

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, June 2, 1860.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville.
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
BALTIMORE.

**DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.**

GOING NORTH.
Morning Train, at 5:45 a. m.
Evening Train, at 7:25 p. m.
Freight, at 10:30 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Morning Train, at 4:20 a. m.
Evening Train, at 6:10 p. m.
Freight, at 10:30 p. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIN, of White.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHAN 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.

**THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL
CONVENTION.**

The Republican Congressional convention at Delphi on last Wednesday, nominated Isaac A. Rice of Fountain county for congress. King Orth failed to be the happy man through the stupidity of his friends. The Hon. James Wilson, the present incumbent, would undoubtedly have been re-nominated had it not been for the course pursued by some of the delegation from his own county. John Beard labored strenuously for Orth, and was violently opposed to Wilson, while some of the other delegates offered to bet heavily that if Wilson was nominated defeat was inevitable. Although Mr. Wilson disclaimed any desire of being again nominated, some of the delegates from his county took especial pains to show their hostility towards him. For the success that has attended his political life so far, he is really indebted to no one. His mismatched eloquence upon the stump, his untiring industry and energy, displayed in the two last campaigns, were of that character that rendered him perfectly irresistible, and to-day he has more warm-hearted friends in the eight district among the Democracy, his political opponents, than any Republican congressman in the State. With all his faults, he is a splendid embodiment of classical oratory, a genius that can move the hearts of the people, and carry with the impetuosity of his fervid eloquence, the palm of victory over his competitors. A false calculation of availability has rudely thrust him aside, and given the diadem to a political Jaques, a sage politician who cannot comprehend the mysteries of a mouse trap.

Our trip down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, sixteen miles below Washington, was the most delightful of any thing enjoyed during the excursion. The old-fashioned mansion of the Father of his country, grey with the antiquity of one hundred and sixteen years; the visit to the old tomb, now crumbling and fast falling beneath the ravages of time, were suggestive of a thousand fancies, and carried before the mind's eye a panorama of the battles of the Revolution, when the feeble colonies were struggling against the colossal power of the British Empire. The new tomb is a plain structure of brick, inside of which repose the remains of the General and his wife, enclosed each in a marble sarcophagus and plainly open to view through a wicket iron gate. The mansion is still occupied by John Washington, who in a few days will remove, surrendering it into the hands of its purchasers, the Mount Vernon Association.

It has been charged that Horace Greeley wrote a letter to Wm. H. Seward, in 1854, in which he gave notice that his political devotion to Seward had ceased, and that thereafter Mr. Seward must expect his (Greeley's) hostility. The reason assigned by the Tribune philosopher for his course was that Mr. Seward and his friends had never rewarded him with that official recognition which he had a right to expect for his services. Mr. Greeley has been ambitious for office for many years. He would like to have been Governor of New York; but, somehow or other, Seward, Weed & Co. never urged his claims for place. Mr. Seward, in his resentment caused by his defeat at Chicago, which Mr. Greeley, true to his promise, was powerful instrumental in securing, showed the letter to Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, who states the substance of its contents in his paper. Mr. Greeley was certainly indiscreet in writing such a letter; but Weed, Seward & Co. committed a great mistake in drawing upon themselves his hostility, for with the Tribune at his command, no man in the United States fields so great an influence in the Republican organization. He has deserved preferment from it as much as any man in the nation, and he has acted not unnaturally in the retaliating course he pursued.

Isaac A. Rice, the Republican nominee for Congress, is said to have dabbled somewhat in the practice of the law. His qualifications for the position he aspires to are somewhat questioned by the Republicans here.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. James Wilson will start for Washington on next Monday.

Dr. Fessler, of St. Louis, Mo., the eminent and skillful operator on the Eye and Ear, has arrived at Crawfordsville, and may be consulted at the Crane House until the first day of July, 1860.

Those that are afflicted with diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Complaint and Female Diseases, should avail themselves of his valuable services as early as possible.

Dr. Fessler will perform all surgical operations in any State when called upon. No charge for advice.

Fred. Douglas, the fugitive darkey of Harper's Ferry notoriety, has returned to this country and resumed the editorial charge of his paper at Rochester, N. Y. He will support Lincoln and Hamlin.

THE EXCURSION.

A few days since we threw up the editorial quill and scissors, and taking advantage of the invitation offered us for a free ride to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, quietly took our place in the cars of the Chicago and Louisville Railroad.

Nothing of special interest attracted our attention until we crossed the Ohio at Bellaire and took the cars of the Ohio and Baltimore Road. It was then we witnessed for the first time, the triumph of genius over the rugged and almost seemingly impassable barriers presented by nature. A splendid line of railway, the grandest and finest equipped in the world, threaded its way through mountain chasms, over lofty ridges, and piercing dark subterranean tunnels through the solid rock, until reaching the magnificent city of Baltimore, the terminus of the road. On arriving at Baltimore we instantly set to work hunting up the various places of interest and note; the Washington monument, from the summit of which we had a beautiful view of the city, with the blue waters of the Chesapeake Bay in the distance, studded with the white sails of hundreds of craft. Having satisfied ourselves with the sights of the city, we took the cars for Washington, distant some forty miles. The Capitol buildings, as a matter of course, were first visited, and to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax we are indebted for the kindness and hospitality extended on the occasion. A western man feels like a cat in a strange garret here. Instead of plain old fashioned simplicity, he sees nothing but an aping of feudal and barbaric splendor, and base low born funkyness. Ever since the destruction of the old capital by the British in 1812, the work of erecting the present buildings has been in progress, millions and millions of dollars have been expended in erecting a building more gigantic in proportions than the Coliseum of Rome, and as costly and useless for the purposes designed as the pyramids of Egypt. When we contemplate that in the next fifty years, the empire of the West will overshadow the East in population and wealth, when the seat of government shall be removed to the Mississippi valley, it is painful to think that these magnificent marble structures, more magnificent than ever dreamt of by the kings of the Pharaohs will become the abode of the owls and the bats. An hour spent in watching the proceedings of the House of Representatives, satisfied us that congressional legislature was a burlesque, an unmitigated humbug, and that our boasted republican government is far from being perfect. The city is the lazarium of well fed, elegantly dressed thieves and beggars, who live off of the congressmen and strangers visiting there, the Naples of the East. The country for miles around the city is barren, there being no soil, nothing but a red clay, as unfruitful as the shores of the Dead Sea; the marketing for the supply of the city being brought from a distance.

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FROM THE CINCINNATI FUGITIVE.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WESTERN STATES—THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The near approach of the time for the reassembling of the National Convention at Baltimore renders it important that some action should be taken by the Democracy of the North-west in reference to the means of reaching that city, and the time of starting. With a commendable degree of liberality, as well as business forethought, the various railroad companies between the West and Baltimore have agreed to put their rates at HALF FARE, and thousands will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to be present upon the assembling of the Convention, and pay a visit to the Federal Capital.

It is important, however, to the delegates to the Convention, as well as others from the West, who intend to be present, that some concert of action should be had in reference to the point of starting, and the day upon which they will leave. For Ohio and Indiana especially, Cincinnati will be the most central rendezvous. The railroad connections from this place are direct and prompt. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will put its unequalled passenger facilities at the disposal of the Western delegates, furnishing such extra passenger trains as may be demanded by the number who make the trip. Every possible convenience will be placed at their disposal. The Baltimore and Ohio can be reached at Wheeling or Benwood by the Little Miami and Central Ohio, or at Parkersburg by the Marietta and Cincinnati. The round fare by either route, from Cincinnati to Baltimore will be but *sixteen dollars*, and the tickets will be good for any reasonable time after the adjournment of the Convention.

The Democracy of Cincinnati propose to turn out in large numbers, and on their trip to Baltimore, will be accompanied by one of the best bands of music in the United States, headed by Captain MINTER himself, with some twenty picked musicians. The time of starting has not yet been definitely settled, but will probably be on the morning of the 14th, and the thousands who intend to join in the excursion should reach this city by the 13th. Every possible facility will be afforded by the railroad companies to make the trip pleasant and satisfactory. Gentlemen who desire to take their wives can do so at the half fare rate.

We should like to hear at once from our friends in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as to the probable number that may be anticipated from various points, in order that some estimate may be formed of what will be required of the Railroad Companies. Will our brethren of the country press bring this matter before their readers at once, that there may be united and efficient action? The Democracy of the Northwest should be re-resented at the Baltimore Convention by thousands, that their voices may be heard and heeded. Let them make Cincinnati the general rendezvous, and we can pledge them, in advance, a satisfactory reception and a glorious trip to the Monumental City.

Will our friends in the country confer at once, and write us at an early day.

SETTLED AUTHORITATIVELY.
The Republicans have been unable to tell whether their candidate's name was ABRAHAM or ABRAHAM. They are now relieved of all uncertainty. The Chicago Journal says: "We have Mr. Lincoln's authority for saying that his name is ABRAHAM."

A dispatch from Washington says the Government has intelligence of the capture of another Slave of Cuba, by the steamer Crusader, Lieut. Moffit. She had 450 slaves. She was sent to Key West.

In another column our readers will notice the name of James H. Vandersall announced for Congress. Mr. V. feels confident that if he is nominated by the Democracy, that he can easily beat the "Irrepressible" candidate nominated at Delphi.

The attempts of the Black R'publicans to get up an enthusiasm over the Chicago nominations has been a perfect failure so far. They feel disheartened at the nomination of Bell and Everett, and are as abject towards the Americans as Democrats.

It is thought by several men of science, that 1860 will be marked by more tornadoes, storms and high winds, than have occurred in any year of the century.

TAKING UP THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—About fifty miles of the Atlantic cable on this side has been taken up, and fractures found where they were supposed to be. By overrunning the same amount on the other side, some are hoping to make the thing work.

A lad ten years of age, is confined in the Vincennes jail on the charge of horse stealing.

No remedy has been introduced to the public within our recollection that has so rapidly attained universal popularity as Dr. John Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. This is to be attributed to its combining, in perfection, two qualities never before united: it is pleasant to take, and at the same time prompt and sure in its effects. —*Paduach Herald.*

Boston, May 31.—At the Union ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall, a letter was read from Hon. Edward Everett, accepting the nomination of Vice President.

A HOUSE FOR SALE AND SOMETHING MORE.

The following characteristic advertisement, from Solomon Sturges, Esq., formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, appeared in the Chicago Press and Tribune of the 21st ult.

Editor Press and Tribune:
I want my dear sir to sell one or both of my houses at the corner of Pine and Huron streets, north side. I want money, but I will sell them without money—and almost I hoped I should die before she did. She has "gone before," and the homes have no charm for me. They are too high, too stony, and have too many modern conveniences to suit me. Some one, on looking over the corner house before it was finished, said it had seven hundred miles of lead pipe in it. I believed he lied! I don't believe there is half as much. Did you ever see it? No? I don't believe you. We will all lie.

As soon as my wife returned to Ohio from our trip to Lake Superior in the summer of 1855, she wrote to me, "Husband, if I am to move to Chicago, the sooner you build me a house the better I shall be suited. We have had as good a house as any of our neighbors here, and I want as good a one there."

The next morning I rode the saddle on "Katy," rather rode out to Dunlap & Co's brick yard (four miles) waked up Dunlap, gave him a good scolding for sleeping so late, bargained with him for three hundred thousand bricks, and was back to my son's house, on Ohio-street, before the family had their morning's devotions, and before breakfast was ready. My contractors for stones was made the same day, and the home commenced the next one. — You, my dear sir, are a husband. Is there a greater pleasure in the world than that enjoyed by a husband in doing just as his wife wished him, even if he does something too foolish things, and even build such fine houses that it may almost bankrupt him in paying for them? Were you ever guilty of such folly? I trust not; if you have, then you will know how to exercise Christian charity in judging me.

But the houses are very perfect; that is so. Filled with all sorts of "modern improvements." Let me see how many kinds of a shower, if I see one coming. The "douche," I presume Mr. Weedlock (the best architect in Chicago, as I am told) can tell what it is for. I believe they are used in penitentiaries for incorrigible sinners that nothing else will tame, and I suppose it is put in my house to tame naughty children, or, perhaps, "to tame a Shrew." The "hot bath," the "cold bath." These are old-fashioned institutions we all know about. The "Berdet bath." This will require a dissertation in French to explain. It has lately been imported into Boston, as my lying "plumber" told me.

It must have cost at least the price of a good farm, and of course it must be exceedingly useful. Mr. Weedlock said I could appeal to Dr. Brainard, who has spent five years in Paris, and he would know all about it. I knew if it cost a great deal of money, my ladies would want it, so I went to him. Some one has told me that it would save its cost every year in doctors' bills. That if you used it you would never need medicine or doctor. As I would make any sacrifice to keep clear of doctors, I let the farms go without complaint.

The "minor baths" I can not take time to describe. I believe one of the bath-rooms cost me about three thousand dollars (including the stealings). What is three thousand dollars? Why, nothing but filth, I want to be thought of for a moment when the health of one of God's angels is to be preserved or restored by the "Berdet Bath." Then the "Plunge." Of course when God has given us such a "plunge" as "Lake Michigan"—that we must have a miniature lake in our cellar. I guess that did not cost over a hundred dollars, and I have fitted it up in disgust.

If any one, Messrs. Editors, wants a place with all modern improvements, and more too, I want to sell them one, for I am exceedingly anxious to get out of the city, on to "Barry Point Ridge," and into a double log-cabin—just such as old Tippecanoe lived in at "North Bend." I want to live for a few years in simple Quaker simplicity in a good "log-cabin," the best house a man ever lived in. Do help me out of the scrape. Your friend,
SOLOMON STURGES.

BETRAYAL AND ELOPEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

A painful case of connubial infidelity and elopement was revealed in Cairo, Illinois, a few days since, which is thus related in the papers of that town:

The wronged gentleman who is well known upon the river, and generally esteemed for his fine qualities and business abilities, arrived from New Orleans a short time since, in company with his wife, to whom he had been married about eight years, and to whom he was very strongly attached. On his arrival he found employed in a forwarding house, and boarded with his wife at the St. Charles Hotel.

The same boat which brought them up, brought also another man, a steamboat runner in New Orleans, with his wife. This latter had formed the acquaintance of our friend in New Orleans, and took advantage of his kindness and friendship to seduce the affections of his wife, with whom he had lived lovingly and without any disagreement for many years. Having established a criminal intimacy with the erring spouse, he took his wife to St. Louis, where he left her, and returned to Cairo last week, stopping at the St. Charles.

While here he prevailed upon the misguided woman to forsake the tried love of years, and to abandon her confiding husband, as he had abandoned his trusting wife, and fly with him to the South. On Saturday morning, she departed with her guilty paramour, taking the B. P. Cheney and the cars for the South. Of course the state of mind of the deserted husband was by no means enviable, and his thoughts were distracting; but he immediately decided to pursue the pair, and to take summary vengeance on the destroyer of his peace. Taking the same route which they had pursued, he overtook them at the town of Jackson, Tennessee, where they had stopped to spend the night. Entering their room at an early hour in the morning, he found them occupying the same bed. — Exasperated at the sight, he immediately drew his pistol and fired upon the man, the shot striking him in the hand. The other clinked with him but broke his

hold, jumped out of the window, in his night clothes only, and ran as he probably never ran before. He was overtaken, however, and when the citizens of Jackson learned the circumstances, they desired the injured husband to take whatever vengeance upon him he pleased. But our friend suffered him to escape, desiring to "do no murder," and rested content with having exposed him and frightened him nearly to death. The woman, who had so greatly injured him, he brought up to Columbus, intending to send her to her friends.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The New York Herald, in commenting upon "the position of the country and the Presidential nominations," forcibly remarks, that "the man whom the Republicans have put in nomination has all the dangerous theories of Seward, without the curb of his experience in statesmanship. Months before Seward's Rochester speech Lincoln proclaimed the same brutal and bloody idea of an 'irrepressible conflict' between the North and South," and more than a year before John Brown's raid into Virginia, the present Black Republican candidate for President announced his intention to go down to the banks of the Ohio river, and throw abolition missiles into Kentucky to disturb slavery there. All this is plain and evident to the conservative elements of the country, and they unanimously reject the man who has Seward's revolutionary ideas without his judgment, and John Brown's mania without his pluck.

The nomination of Bell and Everett by the Union Convention at Baltimore was a spontaneous exhibition of the conservative feeling of the political elements which are in opposition to Black Republicanism, without coalition with the Democratic organization. It was in a measure directed by the old Whig politicians, who have long been out in the cold of the political orbit, and who saw the possibility of shipping into warm seats through the dissensions of the ambitious leaders of the Democracy. Thus far the nomination has not amounted to much, because it is not yet known whether the managers of the Democratic organization are going to quarrel among themselves, and present rival candidates on abstract and humbugging issues about pro-slavery legislation, or squatter sovereignty fallacies for the Territories.

In this state of affairs the public attention is turned to the Conventions which are to meet at Richmond and Baltimore. If these sink their sectional and personal preferences, and come together on a platform which truly represents the issue before the people, nominating men who are not creatures of any clique, they can carry the election by one of the largest majorities that has ever been seen. In the present emergency, the whole country desires to express its determined opposition to the revolutionary and destructive aims of the Black Republicans, and to separate the question of slavery from all political connexion, consigning it to the field of moral and social discussion, where it properly belongs. The great masses of the people are opposed to the rule of radical and innovating leaders, whose desire is to carry on a political agitation that will destroy the Constitution and break up the Union. The next few weeks will determine whether the political managers of the Democratic party can give up their sectional views on one side, and their personal preferences on the other, in behalf of the common good. On the result of these two Conventions now hangs the final determination of the character of the coming political campaign.—*State Sentinel.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Mr. George Ashmun was eloquent at Chicago upon the subject of official morality. He animatedly, in unmeasured terms of reproachful severity, upon the impurities of the Administration. If ever there was a living exemplification of the devil quoting scripture, it was in the instance of Mr. George Ashmun, in the painted sepulchre—jelly the Wigwam—at Chicago.

A contemporary, in commenting upon his speech asks:

"And who is this bold accuser? It is the same George Ashmun who, if we mistake not, testified some two years ago, before a Congressional investigating committee, that he had received a little lobby fee of four thousand dollars for his 'free wool' lobby services in behalf of the tariff bill of 1857. \$4,000 to Ashmun, \$5,000 to Weed, and an application from the Chavaler Webb for a furnished house in Washington, to be well stocked with provisions and liquors, by Lawrence, Stone & Co. in consideration of what Webb might do as a free wool lobby man, were all parts of the same job. And yet this incorruptible Ashmun, of this precious lobby gang, is the man who publicly denounces the corruption of Mr. Buchanan's Administration!"

Mr. George Ashmun was a fit person to preside over such an assemblage as that which designated "spot Lincoln" as its champion—an assemblage representing a faction which aims at nothing loftier than plundering the treasury, and demoralizing the body politic, through anti-slavery agitation.—*Washington States.*

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

Mr. LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for President, in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, in September last, claimed the paternity of the "irrepressible conflict" sentiment. In that speech he said: "I do not believe Governor SEWARD uttered that sentiment because I HAD DONE SO BEFORE, but because he reflected on this subject, and SAW THE TRUTH OF IT." SEWARD simply placed in a bolder light the idea first proclaimed by LINCOLN. It is so seldom that the original inventor reaps the fruit of his labor, that we are disposed to put the "irrepressible" saddle on the right horse, so that ABRAHAM may have the full benefit of it. We think, however, that riding on a rail would be much pleasanter than riding on that saddle.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The experience of a newspaper editor, as to the forgetfulness and ingratitude of politicians, is thus expressed by Mr. Hibben, in retiring from the management of the Rushville Jacksonian:

"The illy-compensated press often makes seemingly great men—elevates them to eminence of position from whence their heartless ingratitude is reflected back upon the power which lifted them from obscurity, from which they should never have been permitted to emerge."

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

That Republicanism is the same in Pennsylvania, we affirm upon the following testimony of the New York Times, ex-Lieutenant Governor Raymond, who was also a leading spirit at the Chicago Convention.

"Never, in the history of Pennsylvania, has a session been marked by more corrupt tricking intrigues than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man with some noble exceptions, had his price, and if common rumor be true, it was an enormous price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

This is Republican testimony as to the purity of Republican rule.

Judge Daniel, of the Supreme Court died yesterday at Richmond, Va.

MARRIED.

In Sharonville, Ohio, on Thursday evening, May 24th, by Rev. J. F. CONYER, JAMES F. MICK, of Crawfordville, and Mrs. ANNIE M. FERRIS, of the former place.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

Mr. EDITOR.—You will please announce the name of JAMES H. VAN ALBANY, as a candidate for Congress, for the Fifth Congressional District.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. BOWEN.—Please announce the name of WM. C. YOUNG as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. BOWEN.—Please announce my name as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

Mr. BOWEN.—Please announce the name of AN. DREW L. FULLER as a candidate for the office of County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of ROBERT F. BECK as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of a Democratic County Convention.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Louisville, N. Albany & Chicago RAIL ROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, AND ALL POINTS WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Great Western and Northwestern SHORT LINE ROUTE.

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

Three daily trains to St. Louis and Cincinnati, and On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

Passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

7:00 A. M. St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail. (Daily, except Sunday) through today light, reaching St. Louis at 8:00 p. m. and Chicago at 10:00 p. m.

7:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, St. Louis and Chicago Express, reaching St. Louis at 8:30 p. m.

12:15 P. M. Mitchell Accommodation, daily.

REMARKS.—Trains leave St. Louis at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. connecting closely at Mitchell with trains South, arriving in Louisville at 8:20 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI & CHICAGO.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

All trains connect closely with all passenger trains on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and are introduced for O. & M. trains when they are delayed, thereas passengers to passengers reaching at Mitchell, at Mitchell, or from St. Louis or Cincinnati.

UP Passenger and baggage taken from any part of the city and the cars freed of charge.

Both through trains connect closely at Greenestown with the Terre Haute and Richmond and Road, west for Terre Haute and St. Louis, and east for Indianapolis.

At Louisville, with the Louisville Central Railroad, for Chicago and all points West and Northwest.

Also for Detroit and points East.

THROUGH TICKETS and further information can be obtained at the UNION R. R. TICKET OFFICE, No. 212, south-east corner of Main & Third streets, Louisville, Ky.

UP Passenger and baggage taken from any part of the city and the cars freed of charge.

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