☞The following "Stanzays" have been sent to us, with a request for their publication. They are of the "Poppey" school of "potry," and are decidedly rich:

STANZAYS.

Dedicated to an individual in the Pursuit of Liter under difficulties after the 12th of June.

BY THE ORTHER OF THE "OWED TO THE STEEM FIRE ENGINE.

Eminent destruckbonist of Liker:
Probablee your dri.
Maybee there's a vakuum in your bowls.
You feel ulotely
Kurious in the abdominal regens?
Wants a stimulater. It can't be did.
Eminent destruckbonist.

Imbibater of alkaholic likwid,
The krisis wat was to have arriven have arroven!
The new temprans law are a ticket phast.
That celeterie dine, rezurrected from
the depths of thi trowsers, kant awaken
A simpathetik response, or tiol, from
Your karlee-behelded friend, the barkeeper.
Alkaholic Imbibater!

Knocktornal lyesten navegater,
Monday nite you were 12-11th drunk, and
Wen you went home you had a
Miscellanius mixture of the legs
felt tired, perhaps. Konsekwentlee
You feel heated about the innards,
"tis no philistering unkshon to your sole"
That your shoon this morning—
Theres uncurtain pleple of the saim stripe
With similar feelinks.
Knockturnel navregater!

Demonstrater of the power of suckshen!
This is an episode in your karear,
A full stop to your ambishus superashons
after spirits!
You kan't get your mornings rushing—
The bars is closed—saree Bottle is visibul
To the naked I,
as you stand furmenent the kounter.
You an'e ably inquire for a drink,
& it don't kum,
Demonstrater of suckshen!

Kocktale annyhylater!
Your a ingured person, a victim
of legislativ stupiditee;
You can do wimmen work working all the week,
and rest on sunder;
But you kan't drink liker 6 years
and dry up in a day.
Your frikal cistern is not
capable o apprehesting,
The Main Law
Your hatchuer revolts at water,
Kocktale annyhylater!

Enemee to water!
You believe water useful for ablushun
and naryghile purposes only;
not refreshin, lenifistal.
Or invigoratin as a beverage.
Strange idee—but not unkommon.
However, you're done for. The law
is impernitiv; a certainten-
gassed by a majoriter vote.
Not a drop of liker, wholesale or
retale kan you get in Hoosier—
Koomee to water!

Objek of kommissurashun!
Yours is hard lase!
rekuiring brain-bee and compashun,
You may Kore, purwade, beg, promis, &c.,
but its of no use;
the "canine kwishaped is defunkt"!
Why didest you get a bottle on
Saturdee nite
Fine screee for you—reform; stop;
shut down; reflekt; hesitate before
you grin. Konsider Saturdee
nite, unless you prepare for
emergencies.
Objek of kommissurashun!

Lawrence County, Indiana.—Her History.

Lawrence County, though organized in 1818, and first settled by the white man a few years earlier has no recorded history.—Tradition alone reveals to the present generation the incidents and privations of our pioneer fathers, who first sought a home among the hills of this, then inhospitable, wilderness. We have thought that a detailed history of the past inhabitancy, and gradual advancement to the municipal authority of the White River country would furnish a pleasant sketch for the contemplation of our readers. But who is competent to give the required information? It may be that there are old men in our midst upon whose memories are graven the required information, yet a few years will remove them, when our local history will have been buried with the things that were. It is our intention to compile the statistics of this county from 1816, as a matter of local interest, provided the necessary data can be obtained. It may be useful in view of a variety of purposes.

The following Judicial items we take from the first Circuit court record, to be found in the Clerk's Office.

The first court was held on the 4th of June, 1818, 37 years ago, at the house of James Gregory. Thos. H. Blake was the President Judge, and John Milroy and Wm. Erwin, Associates. As some of our readers may now be living who formed the first Grand Jury, we give a list of their names:

Jeremiah Ranken, John Heston, Samuel Haskins, Isaac Anderson, Jas. Mundell, Dan. Cummings, Dan. Piles, Dixon Brown, John Ikerd, Jas. Fulkerson, Wm. Lackey, Reuben Kilgore, Robert Brooks, Thos. Henton, Wm. Tuly, Isaac Mitchell, Joel Vandever, Beverly Gregory.

We know of but one gentleman in the above list now living, though there may be others. In those days of primeval innocence, there was but little necessity for criminal statutes, except that very familiar one which reads thus, "who so touches another in a rude, angry, and insolent manner," &c. At this, the first term of the Lawrence Circuit Court, there were four indictments found, which were for assaults and batteries. John F. Ross was prosecuting attorney, and his compensation was $30, allowed him by the court. The attorneys of that term were Ebenezer M. Donald, Geo. Sullivan, and John Lowe.

The next term of the Court met in the Court House at Palestine, which was then first finished. This was a more important term. Jeremiah Rowland, William Hoggatt, Isaac Naylor and Henry Stephens were admitted to practice as Attorneys. Lawyers it appears were then as plenty as now, but business was evidently on the increase, for at this term we find that eleven indictments were found, though they did not describe a graver charge than a simple assault and battery case.

MARCH TERM, 1819.—Gen. W. Johnson became presiding Judge; but one indictment found—eleven civil cases, though there was not one of them that exceeded the present Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. At the following June term, Jonathan Doty became the presiding Judge, and Robert Holly, Daniel Bell and James Higgens, were admitted to practice as Attorneys.

MARCH TERM, 1820.—At this session there was a man convicted of Larceny, and sentenced to five stripes and a fine of $1.

OCTOBER TERM, 1820.—William Fields was appointed associate Judge in the place of John Milroy. Winthrop Foote, R. C. Dewy and James Brannin, were admitted Attorneys of the Court, and subsequently the present Dr. Winthrop Foote became Prosecuting Attorney. At the following March term, Wm. W. Wick was appointed president Judge, and Cravens P. Hester and Calvin Fletcher admitted to the bar.

At the June term, 1822, Addisons Smith, John Isingbaury, Thomas Allen and James Whitcombe (*ex gratia*) were admitted to practice.

JULY TERM, 1823.—Nothing of importance transpired. C. Wilson, H. P. Thornton and Thos. Blake were admitted to practice as Attorneys.

APRIL TERM, 1824.—John F. Ross became president Judge.

During this seven years there were four convictions for Larceny, out of twelve indictments; three indictments for counterfeiting, and two convictions, which was the sum total of the criminal docket, with the exception of a few petty misdemeanors.

We publish the above collation of Judicial trifles not for any inherent interest they may possess, but peradventure they may interest some veteran of other days, yet lingering upon the confines of time. Thirty-five years ago the present active business men of our county were infants and strippings, and so too was the proud State of Indiana. In 1818, Palestine was recorded among the principal towns of the State, and attracted considerable attention, but where is she now? The rude hand of civilization has demolished every vestage of her former existence, and the anxious enquirer is pointed to a pile of broken brick-bats, or elevated mounds, as relics of tenements once inhabited.—*Bedford Standard.*

☞Day before yesterday, a well-dressed man called at John Dutiels at the Battle Ground, and securing the loan of a shovel went off toward Dill's Ferry. In about two hours he returned, bearing a bag containing $1,200 in Mexican dollars. He gave no explanation of his conduct, except that he had "dug up" the money near an old log-house that stands above the railroad bridge north of the ferry.

STRAIGHT LINE RAILROAD.—T' s work is progressing as well as its best friends could desire. The workmen on the road are now receiving the pay for the work during the last two months, the estimates upon which amounts to $27,000. This is the seventh estimate paid by this road; and have been promptly paid when due.—*Evansville Eng.*

Destructive Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CORN AND WHEAT CROPS.—On Monday afternoon about 4½ o'clock, a small section of Shelby, bordering on Franklin county, was visited by the most violent storm of wind, rain and hail ever experienced in that region. In the vicinity of Christiansburg, Bagdad and Consolation, it raged with unprecedented violence. On the farms of some ten gentlemen the wheat was so completely prostrated as to make it unfit for harvesting; and the corn was damaged to almost an equal extent. Large fruit trees were blown down, and fences carried off by the sudden raising of streams of water that were never before known to run so full.

The storm came up suddenly, and passed off in a very short period. In the railroad cut near Bagdad the water run so deep that it reached above the trucks of the cars coming at full speed despite the fury of the elements. Capt. Taliaferro, and other gentlemen in the cars, state that it had been raining but three or four minutes, yet so violently that gullies and beds of streams perfectly dry before the storm, were roaring out with water three and four feet deep. The hail also drifted in some places five and six feet high.

We heard yesterday *one hundred thousand* dollars fixed as the probable extent of the pecuniary damage caused by the storm.—This we esteem a low figure, judging by the almost unparalleled works of its devastation which we witnessed yesterday, in passing by on the cars. Over three hundred acres of wheat were entirely ruined, and almost as much corn. Mr. Basket and Mr. Taylor were heavy sufferers.

The storm was a very erratic one. It pursued no particular line, or course, being zig zag in its progress. A large wheat field of one gentleman was destroyed, his adjoining corn crop was untouched, while a field of wheat belonging to a neighbor, and only separated from the corn by a fence, was devastated.—*Louisville Courier, 14th.*

"Consistency, Thou art a Jewel."

The Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia is a sweet, savory combination of eccentricities. The delegation proper from Louisiana were excluded, because they tolerated Catholicity. This was considered an insuperable objection. The Alabama and California delegation are in the same category; they, too, represent conncils that have repudiated the anti-Catholic test. What will be done with them? As if it were brought about merely to show the inconsistencies that mark every hop, step and jump of this strange political organization, a delegation presented itself from Mississippi, where there is no State Council of the order. This delegation had never been initiated in the three degrees deemed essential to Know Nothingism.—They belonged to the order of "The Stars and Stripes," an offshot of Know Nothingism, but not a part and parcel of the order, and disregarding or ignorant of all of its forms.—Here was a dilemma. It would not do to offend the State of Mississippi. She had no two delegations out of which to choose, and to make some sort of shift with this *dernier resort* was the sole hope of the grand national (!) conclave. Accordingly, the delegation from Mississippi were put through the ceremonies of the third degree after reaching Philadelphia to prepare for their admission. We shall probably hear of their taking the other degrees at some convenient time; but, when in convention, what or whom will they represent?

California sent a delegation (half-and-half) representing the Regulars and the Wigwams. The delegation entire was admitted, but only the Regulars recognized.

As the doors of the Convention are closed to outsiders, it is next to impossible to tell exactly what has been done, save as it has leaked out, or been guessed at by the *quid nunes* who report for the press. Enough is known, however, to foresee that nothing consistent can grow out of the past tenets of the order, and that the conclusions of the Convention will not be harmoniously received.—*Cin. Eng.*

MR. MURDOCH—CLEVELAND THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch's Macbeth on Saturday evening, like his Hamlet on Wednesday, was worthy of his fame. Macbeth—the ambitious, tempted, sinning, remorseful, suffering—yet, to the last, the enduring, valiant, Macbeth.—While the retributions which followed close on the heels of his deeds of violence, were rendered with fearful effect, yet as personated by Murdoch, he wears at all times an air and prestige of strength and manliness. He carries himself so soldierly as a soldier, so kingly as a king, that your interest in the character is kept keenly up.

Murdoch, in his Shakspearian characters, notwithstanding the power he possesses to produce mere stage effect, by startling readings or extravagant action, such as the most eminent artists are frequently tempted to employ, always remains steadfastly true to the great poet's ideal. It is in the power which Murdoch has of making himself so perfectly identical with the character he is in, that we discern the secret of that eminence which he has so long maintained. He does not merely represent a character—he impersonates it. You see Hamlet or Macbeth, not the player acting or speaking them. The allusion is complete. Of course, this allusion is the end and proof of skill in the tragic art, yet how rarely attained or given. The commendation of our great actors is generally—"he has made such a character his own."—We like better to say, as we may of Murdoch as he plays—the character has made *him* its own—has so thoroughly and completely entered into his mind—becomes so unwrought, as to transform the delineator, while the play lasts, into the character itself.—*Cleveland Herald.*

AMAZONIAN ENCOUNTER—COWHIDE AND PISTOL AFFRAY.—The head of the Centre Market, says the Baltimore *Patriot* of June 9th, was the scene of great excitement about eight o'clock this morning. Near the floral stall of Mr. Feast, two well-known keepers of houses of bad repute, Eliza Simpson and Margaret Hamilton, got into a collision. When first observed they were down upon the pavement, one flourishing a cowhide and trying to lay it upon the shoulders of the other. Mr. Feast parted them, and supposing that the affair had ended, turned to his business, when Eliza Simpson drew from her pocket a pistol and discharged it directly at the head of Margaret Hamilton, the whole load taking effect in her left cheek, producing a frightful wound. Officer Frederick Davis, hearing the report of the pistol, promptly rushed into the house and arrested the woman Simpson.

In the meantime Miss Hamilton, the wounded one, was taken to the drug store of Dr. Laroque, where Dr. John Morris dressed the wound and extracted the shot from her cheek. The pistol was a single-barreled one, and was loaded with double B shot, eleven of which were taken from her face. She was then sent home in a hack, and, although frightfully disfigured for life, will doubtless soon recover. Officer Davis conveyed Miss Simpson before Justice Lawder, who committed her to jail for a further examination. When before the Justice, Eliza Simpson freely acknowledged the commission of the act, but alleged that she did it in self-defense, she having first been attacked by Margaret Hamilton with a cowhide.

We understand that a feud of long standing has existed between the rival parties; that several collisions have heretofore occurred between them, and that the grand jury is now investigating a charge against Simpson preferred by Hamilton. It is also said that Simpson, while passing her rival's house a few days since in a carriage, saw her in the door, and shot at her from the window of the carriage.—*New York Sun.*

SAD CASE OF DEATH BY POISON.—Miss Henrietta G. Drake, who for some years past has been a resident of this place, a seamstress by occupation, committed suicide on Friday last by swallowing 21 grains of morphine.—The poison, though an over dose, did its work slowly. The wretched creature did not expire until the afternoon of Sunday. When discovered it was too late to apply any remedy. The deceased was probably about thirty years of age.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

☞Mr. Sanders, a watchman at the jail, was shot at yesterday evening, while coming from his house in the north part of town, by some man with a rifle. The ball struck the earth about eigteen inches from his feet.—Why don't our police capture some of these rounders who are firing at watchmen and other citizens in the streets?—*Lafayette Cour.*

☞Dr. S. Wort, in a speech at a town meeting, last week, remarked that Brownstown was the most healthy town in the State—that at one time a period of seven years, and another of three years passed, in which there was not a death in the place to record.—*Jackson County Democrat.*

"Put none but Americans on Guard;" Know Nothing Forgery Exposed.

The Know Nothing press, for some time past, have kept standing at the head of the editorial column, as an excuse for the proscriptive sentiments advocated therein, this "order," said to have been issued by Washington during the Revolutionary War, viz:—"Put none but Americans on Guard." At first they gave no historical authority or reference whatever for the "order;" but as Jared Sparks, the well-known compiler and editor of Washington's writings, declared he had never, in his researches, seen it, and did not believe it was ever issued, it was found necessary to cite some proof of the authenticity of the "order." This "proof" they declared consisted of a manuscript in the possession of General Dearborn, and was to the following effect:

"CAMBRIDGE HEADQUARTERS,
May 7, 1775.

"GENERAL ORDER.—The General has great reason to be displeased with the negligence and inattention of the guard who have been placed as sentinels on the outposts—men whose characters he is not acquainted with. He, therefore, orders that for the future none *but natives of this country* be placed on guard as sentinels on the outposts. This order to be considered a standing one, and the officers to pay obedience to it on their part.

[Signed,] FOX, Adjutant of the day.
Countersigned, EXETER,
PAY ROLL, DORCHESTER.

It will be seen that the above does not embody the words "put none but Americans on Guard," and is a virtual admission that they at least are *a forgery*. The truth is, however, that the "order" cited is such a base falsification and perversion of WASHINGTON'S language as to amount to an *entire fabrication*. Its date, May 7, 1775, stamps it as bogus, for Washington, instead of being at Dorchester, Mass., as pretended, did not leave Mount Vernon until July 2d, of that year. The true "order" of Washington is dated "Cambridge Headquarters, July 7, 1775; *parole*, Dorchester; *countersign*, Exeter;" and printed in *Force's American Archives*, volume two, page 1,634, as follows:

"The General has great reason, and is highly displeased with the negligence and inattention *of those officers who have placed as sentries at the outposts men with whose characters they are not acquainted*. He therefore orders that, for the future, *no man shall be appointed to these important stations who is not a native of this country, or has a wife or family in it, to whom he is known to be attached*. The order is to be considered as a standing one, and the officers are to pay obedience to it, at their peril."

The circumstances of the moment fully explain the purpose of the order. Washington had arrived at headquarters, in Cambridge only three days before, and finding a want of care in the military arrangements, and having reason to fear that there were in camp persons favorably disposed to the British, then holding possession of Boston, and watching their opportunity to communicate information to the enemy, directed certain precautions to be taken in the selection of sentinels, not against *foreigners*, as such, but against *traitors* and *spies* in disguise. The words omitted or altered by the Know Nothing forger, which we have italicized, place the intention of the General in the clearest light, and prove beyond question the dishonesty of the purposes for which this mutilated document has been put into circulation. It is altogether a very curious instance of the base resorts to which fanaticism and party spirit will not hesitate to stoop.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Indianapolis as a point for the Manufacture and Repair of Locomotives.

Indianapolis is called the "Railroad City" of the West. Seven roads, already in operation, concentrate in one great "Union Station," within the city. Three more important roads, the Junction, the Evansville, and the Indiana and Illinois Central, are also in construction, and are intended to unite with the other roads in Indianapolis.

Yet we believe there is not a single locomotive repair shop at Indianapolis. The Cincinnati road does what repairs it has done, at Lawrenceburgh; the Madison road at Madison; the Jeffersonville road at Jeffersonville; the Bellefontaine road at Union; the Terre Haute road at Terre Haute, the La Fayette road at La Fayette, and so on. The seven roads already running into the city have an aggregate length of five hundred and ninety-five miles. Each of these roads is of such length that each engine may pass entirely over its whole length at a single trip, thus coming to Indianapolis every other day at least.

Fully equipped, these roads will work two hundred engines. The repairs on these engines will average three hundred thousand dollars yearly. These repairs would give employment to full four hundred men, and would open a large market for materials.

Of course, these aggregates would be the same if the present repair shops should be kept up where they are. But, besides the advantages to Indianapolis in adding directly some two thousand to her population, and open a new market for materials, we believe the several roads, and some important business interests would be benefitted, if all these repairs were done at Indianapolis.

We do not presume to represent the feelings or opinions of any parties in this matter, but state merely our own convictions.

Were these repairs done at Indianapolis, either in two or three, or in seven shops, a cheaper and more reliable market for materials would be opened. Iron, copper, steel, coal, and stores would be supplied on better terms. A steam forge, a tube works, a spring works, a tire bending and welding shop, foundries, bolt mills, lamp shops, a brass finishing shop, and other similar works, would be likely to be established. Just think what a saving these would effect in freights, commissions, and other charges. To a road purchasing twenty-five thousand dollars worth of repair materials yearly, the saving would be fully equal to the interests on shops costing fifty thousand dollars.

Then the competition between the different master mechanics would be more spirited and valuable. They would see each other, observe each other's plans and systems, and improve materially, wherever improvements were possible.

The old scrap, castings, copper, etc., produced by these shops, being easy of collection, would be worked up to advantage, where much of it would be lost as the shops now are.

So, too, the establishment of these repair shops at Indianapolis would secure to that city a first class locomotive shop. This would open a field for investments in that city, equal to $1,000,000 in the whole. We do not know that our ideas will ever be realized; but looking to Indianapolis as it is, we see no reason why it should not be.—*Colburn R. R. Advocate, N. Y.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, as Mr. M. Myers, of Middlebury township, father of George Myers, jewelry merchant, was returning home from this place, and when about six miles out, one of the wheels of the wagon in passing over a stump, and the horses darting suddenly forward at the same time, threw Mr. Myers out, and one of the wheels passed over his head, crushing the skull and killing him instantly. He was drawing home a load of shingles, on a bunch of which himself and daughter were seated, and owing to the unsteadiness of the seat is attributable, in a great measure, the sad results recorded above. The horses, with his daughter still upon the load, ran about three quarters of a mile, when the wagon upset, and Miss Myers thrown upon the ground and considerably injured. Mr. Myers was aged about sixty years. His remains were taken to Lancaster, O., for interment.—*Goshen Democrat.*

☞The recent heavy rains in this neighborhood, have done a good deal of damage to the corn and wheat crops—covering up the former on the bottom lands, and flattening and tangling the latter considerably. The bridge of the Richmond Turnpike Co., over Newman's Creek, was carried totally away by the flood, nothing but the abutments remaining—loss to the company about $300. Long dams, we learn, is considerably damaged.—*Richmond Palladium.*

☞The Terre Haute *Express* learns that a gentlemen residing near the Birch Creek reservoir, in Clay county, has been missing for several days, and that his friends alarmed on account of his absence, are in search for him. It is feared that the outlaws, who have but recently committed depredations upon the canal, have made way with him in order that he may not reveal their guilt, or become a witness against them.

☞From the *Spectator*, a new and beautiful paper just started at Washington, we take an account of the new Court:

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—At the last session of Congress an act was passed establishing a Court for the investigation of claims against the United States. It consists of three judges who "shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department upon any contract, express or implied with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either House of Congress." The Government of the United States cannot be sued at law in any Country, and individuals having claims disallowed by the accounting officers or unprovided for by law, must apply to Congress for relief. Such Claims have increased from year to year until they now number, it is said, forty thousand. An index of those presented in the House of Representative has been printed and makes three large volumes the size of the Congressional Globe. The public interests require so much of the time and attention of Congress, a claim never dies; it may be rejected by the Committee to which it is referred for examination and report during our Congress, yet the next may order a re-examination, and so on from Session to Session as often as the claim continues to be rejected. It is also to be observed that the examination by a committee of an *ex parte* character, the only evidence submitted being that of the claimant, while the interests of the Government are not protected by any counter testimony.

This Court is designed to relieve Congress and its Committees of the examination and adjudication of private claims. It will be open at all times to the claimant, and its decision will be final in all cases, excepting in such as shall be referred to the Court a second time by the special action of Congress.—The investigations will be as open to the public as the proceedings of other courts, and the interests of the United States will be protected by a Solicitor appointed for that special purpose, whose duty the law defines to be to prepare all cases on the part of the Government, for hearing before said Court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interests of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said Court." The Court ascertains the justness of the claim and the amount due, but the sum awarded cannot be paid without a specific appropriation by Congress, which body will then have an opportunity for revising the action of the Court.

The claims coming before this Court will be such as cannot be allowed or have been rejected by the Executive Departments, and those growing out of public treaties or the action of the agents of the Government, that have not been provided for by law beforehand. The accounting officers of the Treasury, with the Secretary of that Department, are charged with the examination and settlement of claims against the Government, but their action must be in strict conformity with express law. The new court can examine into and determine all claims not provided for by law, and its proceedings will therefore assimilate closely to those of equity and chancery courts.

The court has authority to establish rules and regulations for its own government, and is required to make report to Congress from time to time, of the material facts in the cases upon which they have acted, and their opinion with the reasons sustaining it. Claims are brought before the court through a full written statement, giving its history and the grounds upon which it rests. Commissioners will be appointed to take testimony for and against the claims presented. It has power to issue subpœnas for witnesses, and is authorized to call upon any of the departments of the government for information or papers deemed necessary in its investigations. Congress has, therefore, clothed the court with ample powers to enable it to get a full understanding of every case that may be presented for its deliberation.

As now organized, it consists of three Judges, a Solicitor, a clerk and an assistant clerk. No limitation is placed upon their terms of office, the intention of Congress being to make the court a permanent establishment. Its long continuance, however, will depend upon the degree of confidence its decisions secure for it from the public.—It is now regarded universally with great favor, and gentlemen of the highest legal attainments in the country have announced themselves as regular practitioners in it. The Judges appointed by the President have the reputation of possessing high legal attainments, and what is of greater importance, to be gentlemen of unimpeachable honor and integrity. Their names are John J. Gilchrist, of New Hampshire; Isaac Blackford, of Indiana; and George P. Scarburg, of Virginia, Montgomery Blair, Esq., of this city, is the Solicitor for the United States, and Samuel H. Huntington, of Connecticut, the clerk.

The court has been organized and its rules of practice adopted, which we present to the reader in another column. The clerk is now ready to docket cases for examination, and the court will resume its sessions on the 12th of July. By the first of October it is believed the argument of cases will be commenced.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The *Corpus Christi Valley* and *Advertiser* of the 24 says:

The news from Mexico is important and exciting. It appears that orders from Santa Anna were received to arrest and shoot, without ceremony, some of the leading citizens of Montgomery and Lampasas—among them Santiago Vidouri, late Secretary of State for New Leon, a man of great influence. The existencies of these private orders leaked out and Don Santiago Vidouri dispatched a courier to Lampasas with the news, and when Gen. Manchaca, Santa Anna's emissary, arrived, he was met by two hundred armed citizens and forced to surrender.

His life was spared in consequence of the manly position he assumed, acknowledging that his orders to shoot some six or eight of the leading citizens of Lampasas, and that had he the ability the orders of his superiors would be implicitly obeyed. He did not ask his life, as his superiors would not believe but he had sold the command. This gallant Captain, who is well known to our informant, was alive at last accounts, and the probability is his manly bearing will save him.

The news of these transactions soon spread throughout the surrounding country. Juan Shassa had left Lampasas with 200 men, and would be joined at Ville Aldama, Sabinas, Salinas, etc., by a force equal to 1,000 men.

The whole country is represented as being in arms, and an attempt to take Monterey will be made immediately. The Governor of New Leon, Gen. Cordova, had fled to the interior. The Bishop of Monterey, who visited all the frontier towns last fall, it is now ascertained was a spy sent by Santa Anna to mark the unfaithful. He also left, but if taken will be roughly dealt with.

This movement, or outbreak, is entirely ahead of Carvajal's plans, for although the people were preparing for an issue, the urgency of the case has forestalled the matter.

MISTAKES.—A Mr. H——, living near Lawrenceport, Lawrence county, Indiana, tells the following as a part of his history—which is not so coarse:

On arriving at Michigan City, from "the far off Iowa," by railroad, he inquired for the Albany train—meaning New Albany, Indiana; and got aboard; and after many slams, bangs, jans, and a little coozing, he was landed in Albany, New York. Another similar mistake in names, found our hero in Canada; but we are pleased to inform our readers that he is now at home, satisfied with a rambling life, and convinced that he knows very little about geography, and is not quite so pert as he thought himself.—*Jackson County Democrat.*

☞We learn that the repairing of the Birch Creek Reservoir is progressing rapidly. We fear, however, that it will not be permitted to stand, when completed, unless something definite is done to allay the hostile feelings existing in the vicinity of the Reservoir. When men become so lost to reason and so destitute of all moral suasion, that the banditi's revenge is their glory and pride, there is but little hope left that these hostilities will cease, unless they be brought to justice.—*Terre Haute American.*

HAIL STORM.—There was a severe hail storm in this town and vicinity on Monday last; in many places it fell to the depth of three inches. We learn that the corn and wheat in some places are very much injured. *Edinburgh Review.*

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, *June 1, 1855.*

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charleston, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,000	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856, and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and log rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-hoops hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year of packing, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanders of those navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain a copy, with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 16th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a bond within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 7—law4w

Fancy Variety Store.

IMPORTED WINES, &c.

CHARLES MAYERS, NO. 29 WASHINGTON, keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of an endless variety of goods, amongst which are groceries, produce and provisions, genuine Havana cigars, and the brands of Virginia tobacco; fresh peaches and tomatoes in tin cans, pickles and preserves; sardines, lobsters, and a variety of other fish, dried and red, French, Spanish, and native wines, English ale and porter direct from the Custom-House, porte monnaies and pocket books unrivaled in style, quality, and price; perfumery, combs and brushes of every description; pocket cutlery, razors, knives and forks, dirks, and scissors from the best English manufacturers; German pistols and guns, Colt's and Allen's revolvers, game bags, fishing tackle, etc., etc. Toys—A very large variety of everything in that line, bird-cages of every description for canaries, red birds, mocking birds, mocking birds, etc., also, breeding cages and birds nests; slates, willow baskets, willow cribs, willow wagons, willow cradles, willow chairs, at very low prices; violins, guitars, flutes, fifes, accordeons, French harps, tambourines, banjoes, etc. etc. Fancy goods—A large and fine assortment, pine and cedar ware, such as churns, wash and foot tubs; well, horse and water buckets, measures, firkins, pails, butter moulds, etc., etc. Quick and large sales, also purchasing my goods at headquarters, enable me to sell especially manufactured goods at unusual low prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage, which I have enjoyed for the last fourteen years, I solicit, respectfully, a continuance of the same.

CHARLES MAYER.

No. 29 Washington street, 5 doors East of the Palmer House.

June26-d & w ly

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened for the subscription of Capital Stock to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, located under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to establish a Bank with Branches," at Indianapolis, on the 10th day of July, 1855, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office of the Indiana & Illinois Central Rail Road Company, Indianapolis.

The Books will be kept open between the above mentioned hours each day, for thirty days, if said amount of Stock be not sooner subscribed.

THOS. L. SMITH,
L. L. OSBORN,
J. T. ELLIOTT,
A. L. ROACHE,
J. D. DEFREES,
} *Commissioners.*

je 6—d&w3w

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals for distributing, by Judicial Circuits, the requisite number of Laws and Journals of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and 1st part of Vol. 5 of Indiana Reports, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until Thursday, June 22d, 1855, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The county of Allen will be entitled to 50 copies of Revised Statutes in addition to those heretofore allowed it. The 12th Judicial Circuit is composed of the counties of Benton, Jasper, White and Tippecanoe, and the 13th of the counties of Henry, Wayne, Randolph and Jay.

Bond and approved security will be required of the successful bidder.

H. E. TALBOTT, Auditor of State.
E. B. COLLINS, Secretary of State.
je2—d&wtd W. R. NOFSINGER, Treas. of State.

ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, 1855, a writ of Attachment was issued by me, Christopher G. Were, a Justice of the Peace, in Marion county, at the instance and upon the affidavit of John Brinkcunneier, against the goods and chattels, credits and effects of William Hiller, by virtue of which writ, goods and chattles as the property of said Hiller have been attached, and appraised at $27 35, and that on the 23d day of June, 1855, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; I will proceed to hear and decide upon the claim of said Brinkcunneier, whereof the said William Hiller, and all other persons concerned, will take notice.

CHRISTOPHER G. WERBE, J. P.
Indianapolis, May 31, 1855. je 7—w3w*

BOOKS JUST FROM THE PRESS:
Adventures of Amyas Leigh—by Charles Wingsley
Hope Campbell, or Know Thyself
Castle Builders—by the author of Heart's-Ease
Ingenue—Dumas' last
Kate Aylesford—by Charles J. Peterson
Stray Yankee in Texas
May Middleton—by Reynolds.
Just received at STEWART & BOWEN'S
apr 19 Book Mart, 18 West Washington street.

HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND FLOYD STS.,
Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned are now making Steam Engines and Mill Machinery from new patterns, got up in the most modern and approved style; also, tobacco, hard, and timber screws; Iron Railing, Forging and Jilting Pumps of various sizes and kinds; cast iron Screw Pipes from ¾ to 3 inches in diameter; Socket and Flanged Pipe from 2 inches to 15 inches in diameter; Railroad Car Wheels and Axles and other Railroad Castings. They are also the sole manufacturers of Roys and French's patent Hub Mortising Machine for wagon and carriage maker's use, which has been pronounced by competent judges to be the greatest labor-saving machines ever invented. Ordered from a distance with satisfactory reference and remittances, will receive prompt attention. TEVIS & BARBAROUX.

mar31-d&w1y

RIFLES AND SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS and ALL OTHER KINDS OF PISTOLS.

SAMUEL BECK

would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has again taken charge of his Gun Business, and willingain devote his entire attention to the manufacture of GUNS. His shop is on Washington street, half a square west of the Court House square, sign of the

BIG GUN,

where he will be happy to accommodate all who may wish good Rifles, Shot-Guns, or any other article in the Gun line. All work warranted, or no charge. He has constantly on hand the best Rifle Powder, Caps, and Lead.

☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

feb13d&w

J. K. WHEELAN. M. GILLIGAN.

THE LADIES' FANCY STORE HAS RECEIVED, this day, another lot of Lawns, Under Sleeves