated with him, she ran away from her parents in the evening, and joined Akers in the city. They were immediately married according to law, a negro and a white "nymph" acting as witnesses. That night the happy couple stopped at a low house under the hill, the bride not being aware, as she says, of the character of the place. In the morning her husband deserted her, and went to live with another woman, thus opening her eyes to the real character of the people she had got among.

For one week the unfortunate bride lived without fuel or money, her only subsistence during the time being a raw cabbage. At the end of the week, Akers came to live with her again for a short time, treating her with greater cruelty, and threatening to kill her, whenever she spoke of complaining of his behavior. After abusing her thus for some months, and compelling her to live with the most degraded people in the different parts of the city, he at length again deserted her for a time, when she lay sick and helpless on her bed, without fire, light, medicine or food.

When she fled from her father's house a strict search was instituted for her, but without effect, and her fate was not ascertained until some time afterward. Then she was cast off by her family and forbidden ever to come near her former home. When she was deserted and in sickness, her mother learned the fact, and assisted her to the best of her power. As soon as Akers knew that she had found friends, he returned and commenced his old tricks. One morning he dragged her out of bed when she was unable to walk, placed her on the floor with her back to a bed post, and left her with orders to iron a shirt for her mother. In that position she was found by her mother. She narrated a number of instances of cruelty, extending through the three years of her married life. At one time he sold a stove given her by her parents, and left her in the winter without means to make a fire. At another time he discharged a loaded pistol at her head, but missed. Once the neighbors threatened to tar and feather him, because of his conduct.

On Thursday she made up her mind to leave him and return to her parents, who had offered to take her. For some time she had done little or nothing at his business, but lived on the money earned by her, with a sewing machine given her by her parents. Akers insisted on her staying with him, and endeavored to get into the house, smashing the windows in the attempt. She had him arrested, but begged him off when he asked her to do so.

His return for the kindness was to go to the house and steal the bed clothes out of the window with a pole. Yesterday he again created a disturbance and insisted on getting possession of the sewing machine. He was again arrested and lodged in Prison. Mrs. Akers is a young woman of some attractions. She says she loves Akers dearly, but can not red re to be treated in the manner he does her. She says he has repeatedly threatened to take her in three different places so as to be ready on any emergency. He is a drunken dissolute negro. The troubles and trials of the ill-assorted couple, are the natural consequences of their disgusting connection, and the teaching of modern Republicanism.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

American Troops Cross the Frontier and Attack the Mexicans.

THIRTY MEXICAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Advices from Brownsville to the 23d inst. furnish the following important intelligence. On the 16th inst., two companies of rangers under the command of Capt. Ford, and two companies of United States Cavalry under Capt. Stoneman, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in search of Cortinas, who had returned to the frontier. The troops approached the Mexican encampment at night, drove in the pickets and took thirty prisoners who claimed that they belonged to a large body of Mexican National Guards, also in search of Cortinas. The next morning a large Mexican force appeared, and claimed the prisoners as a part of their guard. It was afterwards ascertained that these forces had been watching the movements of the Americans, and that Cortinas was with them, and had escaped at the first alarm. Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side, above Brownsville, determined to capture Cortinas. Major Heintzleman, of the army, had sent them a reinforcement and two pieces of artillery. Three thousand Chiricahua troops were soon expected on the Rio Grande. It was reported that Gen. Garica had invited Americans into Mexico.

COL. LANES REAR REGARD FOR "FREEDOM."

The Republican candidate for Governor was once in Congress. He was at the time a full grown man and claimed to be a wise legislator, fully understanding the policy which should govern the country. His whole Congressional career was ultra pro-slavery, and no Northern representative went further in what he now terms "trucking to the slaveholding interests of the country." Joshua R. Giddings was in Congress at the same time. He offered some resolutions, the most offensive doctrine in which was "that slavery is the creature of municipal law," and that the slave becomes free whenever he is taken beyond the "limits of the territory" owned by the State under which he is held, unto a place where slavery has no positive

BOSTON SHOE AND CLOTHING STORE.

WE are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers in Boston, a fine stock of

Boots and Shoes.

Of the best quality—most of which we will warrant. Also a fine stock of

Spring and Summer CLOTHES.

of the Latest Styles, and a large Stock of

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.

Gents Furnishing Goods.

Good Stock of Leather

We will work out to order. Our shop is carried over the Store Room, under

WASHINGTON HALL,

East Room of the Bunker Block, where we will be found ready to show the citizens of Crawfordville and vicinity, our Stock without

MONEY OR PRICE.

And if they like our Stock we will sell

Very Low,

FOR CASH.

From the Experience we have had in the above business, we think we can make an object to those that want anything in our line to give us a call, before buying.

Crawfordville, March 31, 1860.

J. GASKELL & CO.

"We Study to Please!"

W.M. ROBERTSON'S

CABINET AND CHAIR

WARE ROOMS.

WE have on hand and make to order, from good seasoned material, and by superior workmen, the following assortment, consisting of

Breakfast, Dining, Card and

CENTRE TABLES,

Plain and Fancy Bedsteads,

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS,

MATRASSES,

Wash and Work Stands,

WHAT-NOTS, LOUNGES, SOFAS,

Hickory, Cane, Wood and Sofa Seat

Chairs and Rockers!

In fact every article of Furniture called for, which we will sell cheaper than any other house in town.—Call and examine for yourselves.

REMEMBER!

Warehouses on Green street, one door south of Campbell, Galey & Harter's.

BANSMEER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission Merchants,

LAFAYETTE,

INDIANA.

March 24, 1860. Vol. 11 No. 44-1st.

Sugar.

250 lbs. N. O. Sugar, 120 lbs. Crushed and Powdered sugar, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Coffee.

350 lbs. prime Rio Coffee, 100 lbs. Java Coffee, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Molasses.

300 lbs. prime N. O. Molasses, 20 lbs. Sugar House, 20 lbs. sugar refinery Syrup, 20 lbs. Golden Syrup, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Manufactured Tobacco.

A FULL stock of bright Light pressed, Gold Leaf, Virginia Cavendish & Honey Dew, Prairie twist, Routh & Leaf, Four half prisms, 5 & 10 and 12 1/2 Tobacco, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Teas.

150 half Chests & Boxes, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Pouchong Tea, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Pepper, Spice, &c.

50 Dags Pepper, 20 Dags Allspice, 150 Mats. Cloves, 10 Frails Cloves, 5 Cans Nutmegs, 200 boxes ground Spice assorted, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Indigo, &c.

6 Cases Madras and Manila Indigo, 8 Cases Union Mark, 50 Boxes Extract Logwood, Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, Alum, Copperas, &c. For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Lemons and Oranges.

100 Boxes Lemons and Oranges, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Raisins, Figs and Nuts.

350 Boxes Layer and M. R. Raisins, new crop, 100 Boxes Figs, 50 Cases seedless Raisins, 50 Cases soft-shell Almonds, 50 Cases Palmettos, Filberts, English Walnuts and Pecans, 100 boxes No. 1 Scotch Herring, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Wooden Ware.

250 Dozen Painted Buckets—2 and 3 hoop, and Fancy, 50 Dozen Tubs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 10 doz Cedar Churns, 50 doz Washboards, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Coddish and Mackerel.

100 Drums Coddish, 50 Trils and half bbls new Mackerel, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Cheese.

130 Boxes prime W. R. Cheese, Received and for sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

Shot and Lead.

300 Bags assorted Shot, 10,500 lbs. bar Lead, For sale by BANSMEER & BROTHER.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of Dr. C. W. Roback's Scandinavian Diarrhoea, Purifier and Blood Pills, just received at 24-1/2 N. MANSON & POWERS.

Silver and Plated Ware.

A LARGE stock of Silver and plated Ware, consisting in part of Fruit Stands, Tea and Coffee Pots; tea, table and dessert Spoons; butter Knives and dessert Forks, just received at 24-1/2 N. JAS. PATTERSON'S.

DON'T forget to try our Cigars and Tobacco; we have choice articles.

MANSON & POWERS.