

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISE SUN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

Agents for the News.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receive for subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

R. J. LAMAR, Vevay, Ind.
Charles E. Hixon, Phoenix, Ind.
Saml. B. Baxter, Putnam, Ind.

For the News, the only authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive and receive for subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

To Advertisers.
The circulation of the "Weekly News" is now double that of any paper ever before published in this place, and rapidly increasing. Advertisers will consult their own interest by choosing the "News" as a medium through which to reach the public. Our terms of advertising are very low, and will be found at the head of the first column of the first page.

Notice.
Subscribers to the Republican will please take notice, that all monies due on subscription are to be paid to the Weekly News. All persons paying any one else will be under the necessity of paying again.

Change.
Having purchased the good-will of the Republican office, which the proprietor, Mr. French, has requested to Jeffersonville, we have deemed it advisable from self-interest, and a desire to please a majority of our citizens to change, somewhat, the tone of our paper—what has heretofore been professedly and really Democratic—to an Independent sheet. How far this will meet with the approbation of our Democratic friends, we, of course, are unable to conjecture; but our own experience and the experience of others, has taught us that a party paper cannot hope to meet with sufficient encouragement in this community to enable the publisher thereof to cancel the just claims that must and will spring up against him. No publisher of a political paper has ever yet been sustained in this city. Even the editor of the Republican, who boasted long and loud of his immense (?) patronage was overjoyed when an opportunity offered to sell his party for the trifling temptation that temperance men held up before him. This was not because he loved Caesar less, but because he loved Rome more. By election he was a true Whig, but of necessity was forced to do as we have done—forget party and labor where there is a slight prospect of receiving a remuneration for our services.

Our business men want a paper that will contain the atmosphere of the whole country, at least, and one that cannot be claimed as the special organ of any party or sect. Such a design making the "News," and confidently expect that our motives, (which are none other than honorable) will not be assailed, or intentions imputed to us which have no foundations in truth.

Our columns will be open for the free discussion of principles to Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, Temperance men, Women's Rights advocates, Spirit Rappers and Abolitionists; whereby we expect to serve up such a variety of entertaining matter as will tickle the palates of many, please all and offend none.

We shall claim the privilege of expressing freely our own views on any and all subjects, and will tender the use of our columns to those who may desire to join issue with us. The same spirit will be maintained before and after elections, that shall characterize us at all times. No ticket can have any claims on us merely because it has been regularly expressed and promulgated by professional wire-pullers. Neither can we say aught in favor of one candidate to the injury of another, when both stand on an equality in all respects save opinion. Honesty and impartiality will be the two requisites to gain our support, and when these two qualities are lacking, our opposition will be freely offered.

Who has not witnessed the lamentable results when party politics have been brought to bear in party and even township elections? Men have been and will continue to be elevated to office by the secret workings of covert-fraud machinery, who are incapable of writing their own names in such a manner as to be deciphered by any one else than a Philadelphia lawyer. It is unnecessary to urge the reader to any single instance of the kind, although it would be no difficult task.

"Independent in all things and neutral in none," is our motto, and we shall look for no favors from the people except such as we shall justly merit, and we know our patrons too well to harbor for a moment the idea that our humble efforts to please them, and make an honest living for ourselves, will go unrewarded.

To Advertisers.
The continued circulation of the "Republican" and "News" offers to Merchants, Mechanics, and others wishing to better themselves and business into notice, better inducements than has ever before been offered, and as it is the only paper published in the county, we confidently expect they will improve the opportunity and act no more on the "penury-wise and pound foolish" system. Many an individual has grown rich by a liberal and systematic mode of advertising, while his next door neighbor, who was content to remain unknown, grew poorer every day, and wondered how it was that some people seem to flourish in business, and others, in all respects as smart, utterly fail. We believe that systematic advertising is, as our friend, the Hon. Henry Walker, says of Temperance, "the great moral, social and political lever that moves the world."

There was quite a change in the weather yesterday.

We are under obligations to CONNELL'S MILLER, Esq., for late Pittsburg papers. Also, to JOHN Q. EASTMAN, for Mobile papers; and to Mr. DANIEL UREY, for some from New Orleans.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements. We have neither space nor time to notice them separately this week.

Graham's Magazine, for May, with a continuation of Healdley's life of Washington, besides a quantity of other original matter, and several fine engravings, has been received by us.

If you know how to enjoy a real sparkling, invigorating, soul-refreshing glass of soda-water, call at John B. Craft's, and our word for it, you will get such a draught as will make you think of polar seas and ice-burys for a week.

Mr. B. J. Hathaway has disposed of his entire stock of drugs, medicines, &c., to Mr. J. B. Craft, who, we learn, will transfer his grocery to one of his sons and conduct the drug business in *proprio persona*.

We regret much to be compelled to strike from the list of our most influential and business men the name of Mr. Hathaway, who will carry with him the good will and best wishes of friends, let Fortune cast his lot where she may. It gives us great pleasure, however, to state that his place is filled by one whose acknowledged popularity and known business qualifications will reap for him a golden harvest.

Railroad Meeting.
Do not forget that on tomorrow there will be a Railroad meeting held at this place, to take under consideration the propriety of forming a company to build a road from Madison, by way of this place, to Aurora—and there to connect with the St. Louis and Cincinnati road—as it is to our interest, particularly, that such a road should be built. Had we a railroad, our citizens would see what they should see—Rising Sun outstripping all competitors. Our beautiful and healthy situation would then be appreciated according to its real value, and people would flock to it from every direction. The energetic citizens of our place, (of which, we are sorry to say, there are quite a number) would be compelled to stand aside and give place to men of business—and little shambles (that are neither an ornament or benefit to our city) occupying conspicuous positions, would be removed, and houses of durability and beauty erected in their stead. Would not our citizens like to see our place prosper? If they would, they have but to aid in the construction of this road, and that time has come.

The Aurora Standard of last week contains a communication from some over-sensitive, evil designing person who writes over the signature of "Truth" in regard to the building of the proposed road from this place to connect with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Aurora. The communication contains more than one palpable falsehood, there being no less than three plain and positive contradictions of terms in a single paragraph. Unless something is done to appease the wrath of this mighty dignitary, we presume he will throw such obstacles in the way as will blast our hopes and expectations in reference to the contemplated road. He sent forth his edict declaring that a difficulty exists which, under present circumstances is not to be removed. And what think you, reader, that "difficulty" is, which has aroused the dreadful ire of this "one-horse power"? We only know from his own insinuations, which we annex, and leave you to judge how much truth they contain:

"The second and main difficulty is not so easily disposed of, as it is of long standing. Human nature is alike inherent in all mankind, and the citizens of Aurora are not an exception. Though we profess to have as much charity and benevolence as other communities, we have not arrived at that point of civilization or perfection that we can at all times return good for evil. If Rising Sun expects any favors of this place, she must cease vilifying and abusing it; she must cease publishing to the world statements that she knows are false; she must cease her envious attacks upon Aurora and her citizens; she must stop her petty insinuations; and then, and not till then, can she hope for the slightest favor from us. We are fully competent and able to meet any opposition she may bring against us. We have done it, we are doing it, and we will continue to do it. We are not brawlers; we only war in self-defense."

These insinuations or accusations, if you please, are as false in conception as they are in utterance, and we only wonder that the editors of the Standard would tender the use of their columns to a writer of such mischief-making propensities.

We have no desire to call into question the charity or benevolence of any person or any number of persons, and are willing to believe that the writer of the above extract has reached "that point in Christian perfection" to which few mortals in this world have attained; and as his word seems to be law, and all things are, in his imagination, at his disposal—we are led to believe that he inherited his power and estate from his father, who once offered all the kingdoms of the earth to an unrepenting individual if he would fall down and worship him.

It is true that for a period of ten or fifteen years there has been an honest rivalry between the merchants of Aurora and those of our own place—each party doing their best to secure the trade of the country lying North and West of both places; but not a single instance has ever occurred, or if it has occurred, has never been made public, where either party said or done aught to the injury or prejudice of the other. We believe that the business men of both places seek to cultivate none other than the best of feelings; and as for ourselves, we are proud to number among the list of our most intimate friends

many citizens of Aurora, whom we know to be honorable and worthy men. "Envy," "abuse," and "villainy," are traits to which honorable men are strangers, and if they exist at all, it is only in the bosoms of such men, as the one we have just kicked into notice, that they find a genial soil.

Railroad Meeting.
All those friendly to the enterprise of constructing a Railroad from Madison by way of Rising Sun to Aurora, are requested to meet at Rising Sun on the last Saturday of April, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Company to build said road.

By order of the Committee of arrangements.
A. C. PEPPER, Chairman.

Personal—W. M. French.
CINCINNATI, April 18, 1854.

From the fact that I have left Rising Sun, perhaps only temporarily, I little thought there would be occasion for me to be placed under the necessity of exposing the many and contemptible falsehoods the individual whose name heads this article, has said concerning me. During the Presidential campaign, and more lately when a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, it was expected that he, with other of my political opponents and personal enemies, would do and say all they could concerning me, in order to bring about my defeat. Then I had pity on him, knowing that he injured himself more than others.—The assertion made by French, in his paper, a few weeks previous to the election, that my "character was sufficiently known in that community" was beautifully and strikingly illustrated in the fact that in my own county I received more than 100 majority over all my competitors; and in the immediate township where his paper is published, which contained the bulk of his subscribers, my majority was still greater in proportion than in the county.

But his mischievous as a party editor, can be looked over by a liberal and intelligent community. His fulsome egotism is only commensurate with his known dishonesty. To illustrate the latter more fully, let what follows testify:

"Rising Sun, April 13, 1854.
R. P. Moore, Dear Sir: W. M. French, the noted looking editor of the Indiana Republican, presented a bill to me for \$2.00, for putting my name on the ticket for Prosecuting Attorney. In your absence I ordered it done, knowing that you would settle the same on your return. I have paid the bill, as I was under obligations to do, and hope you will remit the amount soon.

Yours Respectfully,
H. A. DOWNEY."

Now, put "that and that" together, and to what conclusion will an honest man arrive?

"Rising Sun, Nov. 3, 1852.
Mr. R. P. Moore, to W. M. French, Dr. To inserting name on ticket and announcing same in paper, \$2.00
Nov. 6, 1852. Recd. payment.
W. M. FRENCH."

I happened to be fortunate enough to lay my hands on this latter document, after the receipt of the above, from Mr. Downey. Thus it will be seen at once, that French intended to fraudulently obtain this pitiful amount at so late a day, and in my absence, by imposing on the credulity of my friend Downey—thus knowingly obtaining money under false pretenses.

Now sit, after having made out my case, I am willing that the "case should go to the jury without argument," and with the proper charge of the court, an honest jury would convict French of a felony.

The only difference between French and myself, so far as honesty is concerned, seems to be about this: He owes more money than he ever intends to pay—while I don't owe but little, and intend to pay what I do owe.

I publish these facts now, that in future, if French desires to remove, they may follow him, and may the ghost of St. Nicholas, in the language of Ruth of old, say to him, "For whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge;" and may God have mercy on his soul, for I have none.

R. P. MOORE.

Terrible Shipwreck—250 Bodies Recovered.

By last night's mail, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Wednesday, we received full details of the loss of the ship Powhatan, Capt. Meyers, of Baltimore, and crew, with 311 passengers, on Long Beach, on the night of the 10th inst. Capt. Jennings, who went down to Long Beach, on the 10th, made a most melancholy report of what he witnessed. He saw the vessel crowded with passengers, and the sea was making a clean sweep over her. The wind blowing a perfect gale from the north northeast, the waves ran mountains high, twisting the ship about in the sand as if she were merely a cork-boat. Now and then a wave would wash a lot overboard, and dash them on shore, but all would perish before reaching it. About 5 o'clock P. M., one immense wave washed fully one hundred persons overboard, who were carried away down the beach by the undertow. Some of them came ashore and were picked up lifeless by Mr. Jennings, who searched in vain among the number for a survivor. We gather the following:

About seven o'clock the ship's masts were by the board, and almost immediately afterward the hull burst in two, and every soul on board was launched into eternity. The sea presented a black mass of human heads and floating pieces of the wreck, but in a few minutes all had sunk to rise alive no more. The beach was strewn with the dead bodies of women and children, pieces of the wreck, the baggage of the passengers, and empty casks. Nothing remained to mark the spot where the ill-fated ship went ashore, except surging waves beating upon a fragment of the hull, which lay upon the beach.

The crying of the drowning men and the shrieking of the women and children, were heard—all lay in the deep, mounded with dead; while the wind wailed loud and mournfully, adding still more horror to the awful catastrophe. All had sunk—captain, officers, crew and passengers; of two hundred and fifty passengers—not a soul was left to tell the tale.

Capt. Jennings and a party of men set about to fulfill the act of humanity. He reports:

In the short space of an hour nearly twenty women and children were found, almost naked, scattered along the beach, some of them dreadfully bruised and cut.

One man was found about fifty yards from the beach, upon the sandhills, with a child in his arms; and from his condition it is supposed that he alone of all on board reached the shore alive, and crawling out to save his own life and that of the infant in his arms, fell down exhausted on the sand, and was frozen to death during the night. The child was found locked in his arms, quite dead, and appeared as if it had also died on shore from exposure.

The whole of this day was spent in searching for the bodies of the unfortunate people. But one man was found among the number, all the rest being women and children.—They appeared to have been in excellent health, with rosy cheeks and smiling faces, looking as if they were asleep rather than dead. They were all laid side by side, until a boat could be got to carry them to the shore.

A letter dated Abasco, April 20 says:

One of the women found was about 28 years of age, handsome features and appearing in American. The clothing of another of the victims, about 20 years of age, showed her to belong to the coasting class of Germans. She was a beautiful creature even as she lay in death. On her fingers she wore two rings—one plain and the other having a heart attached to it. They were marked "P. S." and "R. S." 1854.

Among the bodies is a man, who was apparently one of the officers of the vessel. About fifty bodies were taken to Smithville for interment. Most of the people here are afraid to touch them, which leaves the work for a few to perform. A number of the women and children washed ashore had nothing on but their night clothes. One interesting little girl, about 11 years of age, was in her bare feet, her right eye was knocked out, and the right side of her face was black and blue. A little boy, about eight years of age, came alongside of her. His face was swollen up twice its natural size. A man, apparently a sailor, who came ashore at the same time, had his skull broken.—The bodies had the appearance of having been dashed against the rocks.

A report from Little Bear Harbor states that a German was picked up there alive. He has been delicious ever since, and of course we cannot get any information from him.

A reporter visited the village of Manahaw, where the most of the poor victims were taken for interment. He visited the dead house, where lay in tiers, one above the other, women and children, presenting a shocking and painful spectacle. Twenty-eight were children, varying from five to ten years of age. Among them were very handsome boys, with fine curly hair, and red cheeks, whose sweet little faces were admired by all the spectators, and even drew tears from the tender-hearted. The whole evocative was spent in making coffins and shrouds; and it was not until midnight that these kind-hearted people desisted in their labors, which were trying in the extreme.

All along the shore for ten miles were scattered the remnants of the chests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having cases inscribed on the lids and sides. Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks and pieces of the vessel were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here and there, and bottles and prayer-books lay gleaming in the sun, the whole desolation presenting a melancholy and heart-rending scene.

The latest dispatch says that the captain and mate of the Powhatan have been saved on Long Beach. Several of the dead bodies on Brigantine Beach are reported to have been robbed.

Another dispatch states that 250 bodies had been washed ashore. Several of them were found ten and twelve miles from the scene of the disaster.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

SENATE.—Various amendments against the Nebraska bill were presented, and a petition from Jews in favor of voting religious freedom to all American citizens in Europe. The Senate then took up the bill appropriating \$100,000 to procure suitable gold medals for the captains of the Three Bells, Antarctic, and Kilby, and to reward the captains and crews for their gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the wreck of the steamer San Francisco.

Gerrit moved to substitute an appropriation of \$200,000 for the same purpose, which was rejected.

Houder.—Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House the instructions referred to in President Monroe's annual message of December, 1823, and transmitted to our diplomatic agents abroad, on the subject of issuing commissions to private armed vessels, together with the responses, if any have been received from said government; also any other information given, or correspondence held with foreign governments, since the date of said message, not heretofore communicated to Congress.

The House went into committee on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill. Phillips got the floor, and spoke on the necessity of passing the Nebraska bill.—Benton got the floor, after Phillips had concluded, but gave way with the understanding that he would speak to-morrow. Harris, of Mississippi, spoke on the Nebraska question as opposed to the measure. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Senate went into Executive session soon after meeting, and ratified the Gadsden Treaty, but the injunction of secrecy was not removed.

Houder.—The House went into Committee of the whole on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Benton, having the floor, made decidedly the greatest speech of the session on the Nebraska bill, and against the measure. The bill, he said, having originated at the North, he had waited to see what the Northern men had to say on the question; but he nevertheless, always had his own convictions in regard to the matter.

After his hour had expired, and before he had concluded, an effort was made by his

friends, to let him proceed; but, after some opposition and without succeeding, Mr. Wentworth got the floor, and then yielded his hour to Mr. Benton, who concluded his speech.

After the committee arose, the House, by a unanimous vote, allowed the introduction of a resolution requesting the President to inform the House, what steps, if any had been taken to secure the permanent acknowledgment, by treaty, of the rights of neutrals, with the governments of Great Britain and France, and what success had been made. Also, whether, in any particular, the government of Great Britain has assumed to act for Spain in the negotiations pending in reference to the Black Warrior, and what degree of responsibility that government has assumed in the matter. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Pierce, a bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 to purchase the portraits of the five first Presidents of the Republic.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, and various amendments proposed and discussed.

Houder.—Bennett's Land Bill was taken up, and a motion to report was discussed. Mr. Bennett made a speech in favor of the measure.

Mr. Heister then took the floor and made a speech against the Nebraska Bill, which he denounced in detail, in no measured terms.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the latest advices from the Danube, Black Sea and Baltic, no battles were reported; but our advices from the Baltic state that Napoleon's fleet had suddenly put to sea.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were actively engaged in negotiations in reference to their position under existing circumstances.

It is stated that the Spanish government has agreed to make ample reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior.

The latest advices from the East say that the ports of Japan have been opened to Russia.

Two Weeks Later from California. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

The steamer United States, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The news brought by this vessel from California possesses few points of interest. The markets were exceedingly depressed. The British ship Challenge had been seized for violating the revenue laws.

Old Watkins, of Walker's expedition had been found guilty, but was recommended to mercy.

A duel had been fought between a Mr. Washington, editor of the Times newspaper, and Mr. Washburn, editor of the Alta California. The latter individual was badly wounded.

The Japan S. mail arrived at Loo Choo last January, all well.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the 17th, with the mail, 750 passengers and upward of one million dollars in specie, brought down by the steamer Oregon.

Toward the close there was an improved feeling manifested in some leading articles of produce. Flour is quoted at \$12@13; Clear Pork \$26; Mess \$18@19. Lard in kegs 12½. There was an improved feeling in provisions generally.

The accounts from the mines and agricultural districts were very favorable.

The Supreme Court had decided that San Jose was the legal seat of government.

The advices from Walker's party are to the 13th of March, and their situation is represented as desperate. Eighty of his men had left, and he was about starting to Sonora with the remainder of his party.

There was still much anxiety manifested for the safety of Lieut. Fremont and his party.

The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived at San Juan on the 26th of March, relieving much anxiety which had existed in regard to her safety.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The North Star arrived at Springfield on the 11th. She did not connect with the steamer on the other side, consequently there is no news.

The United States, from New Orleans, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th.

The U. S. ship Cyane arrived on the 14th from Carthage, and was awaiting Lieut. Strain, from Panama, who was highly expected, when she would leave immediately for New York via Havana. Only six of Strain's party died.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

New Orleans papers of Monday have been received, and bring Galveston dates to the 15th.

A young man named Given, nephew of a California Senator, was shot at Austin by Captain Grinnable, with whom he had a previous quarrel.

LOTUSVILLE, April 25.

The steamer Tribune ran into the steamer John McFadden, eighty miles below this point, and sank her. Three lives were lost.

MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 26.

Flour.—The market was firm to-day, and prices were a shade better. The only sales were 360 bbls., in lots, at \$7, and 50 do. at \$7.65.

Provisions.—The market continues to present a heavy appearance. The only sales heard of were 2,400 pea, bulk Shoulders at 4½¢, pork 19½¢ to 20¢. Hams, country at 6½¢, pork 19½¢ and 22 bbls. Bacon Shoulders at 5¢, bulk. Bulk Sides were sold, we understand at 5¢. Sales of about 200 bbls. at \$12.

Whisky.—The sales today comprise 500 bbls. from canals at 19½¢. The market is steady.

Cheese.—A sale of 160 boxes at 8½¢ per cwt. Market firm.

Groceries.—The market continues inactive. Sales of 60 bbls. Sugar in lots at 1½¢ to 1¾¢, for fair to prime; 50 bbls. Molasses 21¢ and 50 bags coffee at 11½¢. The business doing with the country trade is moderately brisk.

INDIANA SUNDAY SCHOOL AGENCY.—The American Sunday School Union has established at Indianapolis a depository and agency for the State of Indiana. Mr. J. W. McIntyre is the agent. All persons who wish for information in regard to the operations of the Union, or to obtain employment as missionaries, or to procure its publications, or generally any advice or assistance in regard to Sabbath School, should address Mr. McIntyre. The location of the agency is permanent, the stock is ample to meet all the wants of the State, and the numerous railroads and other facilities of travel enable the agent to send books promptly to any part of the State. We hope that ministers and Christians of all denominations will avail themselves of the offered assistance of this agency, and do more in their respective localities to establish and sustain Sabbath Schools.

Those visiting Indianapolis may learn the residence of the agent by obtaining his card at Freidley & Germania's clothing store, No. 21 South Washington street opposite the Capitol House.

As many of our readers are Sabbath School men, we recommend the preservation of this notice.

Local Standard Weights.

A bushel of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn on the cob, sixty-eight pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of bluegrass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-five pounds.
Of oats, thirty-three pounds.
Of rye, thirty-three pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of salt, fifty pounds.
Of coal, seventy pounds.
Of corn meal, fifty pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of hams, twenty pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.

ENGAGEMENT—DECEMBER AND MAY.—Mr. Wm. Currier, aged 69, elapsed on Wednesday last, with Miss Lucy Smith, aged 16, the daughter of a respectable farmer in York Co., Va. The romantic pair married to the music of the organ, and were attended by the Rev. Wm. Knott. The father of the bride pursued the fugitives, and attempted to separate them, but was too late. On Friday, the father, ascertaining that a Mr. Hopkins in Portsmouth had been accessory to the match, testified to the clerk of the court in obtaining the license, that the lady was of lawful age, (21) got out a warrant and arrested him before Mayor Stokes, for perjury. On the examination, the accused was held to bail for his appearance before the next grand jury.

BOMBING THUNDERBOLT VENTURA.—We learn from the Norfolk News, that Mr. James Parker, of Elizabeth City, Va., who for some months past has been visited with temporary aberrations of mind, on Wednesday shot his wife through the brain, killing her instantly; he then rushed out of the house and shot his horse, returned and shot himself also through the brain, falling dead by the side of his murdered wife.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th inst., at Vevay, Ind., by Rev. Mr. Wasson, F. L. Denney, of Madison, and Louisa Zedler, daughter of Mr. F. L. Grizard, of the former place.

FROM SHANNON TOWN PAPER.

Obituary.

DIED.—In Shannontown, Ill., on the 12th inst., Major Samuel D. Mansfield, in the forty-second year of his age.

The subject of this notice was born in Knox County, Indiana, in 1812, and is resided in this place since he was a child.

Major Marshall was a graduate of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and a most excellent scholar, well versed in the dead languages, familiar with the belles lettres, the arts and sciences, ancient and modern history, and the politics of the day.

He was a profound lawyer, and an orator of the first order. His eloquence touched the heart, and while his reasoning produced conviction, his nervous and impassioned appeals carried the feelings of his hearers by storm.

As Major of the third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in Mexico, he conducted himself with great bravery. Always acting with the most scrupulous sense of justice in his dealings with others, he was unjust to none but himself.

He had been residing with his brother in White County, Illinois, for a short time—and came to this place Tuesday evening last, and the next morning, without any knowledge by his friends that his health was not good, but being apparently well, he lay down, and in a few moments died without convulsions or pain.

"Like a shadow thrown
Swiftly from earth's smiling cheer,
Death came upon him."

October Election.

We are authorized to announce that James L. Watkins will be an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county.

Wm. Lawrence H. Beck is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, at the approaching October election.

New Advertisements.

Keep before the people the following advertisement, and send many a dollar to the advertiser. The advertiser is a hot blooded man. The advertiser is a hot blooded man.

RISE SUN, AURORA, AND LAWRENCEBURG TELEGRAPH LINE.

Connects with the National Line. Messages sent to and from the following places at below rates:

At below rates: Vevay, Ind. 25¢; Lawrenceburg, Ind. 25¢; Nashville, Tenn. 25¢; Evansville, Ind. 25¢; Indianapolis, Ind. 25¢; Cincinnati, Ohio 25¢; Cleveland, Ohio 25¢; New York, N.Y. 25¢; New Orleans, La. 25¢.

A message is ten words or less. A fee in the City of New York is one cent. R. J. HATHAWAY, Agent.

RICHARD MARTIN, Sadle and Harness Manufacturer.

118 South Main Street, New York. I have on hand and make to order, Saddles, Harness, Collars, and all other articles pertaining to the trade, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who patronize me.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, I have on hand and make to order, Saddles, Harness, Collars, and all other articles pertaining to the trade, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who patronize me.

On the 25th of March I will offer for sale the horse and buggy of said John Smith, who has been found guilty of the crime of murder, and who is now in the State Prison at Joliet, Ill.

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