

# Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, June 22, 1854.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

The News.—What's the news, is almost the universal inquiry to be answered by an Editor. Congress is doing nothing, and political parties are so distracted and mixed up that it is difficult for any one to tell which he belongs to, and if it were not for the European war and the Nebraska question, it would be difficult for the newsman to get up anything to keep the public mind on tip-toe.

Meteorite Showers.—It is stated that the eclipses of 1313, 1787, 1814, and 1850 were all followed by meteoric showers, and the great annular eclipse of 1709 was followed by a tremendous fall of meteoric bodies, by which many houses were injured, several set on fire and one or two persons killed at the hamlet of Hottengen, Bavaria. A remarkable feature also was that other showers occurred on a line parallel with the line along which the eclipse was perfectly annular. The attention of observers is now directed to the investigation whether such phenomena will follow the late solar eclipse.

## Grant Meeting at the Capitol.

We learn that active preparations are being made for a great meeting of the people, at Indianapolis, on the 13th of July, the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787. Leading men, without distinction of party, all over the State, are taking a part in this matter.

Prof. Larrabee has our thanks for a copy of his Second Annual Report, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Cholera.—This disease is still spreading as the season favorable to its progress approaches. Cincinnati, Nashville, New Orleans, St. Louis and New York all have the disease among them.

Quite a number of cases are reported in all the cities above named. There is little doubt but that the disease will make the regular tour that usually follows its appearance in the country. Experience has lessened its terrors, for science has done much towards stripping it of its fatality, but it is still to be dreaded, and all precautionary means should be adopted to lessen or escape its effects.

Sloan's Garden City, a neat and well conducted literary news sheet in quarto form, published at Chicago, by W. B. Sloan, and Edited by Oscar B. Sloan, is a credit to the home of its adoption, and we are gratified to learn, is materially aiding to settle the principle, that popular and interesting magazines can be furnished as creditably and cheaply in our Western cities as in the Eastern.

Mr. L. P. Williams, the Corresponding Editor, placed upon our table last week, several numbers of the Garden City, neatly folded and stitched, together with the two first numbers of a thrillingly interesting and well written Indian tale, by W. H. Bushnell, of Chicago. It was originally written for, and published in, the Garden City, but the great demand induced the publishers to work it in pamphlet form.

The Garden City is published Weekly at \$2 per annum, in advance.

The Beginning.—Judge J. F. Farley, one of the oldest and most reliable Democrats in the State, and one who has honorably served his fellow citizens in the Legislature, and has been the Auditor of Putnam county, ever since the law was passed creating that office in Indiana, has boldly and unequivocally published his dissent to the Whiskey resolutions of the late Democratic State Convention.

When we stated, a week or two since, that we regretted the introduction of those resolutions, it is probable that some of our readers doubted our sincerity. We expected to aid by our vote a part of the ticket nominated, but at the same time we look upon all and every one who silently votes for and sustains the entire ticket, as endorsing the platform upon which the nominees stand. This Judge Farley refuses to do. Hundreds of other Democrats in Indiana also refuse to do it; and if the party suffers defeat, the blame is not to be attached to bolting Democrats, but to the indiscretion of the wire-workers of the Convention.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is going to celebrate the fourth of July in a grand style. A few days ago, the City Council appropriated \$2,000 to defray the expenses of a celebration, and appointed a committee to confer with a delegation of citizens to promote the observance of the day.—*Det. Free Press.*

We did not suppose they would longer pay any attention to celebrations of the fourth of July at Chicago as the Union is soon to be dissolved. We delight to see true lovers of the Union celebrate its anniversary, but when we see those who cry aloud at almost every breath, *dissolution*, *dissolution*, *dissolution*, because all laws are not framed and enforced to suit their peculiar location, we have but little con-

fidence in the sincerity of their pretensions to commemorate the day which gave it birth.

## Publishing the Laws.

The propriety of publishing the laws made for our government, to the greatest possible extent, is no new suggestion.—It doubtless got its origin from the simple inquiry—"Father, what wilt thou have me do?"

It would seem extremely oppressive—even heathenish, to witness the parent inflicting severe punishment upon an innocent child for the commission of an act—a wrong, when the offender had never been taught the nature of that wrong, or the consequences attending its perpetration. The doctrine that the aboriginals of this once wilderness are to be punishable with endless torment, because they fail to believe and be baptized, may be as easily sustained. "Where little is given, little is required."

The Ohio Statutes contain a provision for the publication of the laws in every county. The policy works well. In innumerable instances it prevents irritable lawsuits and toilsome and expensive litigation. When the laws are placed within the reach of every one at a cheap rate, there is less danger of their violation.—It is customary with law makers to append, "this act is to take effect from and after its publication." Publication in some shape or other.

What is the object of publication? It would be a reflection upon the intelligence of our readers to attempt an explanation. But to offer suggestions for them to turn over and weigh well in their own minds, is certainly no presumption on our part; and as we have before done, we still urge the dire necessity of publishing the laws local to each county in the State, and those of a general nature, in every county in which a press is located. If in detail, the expense would be too much. Condense them and give their substance.

Both our Lafayette papers say that the resolutions adopted at the Pettit meeting are not the same as those published—several important passages being struck out.

Both our Lafayette papers say that no resolutions were passed at the Pettit meeting—that they were voted down. Whose papers are correct?

New Paper.—We understand that a new Whig paper is soon to be commenced in Lafayette by Messrs Howe & Bemis.—Such a paper as the proprietors are capable of publishing, is much needed in that locality.

Michigan City R.R.—In two or three weeks the Ohio river and Lake Michigan will be connected by railroad. This is an important item in Indiana improvements. It is the longest road in the State owned by any one company—commencing at New Albany and terminating at Michigan City.

Public Health.—Warm weather is upon us, and the necessity of guarding the health of our citizens by thoroughly cleansing the streets and alleys is most urgent. In many parts of the city, in or near to the most frequented streets, we are sorry to know that filth is collected and allowed to remain—which not only disgusts the beholder, but must breed disease and death. Officers of the city whose duty it is to remove these nuisances will be held to a strict account for the performance of this work.

Chicago Journal.

The above from the Chicago Daily Journal of Thursday, applies so well to this locality, that we insert it to subserve the same purposes intended in its original publication. It is a matter of general complaint, that too little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the streets and alleys of this place.

For the Banner.

## A Prohibitory Law.

MR. EDITOR.—My friend Observer, in his last communication, quotes a few passages of Scripture, some of which will be briefly noticed. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." 1 Cor. 15, 32. This passage, whatever the apostle referred to, does not prove that drunkenness or drunkard making, is justifiable. Neither does it prove that it is wrong for a commonwealth to pass laws which will put a stop to drunkenness.

The next passage is quoted from 1 Tim. 4.—"Every creature of God is good and nothing to be refused." &c. Well, the apostle was undoubtedly correct—but God did not make intoxicating liquors. These do not belong to His works, but to the works of man. Nature, in her unadulterated state, does not contain alcohol. Intoxicating liquors cannot be made, without destroying the inherent properties, which nature possesses in her original form.

deems the retail and internal traffic of ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I know of nothing in the Constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting altogether.

"But," says an opponent, "our present Statute recognizes liquor as property, and your prohibitory law would destroy this property."

Ans.—Intoxicating liquors would not be property under a prohibitory law, but an unlawful article. There would be no more property in them, than there is in the goods of the counterfeiter. To bring King Alcohol, his makers and vendors, into this close corner, is our aim. The citizens of Indiana have just as much right to declare this great enemy an outlaw, as they have to pass the sentence of outlawry upon other practices, which tend to disturb the peace and corrupt the morals of society. Mankind have no moral and should have no legal right to follow the run traffic.

But there is another view to be taken of this property matter. Look at the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars which are spent every year in our State for intoxicating liquors—then look at the prostration of intellect; the ruin of worldly prospects; the degradation of character; the beggary and woe of families; the frightful amount of vice and disease and death which flows from the liquor traffic—take all these into consideration, and how ridiculous does the plea sound, "your prohibitory law destroys property." A prohibitory law would save the State a vast amount of property every year, to say nothing about the distress which it would relieve, and the moralizing influence which it would exert upon community.

W.

## Eastern & War News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Three Days later from Europe.  
New York, June 11—10 P. M.

The Pacific with Liverpool dates to the 31st, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this evening.

Flour quoted 2s lower on the week; wheat also 2d lower; corn lower 1s 6d market continues dull.

Consuls advanced largely, closing at 91.

It is reported that the town of Kaffa has been bombarded and captured.

The Turks were still in possession of Silistria, from which the Russians had been repulsed with severe loss.

Naples had officially declared her neutrality.

The detached forts at Hango had been destroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had only three killed.

VERY LATE.—A private dispatch announces that up to the 26th ult, the fortresses of Silistria had not surrendered.

The Turks had encamped at Arta in Greece. Thessaly is in open rebellion.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says that on the 9th 10 frigates commanded the batteries at Wittenberg, and on the 20th, approached Enns, but they were repulsed.

On the 7th the squadron of three-deckers arrived off Hango Head. A portion of the fleet was at Ginstofshaden. On the 22nd another attack was expected. On the 24th the French fleet is to leave for Keil, on a three days gunnery practice.

A very hostile feeling is being felt at St. Petersburg against Austria.

It is rumored that the march of the Russians upon the frontier of Herzegovina has commenced. The corps of arms, it is said, number 150,000 men.

Montenegro, at latest dates, was tranquil.

There were 30,000 Turks in possession of Karjova on the 7th.

The Chancellor of the exchequer had announced, through the London Journals, that he could not pledge himself unconditionally that there should be no increase in the funded debt.

Olessa, at the last account, was closely blockaded. No neutral vessels were allowed to pass from Olessa to the Black Sea, except those laden with coal and naval stores.

On the 24 inst., Sir Charles Napier was before Hango, and was about to attack the principal forts.

One account from Silistria states that the Russians stormed one of its ramparts; and another announces the complete investment of the place by the Russians.

The retribution frigate has captured several Russian prizes in the Black Sea, an account of which has been forwarded to England.

The cause of the bombardment of Kaffa was the refusal to deliver to the allies several Russian vessels in her harbor.—The town was bombarded for two days.—Kaffa is in the Crimea.

The Greeks had got 150 Turkish soldiers within a church, when they closed the doors, and burned them up alive.

Vienna, May 29.—The adhesion of the Germanic Confederation of the Austro-Prussian treaty is secured. A committee has been appointed by the Frankfurt Diet to prepare the document of adhesion.

BERLIN, May 28.—The English and French ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna have notified the Austrian and Prussian Governments that English and French troops would preserve the throne of King Otho and the Bavarian dynasty. The same notification has been made to the Prussian Government. It is said that, in Warsaw, prayers are read in all the churches for the success and continuation of the Greek insurrection.

PARIS, May 29.—The French Government announces in the *Monitor* that it has received very satisfactory intelligence from Epirus and Macedonia. In Epirus all the villages which the Greeks had coerced into insurrection had submitted to Saad Effendi. Her British Majesty's ambassador at Athens has advised his Majesty King Otho to call in the assistance of English and French troops. The King had returned for answer that the moment any foreign troops were landed in Greece, he would head the insurrection to protect his independence.

The Naval Gazette of St. Petersburg states that, on the 12th April last, a corvette of twelve guns, and the brig Orpheus, of six guns, were by order of Baron Meyer Osoffor, the Russian ambassador at Vienna, given as a present to the Greek Government, with every thing on board.

HAMBURG, May 20.—The exchange of courier between London and Stockholm is very frequent. Two special messengers passed through here yesterday, one coming from London, the other from Stockholm—both bearers of despatches from their respective governments. It is now certain that important negotiations are pending between those two Courts.—They appear to be on the eve of conclusion, and we may expect to learn shortly the decisive result.

NAPLES, May 28.—The *Gazette* publishes a decree which embodies a declaration of neutrality. 1st. Armed ships shall not be admitted in the ports or roads, or the royal dominions of the Two Sicilies; nor shall they be furnished with any munitions or ship stores. 2d. Privateers, with prizes, shall not be permitted to enter the ports, except from states of woe. 3d. Nothing will be allowed to be bought from privateers. 4th. Subjects are forbidden to take service in privateers. 5th. Vessels shall not carry for any of the foreign contraband articles of war. 6th. Letters of marque shall not be granted.

PARIS, May 29.—The division under Gen. Dorey will not go to Greece. It has received counter-orders to proceed straight to Constantinople.

MARSEILLE, May 22.—Riots have taken place at Brezignone.

News from Frieburg says that Archbishop is under close arrest and confined to his apartments. The people had to be dispersed by the military.

HAMBURG.—According to reports from Stockholm up to 23d May, nothing was known of the taking of Grishofsharen.

Letters from St. Petersburg of May 20 state with confidence that a note had been received from Austria and Prussia, calling upon the Emperor in energetic language to evacuate the principalities on the Danube with the shortest possible delay, and in case the same is not attended to, that means will be taken for an active participation in the war against Russia by these powers; but as the case stands at present, there is not the least probability that the Emperor will pay any attention to it.

Letters from Dalmatia of May 19th state that three Russian Greek ships had taken refuge in that port. Directly the Austrian authorities became aware of the fact and their character, when orders were given that they be searched, and the arms and munitions they contained be seized. The orders were executed to the letter, and the ships were prohibited from leaving port.

Spain has issued a decree for a forced loan. The financial embarrassments of the government are very great.

Correspondents of English journals have been refused permission to accompany the English fleet.

By the signing of the new protocol at Vienna, the Anglo-French convention providing for actual war, is united in the Austro-Prussian treaty providing for eventual war.

It is rumored that a considerable corps of Austrian troops are to be sent to Calajava.

Trade throughout Russia is suffering immensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, June 13—9 P. M.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 31 inst., reached her dock this evening at 8 o'clock.

Western flour quoted at 36s. a 35s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 35s. 6d. a 35s. 6d; White corn 41s. a 41s. 6d; mixed and yellow 40s. a 41s.

Consols further advanced to 92.

Omar Pacha after a conference with the allied generals, marched 90,000 men for Silistria.

Austria has positively demanded of Russia the evacuation of the principalities.

Greece has accepted the demands of the four powers.

The bombardment of Hango is confirmed. Two English vessels gallantly cut out a Russian barque under the fort.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The Russians have admitted that Silistria cannot be captured for a fortnight at least. They had attempted to force the passage of the Danube at three different points, but were repulsed.

An effective blockade has been established at Riga Bay.

By the Convention recently concluded, Austria will occupy Albania, Montenegro, and Servia, should any disturbances arise.

Authentic advices, per Athens, report the defeat of an Egyptian corps, with great loss, by the insurgents. In Thessaly, they captured 500 prisoners.

The Russians have been driven from Silistria, four times with serious loss. 8000 French troops have disembarked at Pireus.

It has been decided by a council of war that the allied armies should go to Adrianople.

There has been a *Corp d'Etat* at Copenhagen. All the opposition papers, including five in the provinces, have been indicted.

The czar is still anxious to renew negotiations.

A change of ministry favorable to the allies has occurred in Greece. The Queen is reported as nearly demitted upon the subject.

Austria's summons to Russia is equivalent to an ultimatum.

Omar Pacha, Marshal St. Armand, and Lord Raglan had reviewed the Turkish army.

The Circassians have gained another important victory over the Russians under Gortschakoff.

The Russian ambassador to Stuttgart had been recalled to St. Petersburg, with the intention to send him to Berlin and Vienna.

The French division took possession of all Greek vessels of war in the harbor of Pireus.

It is reported that nearly 100,000 Russians were threatening Silistria. Operations from the island to the Danube are suspended on account of the height of the river. The Russians have promised not to fire on the Hospitals in the fortress of Silistria.

The British troops are at Varna. Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and Traz Kie started for Varna from Constantinople on the 18th. Two regiments from the camp Beliniah are all in readiness to move on and be conveyed to that locality in a couple of days.

VIENNA, Wednesday.—It is reported, on good authority, that Austria on Monday summoned Russia to evacuate the principalities. When this is done, a Congress may meet to settle the conditions of peace.

A private telegraphic dispatch has been received from Vienna, dated yesterday, announcing that the members of the Germanic Confederation had adhered to the Austro-Prussian league.

The French and English Governments having given free explanations to that of Austria with respect to the joint expedition which they have been obliged to send to Greece, the Cabinet of Vienna replied that it coincides with the views taken of the affairs by the two Governments; that it blames the conduct of King Otho and his advisers; and that it fully approves of the measures adopted to bring that sovereign to reason.

A letter from Bucharest of the 17th, in the *Scandinavian Mercury*, says that the Governor General, Baron de Buzurg, has communicated to the Boyards an order received from the Emperor of Russia, which directs that Lesser Wallachia shall be again occupied, and not only Silistria is to be taken, but likewise Turtukai and Ruscuk.

On the frontier of Montenegro, 15,000 Turkish troops are encamped, and a considerable camp is to be established in Albania.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—By the last accounts, the Black Sea fleet was off Sebastopol. For several days, there had been a heavy fog, and they had to keep up constant noises to prevent their running foul of each other.

The cable which has been put across the mouth of Sebastopol is described as consisting of chain cables twisted together, and secured on each side by strong masonry, and is how taught by capstans. From its being formed of separate chains, it would be sufficiently strong to keep out a steam-ship going at full speed.

Letters from Belgrade and Widina state that Austrian troops descend to the Danube every day in the direction of Orsova, on the frontier of Wallachia. A considerable concentration of forces is in operation in Hungary and Transylvania.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—May 22.—The auxiliary troops have demanded from the Porte 30,000 pack horses and 1,000 teams of oxen, for the march from Gallipoli to Adrianople.

A dispatch from Stuttgart says that, with the exception of Moscow, the troops have been withdrawn from all the garrison towns. The enthusiasm in favor of the war has signally subsided.

The news of the bombardment of Olessa by the combined fleets reached Aleppo on the 4th of May, and was received with great enthusiasm. At the same time that the cannon of the fortresses celebrated this event, placards were posted on the doors of the Khans, and the public crier spread the news throughout the town.

PARIS, Thursday.—The news of the *corp d'Etat* in Denmark is looked upon as a matter of exceeding gravity, as it is thought probable that England will be forced to treat at his Majesty's Denmark in a similar manner to that in which France has treated King Otho.

The latest news from the Black Sea is that the mortality of the garrison of Sebastopol is on the increase.

The French Baltic fleet was anchored at Kiel.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The report of Gen. Scott on the circumstances which led to the loss of the *San Francisco*, alleging unofficer-like conduct on the part of Col. Gates, is very strong in censuring the latter gentleman. It is said the President has approved of the report, but no proceedings looking to an official party had been ordered. The War Department expresses regret that proper care has not always been had in the selection of transports for troops.

Preparations for war with Spain, in case she will not sell Cuba, go on steadily and firmly. Naval stores and military stores are being collected in great quantities at all convenient points. All vessels of war at naval stations are undergoing a thorough inspection. All vessels of war are detained in port. All idea of reducing the surplus in the Treasury by reducing duties is given up. Dallas and Cobb are to go to Madrid to bring back Cuba or war. The flabusters in Congress say Cuba or war in six months. The members of the Cabinet say this administration will have Cuba.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) June 12.

Messrs. Pierce, Douglass, Hallist, and Loring were hung in effigy here on Saturday. The bells were tolled an hour in the morning, and in the afternoon. A public burial of the effigies was had, except that of Douglass, which was clubbed down and burnt at the stake.

A Perilous Situation.—In New York, on fourth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, a very little child, apparently about three years old, was seen standing on the roof of a four-story house, looking over the cornice, and swinging his hat quite unconscious of danger. A gentleman rushed inside to the top of the house, and called the child towards him in as calm a voice as could be uttered under such imminent circumstances. The child turned to come to him, when he ran forward, seized him, and bore him away in safety. For a moment his death seemed inevitable.

An Ugly Customer.—A little girl about four years of age, residing in Centre Brighton, having been apparently out of health for some time, and troubled with a bad cough, on Sunday last her mother gave her a lobelia emetic, soon after which she vomited up a black snake. The child is now doing well. The snake was covered with a scaly substance, was about as large round as a lady's little finger, and 18 inches in length. It was alive when ejected. Probably it was swallowed in water when it was very small.

Russian accounts say that the Turks have evacuated Nicopol, Turtukai and Sistova.

By the treaty concluded between England and France, with respect to the division of prizes taken from Russia, they are to be divided in proportion to the number of men engaged in the different captures.

When you go down to drown yourself, always pull off your clothes; they may fit your wife's second husband.

"Mother," said Jemima Spray to her venerable maternal relative, "San Phat wants to come courting me to night."

"Well, you jade, what did you tell him?"

"Oh, I told him he might come; I wanted to see how the fool would act."

The North-West Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its next annual session in this city, commencing on the 10th of September.

Lafayette Times.

## Drugs, Medicines, AND GROCERIES.

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Copal Varnish, Shellac, Copal Varnish, Furniture do, Shellac do.

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Ext. Logwood, Indigo, Copperas, Blue, Green, Red, &c.

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Blank Books, Memorandums, School do, Time Books, Letter Paper, Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Gutta Serena, Circular postpaid, Pen, Writing Ink, and Arrow's Writing Fluid, Show Case Goods—an endless variety, Wall Paper and Window Shades of the most beautiful patterns.

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N. O. Sugar, Tea, all kinds from 30 to 40c. per lb. H. A. Sugar, Cts. to \$1.00 per lb. Coffee Sugar, Tobacco, all kinds, Cinnamon, all kinds, Cloves, all kinds, White Fish, Mackerel, Herrings, Ginger, Pepper, all kinds, Spices, all kinds, Soap, all kinds.

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WOULD take the opportunity to inform the citizens of this county, that they have received a large stock of goods of the best quality, which consists of all the articles usually kept in a Western Store.

Prin's Dress Goods of all kinds, Linen, Delains, Berages and Silks, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Undersleeves, and a large stock of

In short all the articles you can reasonably ask for.

They wish to call the attention of the Farmers to their stock of

Farming Tools, (Seythe, Snaths, new and improved styles,) Forcs, Shovels, Spades, and all the articles in the Hardware Line.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

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Boots, Shoes, Hats, Leather, Log Chains, Whips, Ties, Socks, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Pain Killer, Gemme Hot Drops, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Call on me and all, look at our stock, and judge for yourselves. We will treat you kindly, and show you our goods without charge.

June 22, 1854. 161.