THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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Advertising in Daily Papers of Louisville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE LICK WATER.

JANUARY & RICHESON,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Gardeners.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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1,700 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

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NOTICE.

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30 Pianos for Rent.

Great Bargains!

SAMUEL P. SECOR

DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN, Homœopathist,

COAL! COAL! COAL!

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE.
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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1855.

THE WITHDRAWALS FROM THE AMERICAN PARTY AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The anti-American organs have been boasting very loudly about the withdrawal of forty-seven persons from the American Council at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. In a late number of the American organ at Washington, we find a full explanation of this matter, the materials of which were furnished by a Democratic member of the council.

It appears, that, when the council at Harper's Ferry was first established, a majority of its members were Democrats and the especial friends of Mr. Faulkner, the Democratic Representative in Congress, and that they expected and had reason to believe that Mr. Faulkner himself would join the Order, and that his vote at the next Congressional election would be largely increased by means of the organization. It seems that a Mr. Wilson withdrew from the Harper's Ferry lodge as long ago as the 10th of February for the purpose of getting the nomination of the Democratic convention for State Senator, and a responsible gentleman writes to the Baltimore Clipper in relation to Mr. Wilson as follows:

I aver that he did, on three distinct and separate occasions, make application to have his particular friend, Mr. Faulkner, nominated, who was expected here at certain times indicated by Mr. Wilson, but who, for reasons best known to Mr. Wilson, never did come at the time appointed. On one of these occasions Mr. Wilson went so far as to urge a special meeting of the council for that purpose.

Thus it appears that Mr. Faulkner himself made up his mind to join the Order but hesitated and finally concluded not to do it, and that his peculiar friends went into the Order with the view of securing his nomination for Congress. He failed however to get the nomination, and thereupon forty-seven of his Democratic friends in the Order withdrew from it. The forty-seven even acknowledged in their manifesto that their withdrawal was on account of the failure of the Order to nominate their man. They say they did not expect when they joined the Order "that the mechanics of Harper's Ferry would be called upon, by its despotic order, to sacrifice upon its unholy shrine, a native-born citizen of our own land, and one whose whole career has exhibited the most unfaltering devotion to our interests, as well as the most undeviating attachment to the most honest and best of American principles." &c!

It is earnestly to be hoped that all persons, Whigs or Democrats, who join the American party as a means of obtaining office for themselves or their pets will be disappointed. And now let the anti-American organs brag of the forty-seven withdrawals at Harper's Ferry with what face they may.

Col. Wm. Preston voted the anti-Know-Nothing ticket throughout and proclaimed his undying hostility to Know-Nothingism.—In August next, if he will become a candidate for Congress, he can carry the city by a thousand majority, and the district by two thousand. *Times.*

The editors of the Times are most informed.—We learn directly from one of Col. P.'s most intimate friends that he did not "vote the anti-Know-Nothing ticket throughout," but selected from all the candidates before the people the names of those whom he considered best qualified to fill the offices to which they aspired. And it is not true that he "proclaimed his undying hostility to Know-Nothingism." He may be unable to agree with the Know-Nothings in some of their views, but he has at no time denounced them and we have every reason to believe that he seeks no quarrel with them.

The Times says, that, if Mr. Preston will consent to run for Congress in August, he will be elected by a very large majority. Mr. Preston is deservedly an exceedingly popular man, and he has done honor to our district by the fidelity, ability, and efficiency with which he has represented it in the National Legislature. We cannot however help being amused at the readiness of the Democratic organs and leaders hereabouts. In this the day of their terrible tribulation and alarm on account of the progress of Americanism, to seize upon a Whig as their champion in the Congressional canvass, a Whig against whom they fought with all their might in the two last elections to Congress, and a Whig who has never retracted and is not likely to retract any one of his Whig opinions. Col. Preston will say, if questioned, that he is thoroughly a Whig, and he will say so when he thinks the occasion requires it, whether questioned or not. The Democracy are always boasting of their strict adherence to their own principles; they are always proclaiming that their principles are immutable and eternal; and they have for years been denouncing Whig principles as both mischievous and contemptible—and yet we find the Democratic organs here prepared to take up a Whig, an unchanged Whig, a staunch Whig, an effective champion of Whigism, and send him to represent the interests and the principles of this district in the Congress of the nation. We shall be very glad to see the Democrats vote for Col. Preston. If he shall be elected, no matter by whose votes, he will be in the next Congress what he was in the last, an honor to the district, to the State, and to the nation.

SAM AMONG THE LADIES.—The Know-Nothings of the Massachusetts Legislature authorized a committee of that body to visit certain nunneries or Catholic schools and to report upon the management of them. The members of the committee visited the Roxbury school under the management of seven of the Sisters of Mercy, and made a pretty thorough examination without discovering anything wrong.

It has been charged pretty extensively that this Know-Nothing committee behaved very discourteously and rudely and insolently toward the Sisters of Mercy, but we published yesterday what we have no doubt was a correct statement of the matter. Very likely Sam ought not to have gone to the school without an invitation, but he behaved himself there like a gallant young gentleman as he is. Whatever may be Sam's foibles, he cannot be otherwise than polite to the girls. Deference to the gentler sex is emphatically an American characteristic, and Sam is intensely American in his feelings. Sam does not wear whiskers, but he loves the girls, he tips his beaver to them, he offers them his arm, he breathes kind and gentle words to them, and he kisses them when they will let him.

A city paper intimated the other day that Col. Marshall had "for some time past been 'fixing up' the interior counties," with a view to his return to Congress from this district. It is due to Col. Marshall to say that the insinuation does him gross injustice. We happen to know that for some time past he has been assiduously engaged in the practice of his profession in the various courts of our State, and that the only "fixing up" he has attempted in the interior counties has related simply to the claims and rights of his clients. In this respect he has done and is still doing some masterly "fixing up" in every county whose interior he has entered. It was our good fortune during the past week to hear him in several important causes at Newcastle, in which his efforts were certainly among the ablest and most admirable to which we have ever listened at the bar or elsewhere. Whatever our Democratic friends may think or say of Col. Marshall as a politician, it is universally conceded that he is a consummate lawyer, and one of the very ablest men in the State of nation.

☞ The Democrat complains that the Anti-American party did not think of a contest in the city election until "a week or ten days" before the election came on. Now if we are not more mistaken than we ever were before, that same Democrat gave notice, after the Know-Nothing victory in the city election last August, that, at the next election, the Democracy would take good care to set things to rights. So here were eight months' notice, and we should think that it ought to have been enough.

Moreover we think that even "a week or ten days" ought to have been quite enough. Who ever heard of a party's requiring more than ten days to organize for a city election! One would suppose that ten days would certainly be sufficient for organizing so small a party as the Anti-American party of Louisville appears to be about this time. And we should suppose that three days would be better than ten. It is an old adage that "a short horse is soon curried."

☞ A company has been formed at Providence, Ky., called the Providence Mining and Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of opening the rich coal and iron beds in that vicinity.

APRIL 1, 1855.

MOLLIE.

DR. SMITH'S LECTURE ON THURSDAY NIGHT.—The eighth lecture of this eminently interesting and instructive course was on the subject of Water. The lecturer began by remarking that from its exceeding commonness we are apt to overlook many of the marvellous properties possessed by water. Viewed through the glasses of the chemist, water is simply oxygen and hydrogen—oxygen and hydrogen when fluid, when solid and when aeriform. If our inquiry stopped here, water would be no more interesting than many other chemical compounds. But let us look a little farther into its constitution. It consists, as remarked on a previous occasion, of bases which kindle the most intense flame at the moment of their union, which exist either alone or in combination in every known acid, and yet when these elements unite with one another, instead of an acid, you have a bland fluid, destitute of either taste or smell. The air that we breathe would be wholly unfit as an agent of respiration but for the water that it contains. Abstract this aqueous vapor from the air and what is now the evening wind or the refreshing breeze would become the blasting sirocco. The atmosphere derives its water from evaporation. In winter and in summer, in the burning and in the frigid zones, from the humid earth, and from expanded seas, the silent, invisible vapor is continually ascending. Evaporation is in direct ratio to the heat; and hence it follows that in hot climates it is more rapid than in cold. It is most active in tropical climates, where it answers the beautiful end of mitigating the intense fervor of the sun, and is but trifling in amount in polar latitudes, which have no heat to spare. And the mode in which it descends differs equally in the two regions. In northern climates it comes down in a gentle, almost perpetual mist, and warms the air by the transition from a vaporous to a liquid state. If it fell thus in hot climates, the clouds continually hovering over the earth would check evaporation and render the air intolerably sultry, the rains falling so slowly would sink deeply into the ground, and vegetables bathed in this perpetual moisture would rot before they ripened. But in such latitudes it descends in sudden, drenching rains, which flow rapidly into the streams; the clouds, quickly disburdened of their showers, are soon dispersed, and the vertical sun beaming upon the earth renews the process of evaporation and dissipates the excessive moisture. Water is 815 times heavier than air; an imperial gallon weighs 10 pounds avoirdupois; its specific gravity is 1.0274 at 60 deg. Were its density greater—equal to that of quicksilver, for example—ships of iron, with platinum for ballast, alone could navigate it in safety. If it were lighter, the light canoe would not float upon it, and the splendid bark that now "walks the water like a thing of life" would be engulfed beneath its waves.

Water is the great solvent. Its properties in this respect far exceed those of any other liquid known. A very large proportion of all salts are soluble to a greater or less extent, the solubility usually increasing with the temperature, so that a hot saturated solution usually deposits crystals on cooling. A remarkable exception to this law is common salt, the solubility of which is very nearly the same at all temperatures, and time, as any one may demonstrate, dissolves best in cold water. Water dissolves gases, but in very unequal quantities—acting very little on some; absorbing others to an almost indefinite extent. This solvent property of water is of immense importance to the members of both the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Through its agency the food of all plants and many animals is prepared for their use. One of the most admirable laws of water is, that it freezes. In the process of freezing, heat is evolved; and thus in the coldest quarters of the globe, as it is congealed by frost, it is liberating vast volumes of caloric, and the process of congelation is in this way counteracted, and at last arrested by the heat which itself sets free. Freezing is a warming process; it has been already said that evaporation is attended by the evolution of cold. The vapor which rises from the bosoms of the extend d oceans in equator al regions is borne along to the north by the upper currents in the air, and, descending in the form of sleet or snow, sets at liberty the heat which it absorbed in the South. "Thus, by the same splendid operations which cool the temples of the children of the sun, are the horrors of the polar winters softened and made supportable." Most bodies contract when they freeze. Water obeys another law; it expands in freezing. As a consequence of this, ice forms first on the surface of our rivers and streams. Water when cooled down to 40 deg. attains its maximum density, and, as the cooling proceeds, those particles which are reduced below this point float upon the surface, being lighter, and finally arriving at 32 deg. are frozen. If this law were reversed and water continued to grow heavier as it became colder, ice would form first at the bottom of our rivers. The cold of a few nights would congeal deep streams, and the ice, lying far below, would not be softened by the returning sims of a hundred summers. The ocean, now whitened with sails of commerce, would soon cease to be navigable. The inhabitants of water would perish. Coasts would cease to afford, as now, the most genial climates and luxurious homes. Suppose, for an instant, that water was as difficult to congeal as alcohol. We should have rains colder than ice or snow—rains that would sink the thermometer to zero—that, falling upon the earth and penetrating the soil, would chill it beyond what the heat of the returning summer could restore, and blight and destroy the seeds and roots of all vegetation. On the other hand, if water freeze above thirty-two degrees, inconceivable disasters would ensue. Old Ocean would be covered with ice, our springs would cease to run in winter, and a solid crust bind up the earth where now the plough of the husbandman finds a pulverized and genial soil ready to receive the seeds of the future harvest.

Water boils at the right temperature. Ether boils at 98 deg., alcohol at 175 deg., mercury at 650 deg. If water boiled at 98 deg. with ether, we should be frozen in mid-summer. If it boiled with alcohol at 175 deg., still the earth and our bodies would be too much cooled by the rapid evaporation; while we should be forced, as was remarked in a previous lecture, every day to complain with the dwellers on St. Bernard that the water could not be made hot enough to prepare our soup or boil our potatoes. If, instead of boiling at 212 deg., it reached the point at which mercury boils before ebullition commenced, it would disorganise and destroy all materials of aliment and become useless as a culinary agent.

But we must conclude our remarks, though in so doing we leave many very interesting facts alluded to by Dr. Smith unnoticed. Nor can we even mention the experiments performed by the lecturer. For our part we are unable to tell why every lover of science in Louisville has not followed Prof. Smith in the course which is soon to terminate. Such a series of lectures have never been given in this city.

☞ Our readers used to hear frequently from Mr. Percival when he was a resident of Tennessee, and it will delight their hearts to hear from him again. In his own peculiar style of poetry, which is a very charming style, he is unequaled:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE MEETING AT THE DOOR.

BY C. A. PERCIVAL.

She met me at the door
Dishcloth for one the mop in hand
But never ah! never before
Had I found so warm a greeting
With a very fond joy at rising
Kiss upon arm and shoulder
And her own so white and so daintily rounded
About my neck were flung
Her words of welcome fell
Like bottles of Cologne and balm
Of the sweetness I never can tell
Of the honeyed breath that stirred them
And a kiss that thrilled my soul
Rapturous to mine was given—
In the name of that kiss the joy of Heaven
An angel might forget
With more than a lover's fire
My heart for her was hider
All earthly loves above
Was mine for that generous maiden
The breath never a name
That kindled my sweet emotion
And with a pure angelic devotion
Its gave me back the flame
Who knows my friends have been
Asks that Fate should never
An ocean rolls between
That maiden and my lover
Wanders on earth no more—
But I chanced for a fond meeting
And think with pride of the stately greeting
She gave me at the door

VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1855.

☞ The writer of this truly beautiful piece of poetry must pardon us for the slight liberty we have taken with her signature. The signature of "Mary" belongs to another prized correspondent though an unknown one:

For the Louisville Journal.

WILT THOU BE TRUE?

Respectfully Inscribed to J——— R———.

"Wilt thou be true?" We ask it of the flower,
That decks the garland in the festive scene;
But leaves that fall before the parting hour
Mock me, and tell how vain the words have been.
"Wilt thou be true?"

"Wilt thou be true?" We ask it of the billow,
And launch our bark upon the crystal tide;
But many a seaweed shroud and coral pillow
Have met the lips that treated while they cried—
"Wilt thou be true?"

"Wilt thou be true?" We ask it of the heaven
That shines all bright and beaming on our way,
But clouds that gather dark and thunder-riven
Bid us regret that ever we asked the ray,
"Wilt thou be true?"

"Wilt thou be true?" Oh ask it of my bosom,
Let thy warm faith bellow affection's sigh,
And then shall find it shame the second blossom,
The sparkling cocoa, and the smiling sky—
"For it is true."

APRIL 1, 1855. MARY.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The Peace Conference at Vienna likely to be successful—Activity of the Besieged and Besiegers at Sebastopol—Dispatches from Marshal Raglan and General Canrobert—Defeat of the Turks in Asia—Debates in the British Parliament—The Pope condoles with the Czar—Speeches of the Emperor Alexander II, &c.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes:

"The new screw steamer City of Baltimore, belonging to the Liverpool and Philadelphia steamship company, was brought round to Liverpool from the Clyde on the 17th. The City of Baltimore is the longest screw steamer in the world. She has been taken up for six months by the French Government.

"Having coaled and taken on board a picked crew of 70 men, the City of Baltimore set out, towing the ship Ticonderoga to Marseilles. The Ticonderoga will also embark French troops for the war.

"The siege of Sebastopol makes but slow progress. Lord Raglan, in his latest dispatch, admits that the enemy is actively engaged in throwing up new works that enfilade the trenches, and that vast convoys of provisions and munitions continue to enter the city. Some weeks will probably elapse ere either the conference or the siege comes to a conclusion.

"The Liverpool cotton market exhibited considerable activity, with 3d advance. Breadstuffs showed a moderate business; Indian corn was dearer.

"Bullion continued to increase. Money was easier, but not lower. Consols 92@92¼."

Diplomatic Intelligence.—The Vienna Conference—The first of the Four Points accepted Conditionally.—Although not fewer than forty persons in the city of Vienna must be fully aware of what has taken place at the meetings of the conference, so well is the secret kept that almost nothing has been suffered to transpire to the agents of the public press.

It is known, however, that the first of the four bases on which a peace is to be negotiated has been accepted, *en bloc*, by the Russian plenipotentiaries, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Titoff, and runs thus:

ARTI. I. Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five powers.

The London Morning Post warns its readers against putting faith in the accounts of what has happened in the conference. It further says that a record of each day's proceedings is drawn up and signed by the plenipotentiaries, and that this mode of signature may readily give rise to erroneous reports of an agreement having been come to on the points of guarantee.

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critical.

A New Basis of Arrangement Spoken of.—According to cous rsational rumor, the following arrangement, if its details could be adjusted, would meet the views of the parties: Russia would not object to concede the entire freedom of the Black Sea, and the opening of the Danube; as also the permission to erect Turkish forts on the Asiatic side of the Euxine, and would consent to receive consuls within Sebastopol.

If this be acceded, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles could not be closed against Russia, consequently her fleet would be free to visit the Mediterranean. This, it must be observed, is given as mere rumor.

The Porte throws Obstacles in the Way.—It we may credit intelligence from Constantinople, of March 12th, further complications may arise from the attitude taken by the Turkish Government. This stated that Arif Effendi has received instructions to maintain the undiminished sovereignty of the Porte over the Dardanelles. He is also to protest against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference at Vienna.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned by telegraph to Vienna.

Progress of the War—Siege of Sebastopol—Storming of the Malakoff Redoubt.—Description of the recent storming of a Russian redoubt by the French, the London Times says, editorially:

"It appears by the last accounts that the purpose of the allied generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment followed by an assault. Two experimental attacks have been made by the French in two different ways, and it is stated that they it is not easy to gain an advantage over our indefatigable antagonist.

"It appears from both the Russian and French reports that, in the night of the 21st of February, the Russians succeeded in throwing up such a strong rapidly a new redoubt on the right bank of the careening harbor. Within forty-eight hours, Gen. Canrobert resolved to force this new position, and the attack was made before the work had been completed.

"A large body of the French troops, under Gen. Monet, advanced in the night of the 23d against this redoubt. The Zouaves rushed upon the intrenchments with the utmost bravery, and a sanguinary contest ensued, which cost nearly 500 of these admirable soldiers. The Russian infantry (regiments of Sebastopol and Volhynia, under Gen. Kroustchoff, defended the work with great steadiness, and after a severe conflict the French column was compelled to retreat.

"This unfortunate result is said to be attributed to some unexpected disorder by spies of the French plan of attack, the fire of the Russian vessels in the harbor and from the surrounding forts, and a want of steadiness on the part of one portion of the assailants, who are said to have left the Zouaves to bear the brunt of the engagement.

"We are unable to determine with certainty what amount of truth there may be in these statements; but it is undoubtedly true that the Russians appear to have expected the attack, and had occupied the position with a small army, rather than with a detachment in proportion to its extent.

On the side of the French, the force consisted of only half a brigade of Zouaves, 1,000 strong; two battalions of marines, 2,300 strong; and 400 volunteers—in all less than 4,500 men. The Russians were 40,000 strong, and the unfortunate Zouaves fell into a regular ambuscade.

Nevertheless, such was the dauntless vigor of these troops that they stormed the redoubt and held one-half of it against fearful odds, when the Russians succeeded in outflanking the column; the marines were separated from the Zouaves and driven back in all directions, and the latter were completely surrounded by the enemy.

The second time they succeeded by sheer hand-to-hand fighting in completing the capture of the redoubt, but no sooner had the Russian infantry fallen back than the batteries and ships opened a terrific fire upon the work and rendered it completely untenable. It was not till then that Gen. Monet, who was twice severely wounded, ordered a retreat, and, though the night was disastrous from the loss of many hundred lives and the failure of the chief object, the gallantry displayed by the French troops was such that this repulse may well be ranked with their most brilliant achievements.

General Canrobert's Official Dispatch.

CRIMEA, February 27, 1855.

To the Minister of War:

Monsieur le Marshal—I have the honor to send you the details of the *coup de main* executed in the night between the 23d and 24th of February in advance of our right line of attack.

The following dispositions had been taken: A detachment of engineers and a detachment of artillery, two battalions of the 20d Zouaves, under Col. Cler, and the battalion of the 4th regiment of marines, under Commander Mermier, commanded by Gen. Monet, were to carry the redoubt constructed by the Russians in front of our right line. Two battalions of the 6th and 10th of the line formed the reserve. The whole was commanded by Gen. Meyran, and the operation was under the superintendence and direction of Gen. Bosquet, commander of the 2d corps.

The Russian work had same embrasures in advance, which, in the obscurity of the night, offered obstacles, of which it was very difficult to appreciate the disposition or strength. The troops destined for the attack, stunned and routed them, and while the Russians fired the French left and centre overcame those obstacles, the Zouaves, led by Col. Cler, and having Gen. Monet (who had already received four wounds) at their head, penetrated into the redoubt under a heavy fire of musketry, and threw themselves upon the dense body of Russian infantry who were within.

This infantry gave way after a short but severe struggle, in which the detachment of engineers, under Capt. Valesque, took a brilliant part, as did also the artillery commanded by Lieut. Delafosse. The Zouaves displayed the most remarkable intrepidity.

The enemy had suffered considerable losses. The object we had proposed was attained; and we could not think of holding a position open on all sides to the Russian artillery; but we had shown them once more our superiority in action. Our return to our lines was accomplished without the enemy—who were struck with astonishment—molesting us. Into this retreat Prince Dolgorouki, commander of the reserve, who had left the trenches to cover, if necessary, our retreat, did not meet with any one.

Our loss was considerable, but not in proportion to the danger of this nocturnal combat, where our soldiers were exposed until their return to the trenches, to the fire of the town. Our troops behaved admirably as they always do, and I cannot praise them too highly.

CANROBERT.

The Russian Account.—The Journal of St. Petersburg gives a long account of the same affair. The report sums up by saying:—

"Twice the enemy (French) attempted to renew attack, but each time were driven back with loss, to the trenches. Finally, after an hour's combat at the point of the bayonet, during which the Russian drummers never ceased to beat the charge, the enemy was compelled to retreat, leaving in our power more than 100 killed, among whom were eight officers.

"Moreover, our troops took 24 prisoners, of whom 5 were officers. The losses of the enemy was not under 600 men, for, during their retreat they were exposed to the heavy fire of the neighboring bastions, and of the steamers Vladimir, Chersonese, and Gromonosses, anchored in the roadside. On our side we had 65 killed, and five subaltern officers and 236 men wounded."

On the 6th of March the weather was fine and mild. A bright moon impeded operations by night. The French had not removed their attack on the Russian works near the Malakoff tower. Eight thousand Russians were at Tchorgoun. The Russians were advancing toward Inkerman and were constructing new batteries there.

The English position is well fortified. Gen. Burgoyne remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan. A continual fire was kept up between the French and Russians. The health of the allied troops was satisfactory. The Russians had received reinforcements. At an allied council of war, held on the 4th, it was resolved to recommence active operations.

Despatch from Lord Raglan—Before Sebastopol, March 8.—My Lord—The enemy continues to manifest great activity in preparing the work which I mentioned to your Lordship in my dispatch (No. 187), and are now bringing up platform timber guns for the equipment and armament of it.

Vast convoys are daily observed arriving on the north side of the town, and I learn from information entitled to credit that the road leading from Simpferopol is covered with wagons laden with provisions and munitions of war.

This morning three British guns, placed in a battery overhanging the Tchernaya, opened upon two small steamers anchored at the head of the harbor, and, after a fire of about an hour, obliged them to take refuge behind a point. One of them appeared to have sustained considerable damage, and I supposed to have been deserted by her crew.

The weather was fine yesterday, and is particularly so to-day, and the country is becoming quite dry.

I have reason to hope that the sick are deriving material benefit from this change.

I have established a convalescent hospital on the heights immediately above Balaklava, near a sheltering of water.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals entertains great expectations of the advantages that will result from placing the huts in so healthy a locality.

Lieut. General Pennefather has resumed the command of the Second Division, and is, I am happy to be able to report, looking remarkably well.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Paramount, &c.

An Anglo-French squadron of twenty-five steamers is on the way to Genoa, to embark the Sardinian troops for the Crimea.

Advices from Odessa, of the 14th, report that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever, at Simpferopol. The report is doubtful.

A Russian dispatch states that as the Malakoff tower is considered the key to the defences of Sebastopol, the batteries covering it have been doubled by an inner line, and some have been triply strengthened. It is not true that "Sebastopol was in flames," as reported, from the effects of the new French rockets. These missiles had done considerable damage, but not of an important nature.

From Constantinople, letters of March 12th mention that continued shocks of earthquake were felt. The sulphur springs of Brousa had been dried up. Mount Olympus smoked like a volcano.

A dispatch from Lord Raglan announces to his Government that the Russians have sunk the four former ships-of-war in Sebastopol harbor, and there are now four barriers, two lines of sunken ships and two booms.

A much more cheerful tone prevails in the camp of the besiegers. The English officers have established horse-races on the "Karant race-course," and, in absence of foxes, dinhunters are notified to come off every Tuesday and Friday. Several Frenchmen have written home for seeds to cultivate salad gardens.

The War in Asia—Reported Capture of the Turkish Camp.—The Invalide Russe publishes the following:

On the night between the 18th and 19th of February last (30th, 31st), Captain Prince Gagarin, head of the Gourieli militia, attacked the Turkish camps with great success. Crossing the frontier near the bridge of Tchiplok, he advanced rapidly on Leghay and vigorously charged the Turks, who advanced to meet him. Notwithstanding their numerical superiority, the Turks were beaten.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Lord Raglan, is now understood, has made known his intention not to quit his present command unless formally recalled, maintaining that he has done all that man can do, and therefore is not called upon to perform any voluntary act which could be construed as an acknowledgement of neglect or error.

The Morning Advertiser states that Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying Cronstadt has been accepted by the Government. It will be put to the test toward the end of June or early in July, fine weather being essential.

Wednesday, the 21st of March, was observed throughout the United Kingdom as a national fast, on account of the war.

Debates in Parliament.—Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which excited great interest in the country:—"to call the attention of Parliament to the position of Prussia in regard to the approaching negotiations at Vienna."

Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech of great length and ability, demonstrated from diplomatic documents that the conduct of Prussia throughout the whole of the negotiations, and the conduct of Austria and the Western Powers had been tainted by weakness, vacillation, and bad faith. He concluded by warning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, against entering into any alliance with so doubtful a friend as Prussia, within the past few months, had proved he self to be.

In the House of Commons, Lord W. Graham asked the Government whether the Austrian ambassador had called for explanations of words said to have been used Sir R. Peel, a member of the present administration, that "no settlement of the Eastern question would be satisfactory unless Hungary and Poland were restored."

Lord Palmerston replied that the Austrian Government had known all along that the Government of Great Britain would regard it as a great misfortune if Hungary were to be separated from the Austrian empire. With respect to Poland, in his (Palmerston's) opinion, that kingdom was a standing menace to Germany, and it was for the Government of Germany to determine how far it endangered their interests; but the negotiations going on at Vienna were confined to the four points, and the Austrian ambassador and Government were perfectly cognizant of the views and objects of the British Government.

Speeches of the new Czar.—Accounts from St. Petersburg, probably reliable, of date March 9th, state that the accession of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the State, may be condensed in these words: "I will maintain firmly the plans traced out by my father."

In his address to the Council of State, the officers of the guard, and a deputation of nobles, who reported concerning the militia, the Czar expressed himself yet more strongly: "I solemnly declare," said he, "that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies!

"I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country, and never! never!—may my hand wither first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest disgrace on the national honor!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

The Czar's speech to the members of the corps diplomatique on the 7th was more temperate in tone, and as follows:

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune that has befallen us. I have received proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday to the ministers of Prussia and Austria how much I appreciated them.

"If that alliance no longer exists, it was not my father's fault. His intentions were always upright and loyal, and if recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice. I am ready to contribute towards a better understanding on the conditions which he accepted.

I solemnly declare to you gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle the Emperor Alexander and to my father. These principles are those of the holy alliance.

"Like him I desire peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but, if the Conference which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a satisfactory result, I, the Emperor, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat, with the whole nation, and will perish sooner than yield.

"As to my personal sentiments for your sovereign [addressing the Minister of Prussia] they have not varied. I have never doubted the paternal affection and friendship which his Majesty, the King, always had for my father, and I have already told you how grateful I am to him for it.

"I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor has caused to be transmitted to me on this occasion [addressing the Minister of Austria], and his Majesty cannot doubt the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at a period which he himself has recalled by an order of the day addressed to the army.

"Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective courts."

Prussia.—Berlin, March 22.—The motion for a parliamentary inquiry into the Ministerial policy on the Eastern question was rejected to-day in the Second Chamber.

Poland.—Advices from Poland state that that kingdom is now filled with troops, every village having its garrison. A number of regiments are daily expected to be leaving for Courland to augment the army of the Baltic under General Sieters. Russian writers pretend that this General will shortly have 100,000 men under his command.

Bavaria.—Bavaria, having her own game to play, gives her full assent neither to Austria nor to Prussia. Saxony continues to act entirely towards Russia. Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, whose contingents form the eighth auxiliary corps, have chosen Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, a man of very independent character, for its commander; the Prince has no bias in favor of Russia. The Thuringian states, whose contingents form the 10th, or reserve army corps, have elected Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, who favors France.

China.—Dates from Shanghai are to the 16th January. On the 6th the French attempted to storm the city; 200 men landed from the French ships and effected a breach, the steamer Jean d'Acre and Cochert cannonading the city at the same time.

Two detachments of French succeeded in mounting the break, but were exposed to a severe fire from the houses. A party pushed on, and planted the French flag upon the North gate, but just then great confusion arose from a party of Imperialists entering the breach and attempting to scale the walls. The French had to retire, and regained the breach, while the recall was sounded. The French lost 15 killed and 37 wounded. Admiral Leguerre awaits reinforcements to resume operations. The English and American forces took no part in the affair.

There is nothing of much interest from Canton. The river is closely held by the insurgents.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 24.

Cotton Market.—There has been an active demand for the past week, which (much from speculators) has caused them to obtain a small advance. The sales of the week are 37,000 bales, of which 27,270 are to speculators and exporters, including 2,000 to-day. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Market closed.

The Brokers' Circular states that the unsettled state, and the combination of circumstances which have arisen to bring a portion of the trade into operation, has not been a matter of much importance, and it has not been the case for some time, that it has yet proved to be, and the symptoms at this moment are certainly favorable to a better one.

At Manchester the hardening tendency of the market has continued, and the market is in a rather firmer position.

Gold continues to pour into the country, and the exchanges have become still more favorable, the exports of it have almost entirely ceased. The consequences has been a still lower state of the money market, and a fall in some quarters in the rate of discount to 4½ percent. Consols have given way to 91¾.

Wheat—Cargoes of the week have been quiet, with an firm demand, and prices have ruled firm.

Sales of the week are 56,000 bales, of which 27,270 are to speculators and exporters, including 2,000 to-day.

Tuesday's day are 10,000 bales. Market closed.

Flour—Prices have ruled firm and buyers have shown a disposition to purchase, which has had a tendency to bring a portion of the trade into operation, which has not been the case for some time

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1 A. M

SUNKEN EVANSVILLE SUNK.—This new stern-wheeler, which left here on Saturday, bound for White river, is reported sunk to her main deck about 150 miles below here.

We understand that the Evansville was not insured. Her cargo was insured in this city. As the water is only over her main deck, she will probably be raised and her cargo saved in a damaged condition.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Kerby and Fielder, of the splendid steamer Empress, at Mr. Halliday, of the fine steamer Highflyer, for river favors. The Empress arrived on Sunday night.

☞ The Kansas Herald gives the vote in the Leavenworth and Hickory precincts. The pro-slavery vote was 1,163 and the anti-slavery vote was 66.

☞ Among the patents granted for the week ending on the 3d was one to James P. Arnold, Esq., of this city, for improvement in presses, and one to Hiram Strait, of Cincinnati, for improved arrangement of means for freeing steam-boilers from sediment

☞ The Cincinnati Times gives the following classification of the new board of council of that city: American Reform 16, Sag Nichts 13, Independent 3. Those set down as independent are Dr. Edwards, Whig, of the second ward, Mr. Kiersted, Flat Iron Democrat, of the third ward, and Mr. Haussecker, leader of the Freemen, of the tenth ward.

☞ It is reported that the Venezuelan consul, in view of the want of population in the country he represents, has proposed to the commissioners of emigration to ship all the able-bodied Sardinian exiles who arrives here in the Genoys to Venezuela if the commissioners will pay $25 per head for their passage. The offer is said to be still under consideration.

☞ The elegant rosewood, oak, and mahogany furniture, to be sold at auction by Mr. C. C. Spencer, on Wednesday morning next, at the large warehouse, corner of Main and Seventh streets, is now on exhibition. The rooms will be handsomely lighted with gas to-night, thereby affording all an opportunity to see this superb collection of fine furniture. We trust all our readers, and especially the ladies, will not omit to call and examine the articles, which we pronounce really superb. Mr. Spencer also advertises in to-day's paper that he will sell the last splendid residence of our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. B. Semple at auction on the 17th inst.

☞ City and country buyers will recollect that Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. commence the two days' sale of spring and summer clothing, cloths, cassimeres, and satinets and furnishing goods this morning, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms. This large stock will be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder. For particulars see auction advertisements for Tuesday and Wednesday.

WINTER AT NIAGARA.—One must see the winter views in Mr. Frankenstein's panorama of Niagara to form any idea of their unequalled splendor. Any clear ice is beautiful when seen in fine crystal blocks and fantastic formations, but the peculiar emerald tint of the water of Niagara gives it there a delicate richness, unattainable in any other place. Add to this the grand icebergs, which tower over a hundred feet in height, and the beautiful formations, unique and grotesque—grottoes, arcades, and canopies—rough wooden bridges converted into crystal structures of the most regular and perfect workmanship, looking like beauteous roads leading to fairy land. Luna Island is, indeed, fairy land itself; here and there a tree bending its arches boughs beneath the load of ice-leaves, looking like a huge cactus, made of silver or glass; the others, still more fairy-like, stretching forth their slender branches, suspending sheety drops which as fill the air that they look like showers of silver dew. We should like to ask the artist if he could hear the tinkling sound; we fancied that we could, almost, while looking at the painting. Behind the Horse-Shoe fall we are presented, in winter, with a cavern even more capacious than the renowned grotto of Antiparos, and of the same character in effect—stalactitic pendents, adorning the roof and sides in the most novel and beautiful manner. How beautiful and pure is the effect! One imagines himself walking the hall of another world, such an unearthly and pure grandeur pervades the place.

☞ We are indebted to our obliging friend Walker, of the omnibus line, for repeated favors, for which he will please accept our hearty thanks. He is the proprietor, we believe, of a line of omnibuses running between the care and all parts of the city, and as polite and trustful and handsome a young fellow as our city or any other can boast of. We cordially commend him to the public.

IOWA ELECTION.—It will be seen from our dispatches that the Whigs have carried Iowa.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in accordance with numerous and urgent solicitations from the ladies and gentlemen of Louisville, Madame De Leon has consented to visit our city Due notice will be given of her arrival.

THEATRE.—"Wealth and its Temptations" was played for the first time last night. It is a beautiful piece and has been very carefully brought out. It is to be repeated to-night, and will, we hope, draw a large house. The after-piece is the neat and laughable farce entitled A Cheap Excursion. We would say to those who are unacquainted with these pieces that the bill is a very attractive one, and deserving of a large audience.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The April number of this most valuable and ably conducted periodical is before us. The leading article, entitled "The French Revolution of 1848," is an able but condensed exposition of the salient points in that interesting portion of French history. "The Arctic Search," "The French Calvinists in America," "Causes of the American Revolution," and "Gayarre's History of Louisiana" are all interesting articles, written with ability, and cannot fail to impart both information and pleasure to the reader.

CONCERT.—Mr. Henry Douglas, assisted by several amateurs, among them Messrs. Webster, Reitz, and McCann, and also by his pupils, will give a concert at Odd Fellows's Hall to-morrow evening. See advertisement.

STEAMBOAT NOTICES.—The Empress, Capt Sheerer, leaves for New Orleans this evening. She is a splendid boat, with very fine accommodations. Messrs. Kerby and Fielder officiate at the desk.

The Highflyer is the regular packet for St. Louis this morning. Mr. Holliday, her clerk, is a polite and accommodating officer.

The Jacob Strader is the mail-boat for Cincinnati this morning.

☞ The river still remained at a stand yesterday, with four feet 11 inches water in the canal. The weather continues cloudy.

THE A. L. SHOTWELL.—A telegraphic dispatch from Evansville brings a report that this steamer is sunk. She left this port on Friday evening drawing eight feet water. How she could sink in four feet water is not explained. The report needs confirmation. The Shotwell is insured in this city and in New Albany for $40,000.

☞ We find in the Nashville papers appointments of sixty speeches, extending from the 1st of May to 1st of August, made by the two candidates for Governor—Gov. Andrew Johnson and Hon. M. P. Gentry.

☞ The spring term of the Harrison circuit court commenced at Corydon, Ind., yesterday. Among the cases to be tried is that of Joseph R. Pratt for the murder of Miller, Jeffersonville.

☞ The steamers R. J. Ward and T. C. Tuttlehell passed Memphis on Sunday evening coming up. The Ward will probably be here to-morrow evening.

The steamer Baltimore left St. Louis on Saturday morning. She is due this morning. The steamer Fashion is due to-night, and will return to St. Louis to-morrow.

Messrs. Walker and McCormeck applied to the court this morning on behalf of T. A. Logan, W. B. Probasco, J. M. Huston, and Samuel Purcell, claimants of city offices under the election, for leave to file information in the nature of a quo warrante against the several persons to whom the city clerk has issued certificates of elections for said offices.

The court allowed the informations to be filed and summons to issue upon bond for costs being given according to law.—*Cin. Times.*

The applicants are the American candidates.

LAND WARRANTS.—Thompson's last Reporter says:

We are paying one dollar per acre and selling at one dollar and five cents per acre. The new warrants will come on the market in June, when they will begin to fall in price. The market, however, will not be essentially overstocked before winter sets in, when they will, in our opinion, sink to sixty cents per acre. This much is certain—those who have warrants to sell will be wise to act without delay.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The Adjutant General has issued the following order for the organization of the four new regiments: The headquarters of the first and second regiments of cavalry will be established at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., respectively; the headquarters of the ninth infantry at Fort Monroe, Va.; and of the tenth regiment at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The recruiting for the new regiments will be conducted under the superintendence of their colonels, to whom all the officers appointed will, accordingly, immediately report by letter, giving their address and suggesting the places in the neighborhood where recruiting rendezvous could, probably, be opened to the best advantage.

Fatal Affray in Boone.—The St. Louis Intelligencer learns that a shooting affair occurred near Columbia, which resulted in the death of one man and the mortal wounding of another. It seems that a difficulty existed between two citizens, named Ewing and Lane, growing out of Lane having had Ewing arrested on suspicion of horse-stealing. The parties met on Tuesday, whereupon, after some wrangling, both drew revolvers and commenced firing. Ewing fired three times, each ball taking effect in the body of Lane; the latter fired twice, one ball penetrating Ewing's brain and killing him instantly. Lane was arrested. His wounds are so serious that there is but little hope of his recovery.

The Church Tenure Bill—Senator Putnam's—passed the Assembly of New York as it came from the Senate, and has probably already received the executive sanction. The vote stood 93 to 9.

☞ The Memphis papers announce the death of James Rose, an old and highly respectable citizen of that place.

☞ An affray occurred at Mobile on the 31st ult., between three pilots named Wm. Metcalf, Thos. Tuggles, and Berry Odam, in which Tuggles was killed and Metcalf wounded.—Odam acted in self-defense, and surrendered himself.

☞ Dispatches in the New York papers of Friday state that the Democrats have gained largely in the town elections in Michigan.

☞ The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill extending the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania for twenty years.

☞ The Ripley (Ind.) circuit court last week sentenced Mr. Muir to the penitentiary for two years for forging a note for $25. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county, Ind. It is supposed his property is worth near $100,000.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—The ordinance providing for the purchase of wharf privileges from the O. & M. R. R. Company, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars passed the city council on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 25 to 4.—*Cin. Com.*

Sebastopol is distant from St. Petersburg about 1,392 miles (2080 versts). Couriers convey the mails (on four-wheeled carts, drawn by three horses, and driven at a rapid pace) to Moscow, about 200 miles (1126 versts), from whence they go by railway to the capital. From five days to a week occupied in the entire journey; so that the Czar has his dispatches three or four days earlier than either of his crowned opponents, unless it be the Sultan, can possibly obtain them.

Bounty Land Applications.—The unprecedentedly large number of three thousand four hundred applications under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, were received at the Pension-Office yesterday. Total number of applications under this act, up to present time, twenty thousand three hundred.—*Wash. Union, 5th.*

Important Arrest.—About dark last evening, two of the day police overhauled a trading boat and arrested the captain (Woodward) and two of the crew, among whom is the principal of counterfeit money was found.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

A difficulty occurred at Arkansas Post, a few days ago, between William Peeler and Lem Harris, in which the former shot the latter with a pistol, killing him instantly.

Two mail robbers were recently arrested in Arkansas, engaged in pillaring the mails, and lodged in jail. One was a man named Jones, in the county, the other a Choctaw Indian. These are the first mail robbers that have been detected in that State for several years.

Another Fire at Grenada, Miss.—The city of Grenada seem to be in a run of bad luck—Six houses were burned in Grenada on Wednesday night, 28th ult.

The Washington Star says the rumors are not well grounded that the Government is about to concentrate a strong naval force at Havana.

The views of the Spanish Minister of State have been entirely perverted, says a dispatch from Washington, by translating the Spanish word "dejar" into "continue," instead of "cease." Correct that, and it follows that Spain has no idea of abolishing slavery in Cuba. The Spanish paper, the Press, misrepresents Isturiga on this subject.

A striking illustration of the stupid devotion to forms, which has been so disastrous to the British army in the Crimea, is furnished by a statement made in a letter addressed before the Committee of Inquiry, that an officer who had been sent to the Bosphorous sick, and was taken to a hotel instead of the hospital on account of his extreme prostration, was placed under arrest by military authority only two hours before his death, because he had not reported himself and complied with the requisite forms!

The Maine papers give an account of a woman and her four daughters in Franklin county, Maine, who shovelled snow three feet deep from a path nineteen rods long, to enable the daughters to reach a school house, the first ever erected in the district in which the husband and father of this family had resided twenty years. *He didn't think the labor worth the reward*, but his wife did.

A Just Verdict.—The Quincy (Ill.) Herald says that the grand jury refused to find a bill against John Pugg, a lad about fourteen years of age, for shooting and killing a man named Pike. The circumstances are, that Pike had quarrelled with his wife, and threatened to beat her—she escaped to the house of the boy's mother, was followed by Pike, who made demonstrations to whip her, when Mrs. Pigg interfered, saying that no man should be whipped by a man in her house. Pike then struck the mother of the boy several times in face, when the lad seized a shot-gun and shot him down, from the effects of which Pike died in two hours afterwards. The parents intended that the boy should go to Quincy and surrender himself, which he did, and the case being investigated, the jury refused to indict him.

The Navy Yard.—The greatest activity now prevails in the Brooklyn navy yard. About two hundred mechanics and laborers were put upon the various works on Monday last. The total force in the yard at present is upward of one thousand men. The propeller City of Boston, which was recently purchased by the Government for the expedition to search for Dr. Kane, has been at the navy yard for a week or more. The inspectors have decided that she is too large for the use to which she was to be put; and the Secretary of the Navy directed Capt. Gardner, Capt. Engle, and Lieut. Hartstene to procure a proper vessel for the expedition. On Tuesday they closed a bargain with several gentlemen of Boston, now in New York, for the bark Eringo. She is 293 tons burden, and was bought for the Government for $17,000. The Eringo was towed to the navy yard yesterday morning, and will be immediately placed in the dry dock. She will be stripped of her copper, and steam sheating, for the Arctic cruise, will be put in its place. She will also be strengthened by the addition of extra timbers.

Beauty for Seamen.—The pressing want of seamen for several of the squadrons, to supply the places of those whose terms of enlistment have expired, has induced the Secretary of the Navy, with the approbation of the President, in addition to the present liberal pay, to offer a bounty of twenty dollars to all seamen, and fifteen dollars to all ordinary seamen, who shall enlist for three years' service within the next sixty days.—*Wash. Union.*

Earthquake.—On Wednesday night a few minutes before 9 o'clock, a very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It lasted for the space of about fifteen seconds, and was accompanied with a very heavy concussion like the rush of wind. Windows were made to vibrate very distinctly, and in some parts of the city considerable alarm was manifested in some tenements at the usual occurrence. We also learn that it was felt at about the same hour in Belleville, Illinois.

St. Louis Republican.

CANNIBALISM IN NEW YORK.—At the trial of a butcher named Jenkins, in Brooklyn, for selling "plated veal," a witness named Pessinger testified as follows:

"I can produce a woman in Williamsburg that cooked steaks cut from the thigh of the pirate Gibbs, who was hung, and people ate and pronounced them the finest they ever ate, being under the impression that it was the flesh of an animal."

Mr. Pessinger, in explanation of the broiling of a portion of the flesh of Gibbs, said it was at a hotel in the Bowery, kept by the husband of the woman referred to, at an affair called a "Tackle," in which each person participating contributed some article of food to be prepared for the dinner; this place was a resort for medical students, and, the body of Gibbs having been handed over to the medical faculty for dissection, a wag of a student conceived the idea of playing off a joke upon some of the participants at the "Tackle;" he accordingly procured some slices of the remains of the pirate, which were cooked and passed off as the flesh of some animal; those who partook pronounced it most delicious.

Pessinger attended one of those "Tackles" in his earlier days, where part of a dog was nicely cooked and served up; the meat was highly praised by all who partook, and he sat nicely upon the stomach until the joke leaked out, and then it would not stay down.

CITY COURT. APRIL 9

Patrick Kearney and John Jones were charged with stealing a sled from a store Jones discharged, Bail of Kearney in $200 for trial at the Criminal Court.

John Hay, stealing a shirt from John Geiner. Bail in $300 for his appearance.

Leopold Hirschberg and wife vs. Benjamin Allen, peace warrant. This case is finally settled, Allen recognizance of one in $300 for six months.

Christina Stoll, of Portland, selling liquor on Sunday. Joseph Uerl, selling liquor without license. Fined $50.

DIED.

On the 22d of March, at her father's residence, of typhoid pneumonia, MARGARET A., second daughter of Mr D. S. Taylor, aged 20 years 6 days.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

Baltimore papers please copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW York, April 8.

Isaac Newton, a well known proprietor of the Hudson river steamers, died yesterday. Mortality for the week 441.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 8.

The election on Saturday, for Mayor and Council, resulted in the Know Nothings carrying the city by 151 majority.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

The mate and part of the crew of the James Chester, taken off by the Lucy Sharpe, arrived from Wilmington this morning.

They represent that they pumped the vessel for 21 days and nights, and that the water tank leaked water until for the crew to use. They were sick from dysentery and scurvy from the bad water.

The brig Two Friends, which rescued them, could furnish no water or relief. The water gushing on them, it was believed impossible to carry her into port, hence their desertion of the vessel. They deny all knowledge of auger-holes.

A dispatch from Savannah, of Saturday, says that the Two Friends arrived, and a part of the crew were arrested and imprisoned by the mayor.

EVANSVILLE, April 9.

The Shotwell is reported to have sunk at the Saloria in four feet water. It is feared she will break in two. The passengers are all safe.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

Arrived—Madison and Eclipse. Departed—Duke, Belle Sheridan, and South America.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

Departed—Eclipse, Madison, and Ohio.

NEW YORK, April 9.

There was a Catholic riot at Oxford in this State yesterday, in consequence of an excommunicated member being ordered out of the church by the priest. Services were suspended and a general fight ensued outside the building between the Catholics and Protestants. There was no serious result.

CINCINNATI, April 9.

The funeral of Monroe, on yesterday, passed off quietly. About a thousand were in the procession.

The new city government is organized and went into operation to-day. Mayor Farrar has announced in his inaugural his determination to enforce the city ordinances.

CHICAGO, April 9.

There is sufficient returns received to show that the Whig State officers in Iowa are elected by larger majorities than they were last August. Cole (Whig) is elected to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

☞ The following letter gives a brief account of the late bloody affray at Elizabethtown. We have another letter which says: "About twenty buckshot entered Mr. Brown's right side, perforating the stomach, lungs, and indeed all the vital organs. He survived his wound about two hours—preserving his rationality until a few minutes before his death."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 7th.

GENTLEMEN: The quiet of our village was this evening disturbed by a difficulty which occurred between Thomas D. Brown and Newton N. English, in which Brown was killed. It occurred on the street by English's store. They exchanged one shot each, English firing a shotgun, which took effect in Brown's chest. Brown fired a pistol, missing English. Brown lived only a short time after receiving the wound.

They were both citizens of our village. Mr. English is one of our principal merchants. Mr. Brown was our circuit court clerk. He was one of the representatives of this county in the convention which formed our present State constitution, and on several occasions represented this county in the Legislature of the State.

Our community deeply regrets such an occurrence.

Respectfully, N.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE.—Yesterday, after we went to press, it was definitely ascertained that much "paper" which had lately been put upon many parties by Col. Lewis Littlepage Taylor, of Mississippi, for some years past a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, was forged. On Saturday night last, suspicion was first aroused, and the forger left the city clandestinely on Monday morning. It is supposed, however, yesterday, however, that the fact of his crime was definitely ascertained.

The forged paper consisted of many of his own notes purporting to be endorsed by the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other paper purporting to be orders from clerks in the disbursing agents of the bureau to which each is attached, for their salaries—drawn in advance of the time when due. It is supposed by some that the amount of his forgeries is as large as twenty thousand dollars. Twenty or thirty persons, money-lenders, clerks, messengers, and country friends, are the victims—essentially confidence men; that is, men of more confidence in human nature than sagacity in business transactions. As they all appear to have a horror of being known as those the victims of "a fool and his money," we refrain from publishing the list.

The forger is very respectably connected in Mississippi, and has a family here—a wife and seven or eight children, for whom all among us feel deeply, indeed, as no one is more deeply beloved than the lady in the quiet circle and little circle of friends. He (Taylor) is a man of intelligence, and heretofore stood very fair, though always bearing the reputation of being heedless and thriftless in money matters.—*Wash. Star.*

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURG, April 9, M.

There are 7 feet 9 in. of water in the channel and at a stand. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, April 9 M.

The river has risen 2 inches. The weather is cloudy and stormy. It rained most of the night.

CINCINNATI, April 9, P. M.

The river has risen an inch since Saturday. The weather is mild and cloudy.

Mississippi steamer Empress left New Orleans on Saturday, March 31st, at 5 P. M. In port for Louisville—Tecumseh, Pocono, first night out, several packets. Arrived—Marion, Florida at Hilton Head, April 3d, met Rhode Island off Cape Fear, Friday, April 1st, passed Fanny Bullitt at Pamlico Sound, passed Virginia at Island No. 50—met Prosper at Island No. 8, Niagara at Memphis, laid days and night for Ohio—met Natchez off Island No. 7—met Benjamin Franklin and Pike off Island No. 10—met Ben Franklin and Pike off Island No. 8—met Lucy Sharpe at Island No. 7—met Pocono at Island No. 10, Natchez at Island No. 8, Ohio at Island No. 7, Lucy Sharpe at Island No. 8, Shotwell aground at Island No. 10, Pike at Island No. 8, Shotwell aground at Island No. 10, Pike at Island No. 8, Shotwell aground at Island No. 10, Pike

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GOING IT ALONE!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1854-55
THOMAS M. OLIVER,
Merchant Tailor,
Successor to Oliver & Tipton,
NO. 479 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving and opening a very choice and extensive stock of goods, purchased by myself whilst East of the latest importations, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every color and variety, and most superior quality. I have on hand Plushes, Satins, Velvets, Silk for Vestings, &c., &c., which I will warrant to be for fashionable purposes, that it would do your very heart good to look at them; you be weary and so far Clothing and Gentlemen the same style during the palmy days of Merchant Smith will be able to appreciate them, and those that did such will learn by trying 479 in future without intending to disparage any one in my line of business I will say that I have on hand an superior stock of goods as ever offered for sale in the city of Louisville. I have secured the services of Mr. Cutter, late of Cincinnati and Paris as my cloth and vest cutter, and take pleasure in informing the old customers of Tipton & Smith and Oliver Tipton, as well as my friends and patrons, that he has now been with me a cutter in the United States. M. J. Gaskell has charge of the pantaloons department and in this capacity cannot be excelled. All therefore who patronize my establishment may rely upon getting the most stylish goods, laid down them cut and made in the most fashionable and elegant style.

I have spared no time, expense nor pains to render my establishment complete in all its parts. Thankful for favors already received, I will assiduously endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

SUGAR—33 hhds prime Sugar landing per steamer City, and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—1 casks Rice received per Tuscarora and for sale by
A. RAWSON

CYPRESS MOLASSES BARRELS—200 for sale by
A. RAWSON

COFFEE—100 bags Rio received per Tuscarora, and for sale by
L. BENARD.

RIO COFFEE—300 bags prime Rio landing per Lexington
Crescent City, and Peter Tellon and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
Corner Second and Washington sts.

RICE—25 casks fresh Rice landing per steamer City and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO

COFFEE—20 bags Rio Coffee received per steamer Peter Tellon and for sale by
A. GRAY & CO.

PORTRICO—1 tierce No. 1 soft Brown sugar landed per Wm. Gaw and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—50 kegs assorted for sale by
A. RAWSON.

SPERMACETI—Oil of the Alamo, 75 cents
Twenty cents, No. 2 of Harper's Story Book
Harper's Story Book, Vol. 2, containing Brooke, Wise, and Stephens tale
Harper's Counter, Nos 2 and 3, complete
MORTON & BRUSWOLD

1855. Spring Mantles, Shawls, &c. 1855.
MARK & DOWNS, Market,
HAVE just received a handsome assortment of—
Paris Mantles, new styles,
Wrinkle Applicables, do.
Spring Shawls,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Black Merry Antique do.
Black stripes & stored, and brocade Silks;
Brocade Silks, some beautiful, stylish;
Hop. ton Lawns.
All which will be sold cheap only low.

BANKING-HOUSES.

NOTICE.
The Banking-Houses of
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
D. BUNCE & CO.,
J. P. CURTIS & CO.,
From this date will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 4 o'clock P. M.
mar 12 d7

NOTICE.
Exchange and Banking House,
HUTCHINGS & CO.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 AM. AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1,
8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. n3

Jeffersonville Railroad Stock.
50 SHARES for sale.
47 d17 & D HUTCHINGS & CO., 457 Main st.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Bonds.
2 BONDS and Dollar Bonds for sale by
29 d17 HUTCHINGS & CO. 457 Main st.

Eastern Exchange.
WE are doing right and time Bills on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, also Baltimore in sums to suit purchasers. 47 d17 HUTCHINGS & CO. 457 Main st.

FOR SALE.
30 SHARES Stock Northern Bank of Kentucky.
100 do do Franklin Savings Institution.
10 do do Louisville and Frankfort Railroad
20 do do Texas Emigration and Land Company.
mar 6 d7 & D HUTCHINGS & CO. 457 Main st.

New Embroideries just received at Robinson, Martin, & Co.'s, 96 Fourth st
JACONET and Swiss Swiss and Cluny
Swiss and Jaconet Insertings
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings
Swiss and Jaconet Bands and Flouncings,
Cambric Bands, Sleeves and Flouncings
Mellose, Velvet cuffs and Plaid cuffs
Thread Lace, Mohair and Gimpe collars,
Revers and Bands to Insertings
Indian, Swiss, Cambric and Jaconet Collars
Kentucky Jeans and Linsey Jeans
Mottled and Striped Flannels
White and black crape Shawls and Scarfs
Linen, Cambric, Swiss and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Lawn and Jaconet Shawl and Scarfs
Lawn and Jaconet Insertings and Edgings, &c.
Our customers for some months have known that we have been in the habit of receiving our goods from the Eastern cities, and we can now offer them as cheap as the Eastern jobbers can sell them. The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.
ROBINSON MARTIN & CO.
Remember the number.
A. D. MANSFIELD.

NAILS—500 kegs Belmont and Cumberland Nails just received and for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

SOAPS—
50 boxes (25 and 50 bars) Soap,
50 do Family bar do.
50 do Palm do.
Just received and for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, CO.

New Goods by American Express.
BURKE HEATH & CO have this morning opened the following goods:
Some very beautiful Gravel Silk Tissues
Brocade stripe and Plaid Gingham new style
200 pieces Tapestry, More Antiques Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, of new and beautiful styles
130 cases Bonnet Hats of the latest and most approved shapes, bought in cheap and will be sold very low.
200 Bonnet and Trimmed Bonnets at various prices, from 75 cents to $25.
50 pieces Embroidered Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, and Fancy Goods, Cambric and Silk Ties
Black and white Gingham Aprons
Stripe and Plaid Gingham Aprons
We have now received the Spring and Summer stock of SHIRTS, sewed and cutting to bust measure of 33 inches, sleeve 35 inches, and from 14 to 18 inches in the neck.
BURKE HEATH & CO.
Corner Fourth Street and Market and Jefferson

TRANSPORTATION.

1854 and 1855.
Baltimore, New York, and Boston
STEAMSHIP LINE.
TEN STEAMERS, OWNED BY THE COMPANY, FORMING A COMPLETE AND DAILY CONNECTION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SEMI-WEEKLY TO BOSTON.
THIS Company is now fully organized for the coming season and is prepared to receive freight on terms as low as any other line, and have great confidence in tendering to owners and shippers of freight entire satisfaction in the early and prompt delivery of every description of merchandise. Freight, Passenger, etc., Eastward and Westward and Boston and New York, Baltimore, and Baltimore.
The attention of shippers is called to the facilities offered by the Company and their patronage respectfully solicited. Steamers leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday, Boston and New York and Steamers East from New York and Boston, and Baltimore and from Cincinnati, in connection with the Little Miami Railroad, and Central Ohio Railroad, and Central Ohio Railroad, and Steamers from Wheeling, thence by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, the entire through arrangement being thoroughly systematized and complete.
For through receipts from Louisville to New York, Boston, or Baltimore, shippers are referred to
CASTLE & JOLLY, Pt. No. 23 Third st.
T. M. BURNETT & Company,
Agents. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1 Commercial Row, New York.
A. C. HALL, Agent Baltimore, Md.

CHESTER & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Merchants,
93 WEST ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST., N. Y.
Goods consigned to their care will be promptly forwarded as directed
TO ALL PARTS OF NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, & WHEELING LINE
We are prepared to give through receipts for all descriptions of freight to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and to the intermediate points of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
CHESTER & CO.
Agents in Louisville—I. S. MOORMAN.
Agents in Cincinnati—FAY & SCRIBNER.
d1 d1y

Fast Freight Line
BY CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROADS.
Freight received on through to Hudson, Newburgh, New York, Albany, Troy, Buffalo and Dunkirk, and Delaware and Hudson Canal.
No. 25 Commercial Row, near Broadway, Cincinnati.
N. B. We are also prepared to receive Goods through to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Cairo, and Louisville.
d6 d6f

The Adams Express Co.
Through by Railroad from Louisville to New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and the East.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY continue to run their Express through from Louisville and all Eastern points for the safe, speedy, and cheap conveyance of Merchandise, Money, Valuables, Specie, and Jewelry.
Such Papers is in charge of special messengers with safe security of valuables.
Connections Express through to all the Eastern cities by Railroad, Passenger trains and transport Packages in less time than any other Express Company.
Express for Eastern points 7 A. M.
Do Madison and Indianapolis and Terre Haute at 7 A. M.
Do Frankfort at 7 P. M and 6 A. M.
Do Lexington at 6 A. M.
Do New Albany and New Albany and Salem R. R. 9 A. M.
Do St. Louis at 7 A. M.
Do Evansville and Vincennes at 10 A. M.
Through Insurance Policies on Specie and Jewelry to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.
Drafts on Express Agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland.
Packages forwarded to Europe, California, and Australia.
Silver Change will be made from the Mint in Philadelphia in exchange for Gold at low rates.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
S. A. JONES, Agent 556 Main street.

TRANSPORTATION FOR 1855.
WM. E. MILTON & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS for Transportation Lines to and from the Eastern cities.
Through receipts given for Merchandise and Produce.
Special attention given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.
Mark packages "Care L. E. Forgeron & Co., Cincinnati, O., Care L. Milton & Co., Louisville, Ky."
d11

C. L. & A. V. Du Pont,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR NEWS, BOOK, AND Colored Printing Paper, No. 477 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

REFINED SUGAR—15 hhds White Refined landing per A. L. Shotwell and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

TEAS—70 half chests Pinchong, in 5 lb paper, just received and for sale by
GALLAGHER & CO.

SUGAR—55 hhds prime, old crop, in store and for sale by
L. BENARD.

COUPERSEED—20 bbls prime cleaned leaf for small boat and for sale by
GALLAGHER & CO.

HEMP SEED—41 bags fresh German Hemp Seed just received and for sale by
H. A. DUMESNIL & CO., 42 Wall st.

COFFEE—
60 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Java do.
in store and for sale by
A. RAWSON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDERSON, GEORGE W., Commission Merchant, Second street, below Main.
ANDERSON & CO., Wholesale Auction and Commission Merchants, Main street.
BUCHANAN AND WALL, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, corner Second and Water sts.
BOOTH, Wholesale Dealer in Confectionery, Fruits, &c., 61 Third street, near Main.
BUNCE & THOMAS, Grocery and Commission Merchants, 1 Commercial Row.
BELL, TALBOT, & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, northwest Main and Jefferson.
BRANNON & MORRIS, Grocery and Commission Merchants, corner Second and Market.
BEADLE & DAVIS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Main street.
BYRAM, PITKIN, & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, &c., Third st., 1st Main and Water.
BURDEN, JAS. W., Agent Fire and Marine Insurance, United States and Canada, Louisville, N. Y. 561 Main street.
BENTA BERNAL, Importer Havana Segars, 5 Main st.
Importer Havana Segars.
BRADLEY & W., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Market, between Second and Third.
BLANCHARD, L., Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Main street.
BLANCHARD, L., Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Main street.
BLANCHARD & Dealers in Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, 67 Main st.
BLANCHARD, Wholesale Grocery and Commission Merchant, 1 Commercial Row.
BARTER & JOLLITT, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, 23 Third street, 1st door.
BENJAMIN & HOGKIN, Wholesale Dealers in Cutlery, Guns, Main street.
BOWNALL & BRO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, 1 Commercial Row.
BURDETT & CO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, 1 Commercial Row.
BROWN JAMES, Wholesale Dealer in Paper, Rags, &c., Main street.
BRUCE & Bookseller, Stationers, &c., Fourth street, near Market.
BUCKNER & SON, Commission and Auction Merchants, corner Fourth and Jefferson.
BUDLEY, STONE & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 1 Commercial Row, between Main and Water.
BUCKLE, HEATH & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Dry Goods, 479 Market, 1st door East of Second.
BAVIDSON & Dealer in Books, Stationery, &c., Third st., near Market.
BOWNING & BRO., Commission Merchants, corner Jefferson and Second.
BELDEN & JAMES, Grocery and Commission Merchants, 69 Water street.
BRUCE, H. & SON, Grocers and Flour Dealers, corner Market and Fifth sts.
BLEICHER & BENNETT, Dealers in Jewelry, and Silver ware, 463 Main st.
BARTHER & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 49 Main st.
BALLOGHER & CO., Wholesale Grocery and Commission Merchants, corner Second and Market.
BAETANO & BRO., Wholesale Dealers in Confectionery, 27 Fourth, 2d door.
BAYNE, Attorney and Commission Merchant, southwest Corner Main and Second sts.
BELL, SMITH, & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 5 Wall st.
BRUCE, A. & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Second, near the Market House.
BOWDEN, TERRY, & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 17 Main st., between Second and First.
BRUCE & WHITE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paints, Blades, Guns, Mills, and Mill stones generally, 10 Main st.
BENNETT, G. & CO., Auctioneers, corner of Main and Fourth sts.
BOOTH & LIGGETT, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner Main and Second.
BOWARD JOHN F. & CO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, Main st., bet. Second and Fourth.
BIGAN, BOOTH, & MORRE, Dealers in Paints, Pictures, Window Glass, Main st., bet. Second and Fourth.
BAGANZ & CO., Bookseller and Stationers, 61 Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.
BOOTH & CO., Wholesale Grocery and Commission Merchants, Main st.
BELL & SMALL, Dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., 457 Main st.
BAGANZ & Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c., Third st., near Market.
JOHNSTONE, JAS. Wholesale and Retail Flour Dealer, 72 Fourth st.
BILLS, JOHN, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., 71 Third st.
COWZANES & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, 417 Main st.
LEMON JAS. L., Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., 535 Main st., above Third.
CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS, & CO., Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers, corner Fifth and Main.
CORRIS, EDWARD, Wholesale Druggist, Main, between Second and Third.
CLEAVIN JOHN BARON, Grocery and Commission Merchants, Main street, bet. Second and Third.
CORRIS J. & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 461 Main street.
CONTGOMERY J. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 509 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.
CLOTON HENRY C., Dealer in Books, Stationery, &c., 532 Main st.
CORTON & GILL, Wholesale Grocers, Main, Second, & Market.
CLARK, STANLEY, & DOWN, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 473 Main st.
CONNS J., Wholesale Dealer in Liquors, &c., 403 Main st.
CHEPRA TABLE, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, corner Market and Fourth sts.
CANDELIDA D., Dealer in Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, 525 Main st.
CURRILLA BRIGG, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Main.
CHILLE & GOULD, Dealers in Fancy and Variety Goods, Main st.
CHOLDAS SONS, Dealers in Silk and Variety Store, Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
CENWORTH H. & BRO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, Wall st.
COOK, WICKS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Main st.
CORNELIAS WEES, Wholesale Hardware Dealers, 551 Main street.
COLLARD, FRALIER & SMITH, Dealers in Hats, Caps, and Furs, 64 Third st.
CEIERS, WIBB, & CO., Publishers and Dealers in Music, Musical Instruments, &c., Main st.
DUPUY, JOHN, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods, &c., south side of Market, between Third and Fourth.
DAWSON A. Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Main, Second, and Third.
DOBINSON MARTIN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Domestic Dry Goods, 96 Fourth st.
DOBINSON, R. A. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, &c., 509 Main st.
DEVIN T. & K., Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, bet. Second and Third.
DENERCO C., Auctioneer, Fourth st., between Main and Market.
DALLY & DUDLEY, Grocery and Commission Merchants, 503 Market.
DAVIS, LATTA, Importers and Commission Merchants, Main, between Second and Third.
DEBRIGULE & HARDING, Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes, 537 Main street.
DEWIGHT & BRIDGFORD, Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 457 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
DALLAS, HITCHCOCK, & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, 1 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
DAVIS, INGLE, & CO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, Second, near Market.
DEWSON & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, Main st., between Second and Third.
DUNCAN, LEWIS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 1 Commercial Row.
DUNCAN, LEWIS, & BARTOW,