

The Des Moines Courier.

F. A. C. FOREMAN, EDITOR.

OTTUMWA, IOWA;

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

COUNTY MUSEUMS.

Knowing that there are few families in the Western States but that possess greater or less numbers of natural curiosities, picked up about their farms, or in their neighborhoods we suggest to our brethren of the Western press the propriety of making an attempt to collect these matters in the various county towns, with a view to the establishment of a permanent system of local museums.

Of osseous remains, fossil formations, specimens of mineral deposits etc., quite enough could be collected in any county of the west to exert a powerful influence upon the public mind. It is a fact, worthy of all acceptance, that the student progresses in the acquisition of knowledge just in proportion as his instructions are rendered tangible to his senses.

The student who will far greater ease if the text is illustrated by a pictured representation of the matter taught; as, in this case, the "mind's eye," and not alone a stultical or undeveloped reasoning power, is appealed to, and a clear perception of the subject is shadowed in the mind. In geology, mineralogy and many other sciences, as botany, entomology, etc., the sense of touch is quite as important an aid to the mind as is that of sight.

However careful the teacher may be in communicating a verbal knowledge of the specific gravity of a given ore, the student will acquire, at best, but a transitory perception of the fact, unless a specimen is placed in his hand. This being true, how very important is it that in our country so new and undeveloped as ours, our sons should possess the means of becoming fully acquainted with subjects which may at some day become of the utmost importance to them.

In all probability a want of proper mineralogical knowledge is now keeping many of our farmers tilling a soil which is but a thin covering to untold mineral wealth beneath, and which will be uncovered and rendered productive by their sons if the appropriate means of acquiring that variety of knowledge is placed within their reach.

And, as every family cannot collect a full cabinet of its own, let us combine; and, by depositing our curiosities in some one convenient place, secure the next best thing, which is a county cabinet.

A geologist of distinguished abilities has been employed to make a survey of our State, and it is said that he is now engaged in an examination of the counties fronting on the Mississippi, and during the next season, perhaps, will visit Wapella among other interior counties.

Now, if, previous to his arrival, the citizens of the different sections of the county will deposit in one place, such specimens as we have referred to, which may be in their possession, they will very much lighten his labors, and secure for our county a much more thorough overhauling than it will be likely, otherwise, to receive.

ENCOURAGING.

The following article, which we clip from the Chicago Democrat, seems to argue that the soil and climate of Iowa are far better adapted to the cultivation of domestic fruits, than in any other known country. This is an announcement we never expected to hear made; but when men who have made the rearing of fruits the business of their lives, and who have enjoyed the advantage of personal inspection in most of the civilized countries of the world, calmly and deliberately render the palm of victory to Iowa, we must needs indulge a little fit of honest pride; and, while others huzzar over political triumphs, and other innumerable sources of momentary gratification, up goes our cap for the new found glory of Iowa:

The fruit raised in the vicinity of Burlington, exhibited at the meeting of the North-western Fruit Grower's Association last week, was acknowledged to be the largest and fairest ever shown on such an occasion. There was such a difference in size that growers from the east did not fully posted up, were not able to distinguish the varieties. There were apples and pears for instance, weighing a pound and a half a piece, and peaches and plums "ever so large." Mr. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., who has visited extensively the nurseries of Europe, said that there were more apple trees in one of the nurseries near Burlington than in all of those of England, Ireland and Scotland. In Great Britain the land is held principally by tenants, who have no very strong incentive to plant trees, and hence the demand is limited; on the continent, it is different. Almost every tiller of the soil is an owner, if only a few acres. They have an ambition to become proprietors, and hence the country is divided into innumerable small plantations, from one acre upwards. And these are ornamented with trees and shrubs. In France and Belgium this is especially the case—and even the tenants, what few, comparatively, there are, partake of the prevailing taste, and when they remove, they take their trees with them, as of their personalities—the same as they remove their household furniture. This can be readily done, particularly with the dwarfs.

Preparing for the Contest.

It will be seen, by the following extract from a recent editorial in the Lexington (Mo.) Citizen, that the people of Missouri are anticipating a contest in Kansas for the maintenance of the laws of the late mob, Legislature, of that Territory. Not only do the editorials of the most influential papers of the State indicate a willingness, nay, an anxiety, on the part of the people of Missouri to be called upon to march into Kansas and execute summary vengeance upon those of its citizens who dare advocate the cause of freedom; but, the highest official functionaries of the State seem to be bidding for leadership in the anticipated crusade. See, on our first page, a summary of the address adopted at a Lexington meeting and signed by men of distinction of that State—Read and reflect:

Kansas Affairs.

The Citizen copies an article from the Republican, giving an account of the proceedings of the Convention at Big Springs, in Kansas, and says:

It indicates a state of things in the Territory which could not have been foreseen by any one not possessing the gift of prophecy. We have never had any confidence in the moral or political integrity of an Abolitionist, yet we have always believed that even Abolitionists had a pretty liberal share of "discretion," which some esteem the better part of valor. That the leaders of the party would nullify the Constitution, trample on the laws, and dissolve the Union, is not to be doubted. But how the rank and file, composed of unambitious men, who can gain nothing by change, can suffer themselves to be blindfolded, and led by such men as Reeder and others, who openly declare that they will defy the laws of the Territory, is to us a matter of no small surprise. That Governor Shannon will attempt to have the laws executed is almost certain. If Reeder and his clan of nullifiers attempt resistance, the crisis must come, and the responsibility must fall with a fearful vengeance on the heads of those deluded men, who have been brought into the country for the purpose of stirring up insurrection and civil war.

Will the legal authorities of the Territory be sustained? is a question of no light import. It is one that should be promptly propounded, and gravely and solemnly answered. We cannot answer for the administration of the General Government—we have no faith in the President, but we have an abiding faith in the American people, and can safely say they will see that the laws are executed.

SIZES OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET DESTROYED AT SEBASTOPOL.—According to the Courier de Etats Unis, the Russians flag counted at Sebastopol, in the month of September, 1854, seventeen ship five of 120 guns, the remainder of 84 guns; four frigates of sixty guns; four corvettes or brigs; twelve steamships, and eighty-two ships of inferior grade; in all 108 ships carrying 3,200 guns. This colossal armament was destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies.

HOOS.—Contracts have been made or November and December delivery for \$4 25 gross, but holders are now asking \$4 50. The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that the opening rates will reach \$7 per hundred net. Packers are not willing to make contracts at this figure, and there are no sellers at very much lower rates, consequently very little is being done for future delivery.

Central American Affairs.

We have felt a great anxiety to know what would be the result of Col. Kinney's runaway expedition to South America. We were of the million who anticipated defeat and dire disasters for him and his compatriots; but advices from that section of the world indicate that, instead of achieving the distinction of fugitive buccaneers, and being shot or gorged by the authorities in Nicaragua, they are likely to astonish the world by building up, in the shortest time imaginable, a thrifty, quiet and republican government. It was announced, a few weeks since, that, for five hundred thousand dollars, the Colonel had bought thirty million acres of land, which, in fertility, variety of climate and probable mineral wealth is supposed to be superior to any other tract of equal extent upon the globe. In addition to this astonishing intelligence, we are now advised that the citizens, native and immigrant, have held a convention and established a crude form of government, over which they have elected Col. Kinney to preside in the capacity of Governor; and that which excites our surprise the most, is that the American Consul, Mr. Mason, has recognized the new government. The British Consul, however, is said to have refused to recognize, upon the ground that the new order of things was likely to conflict with the rights of the King of Mosquito. It is also stated that the expedition, has built houses, rut roads, planted land, established a school, a church and a free library. Having printing materials, but no printers in the party, amateurs have managed to get out a paper, which they have named "The Central American."

In the inaugural address of Governor Kinney, he declares his intention to demand of the United States' government indemnity for the destruction of Greytown; but whether he intends to whip us, all to pieces, if we don't pay, is not said.

Col. Walker's star, too, seems to be brightening. In another part of the paper will be found a somewhat exciting account of his battle at Rivas, since which event he proceeded from San Juan del Sud to Virgin Bay, where he was attacked by Gen. Guardiola, with four hundred men. The government troops were handily beaten, with a loss of fifty men, while Walker's loss was only one white man and four natives.

Texas—Indian Murders.

Indian murders and outrages are becoming alarmingly frequent on the frontiers of Texas. The San Antonio Texan of the 6th gives a lengthy detail of them, mentioning several deaths. The concluding paragraph indicates that the State authorities are about to interfere. The Government of the U. States ought to chastise these border savages. The Texan has the following paragraphs, which remind one of the early days of Kentucky:

On Wednesday the 29th ult., Frank W. Peteney, living on the rancho of F. C. Jones, was out hunting oxen in the morning, when he saw two Indians as he was returning home. The Indians being on foot, he proceeded to the house of Mr. Miller to give the alarm, so if possible to make their capture sure. Not finding him at home, he took with him the wife and children and taking the bottom of the creek, so as to conceal them as much as possible, they all proceeded to the house of Mr. Jones. As they passed the rancho of Mr. Allison, they gave the alarm of Indians being in the vicinity; they then proceeded to collect the horses and stock that were in the vicinity of the house, when they saw some fifteen Indians on horseback endeavoring to cut off their retreat to the house. Jones and Frank now left their horses and fled to the house. The Indians now opened the attack upon the house, coming often within twenty steps of it, and they were warmly received by the rifles of Frank and Jones, and any number of dogs; the women in the meantime were mauling balls.

The Indians continued upon the move constantly around the house, and when a gun was pointed at one of them, they would throw himself behind the horse; and at such times the dogs pulled three off their horses, and came near tearing them to pieces; the other Indians, however, rescued them. After the attack had continued about an hour they left, taking fourteen horses. Some five or six Indians were taken away before the conflict ended, and probably mortally wounded. None of the parties besides were injured. After they left some six arrows were collected in the vicinity of the house; and probably half as many are still sticking in the house, where they had endeavored to shoot into the openings, and Frank, from whom we have this information, remarks that they intend to let them remain. Here is an instance of the heroism of Texas border life—where we see two men defending themselves and several women and children from the attack of fifteen Indians, who only wanted their scalps.

THE CAMEL EXPEDITION.—A letter from the United States store ship Supply which sailed from New York to the Mediterranean on an expedition in search of camels states that the Bey of Tunis had presented the chief of the expedition with two of the finest camels he possessed, which were accepted with acknowledgments in the President's name. At Tunis the Supply took on board a beautiful block of marble from the ruins of Carthage for the Washington Monument, presented by Dr. David P. Leep, son of our late Consul.

From the Missouri Republican.

European Correspondence.

LONDON, September 10, 1855.

Mr. Editor: It was last October, during my stay in St. Louis, that I entered your office and read in the Republican the fall of Sebastopol.

The South side of Sebastopol has now fallen—the English are electrified—they are nearly mad with excitement, the placards and large headings in the papers stating that Sebastopol is no more, and that the Russian fleet is destroyed, has intoxicated them; bells are ringing, guns are firing, and the people are hasty walking to and fro without any apparent object.

The Malakoff and Redan have, after resisting for nearly twelve months, fallen into the hands of the allies. The Russian garrison have yielded a part of their stronghold after holding it against the most tremendous cannonade ever known in the annals of war and the united armies of four nations; nor did they yield until they had driven those armies back from the walls six consecutive times in one day, and then, yielding only to superior numbers, there was no surrender, no capitulation, no asking for terms.

The garrison, with their fixed determination and patriotism for their country which has stamped their conduct through out their devoted defence, destroyed their town by fire, blew up the fortifications they could not hold, sunk their shipping, crossed the harbor to the North part of their defences, and left the enemy the ruins to take possession of. After twelve months' continuous struggle, after the total destruction of the English army, the expenditure of over one hundred million pounds sterling and the loss of upwards of seventy thousand men, the allied armies take possession of the ruins of South Sebastopol. No costly spoil was there to satisfy the hope of the soldier, no defenceless women left behind upon whom to satiate their passions, no inhabitants to abuse, no property to pillage and destroy, no stores of wine to make merry with; no, all gone. That devoted garrison of 80,000 men left nothing but the bodies of their fallen brothers, and the charred stones, sprinkled with the blood of their defenders. The passage of the garrison across the floating bridge was a great success, for had the allies been able to have prevented it, the Russian would have had to lay down their arms, and both South and North Sebastopol would have fallen, entire, into the hands of the allies; the safe evacuation of the place and destruction of the town by the Russians while their enemies were in possession, robs the victory of much of its glory, though it may not lessen the importance of the position gained. It has now to be seen how far the allies will be able to command the North side, or whether they will be able to invest it. One of the great causes that tended to the taking of the Malakoff was their being able to approach close to it by trenches, and concentrate upon its very threshold a large body of troops prior to the attack; but a deep harbor now separates the combatants, yet it is said that the Russians can pour a deadly fire from their North forts into the South. The evacuation and destruction of South Sebastopol was the master stroke of a masculine mind, and extricated Russia from a great peril, and saved the Russian army in the Crimea from a retreat. That army is now united and the stronger; before, it was divided between North and South Sebastopol; the passage of the garrison from the South to the North was consolidated and strengthened it, and before the Allies can do either they must leave a portion of their troops in the South and cross the Tchernaya and attack; then the siege operations will commence again, and it is not improbable, if the Russians have sufficient provisions in the North forts for the winter, but that the world will yet witness a struggle more protracted and bloody than the last.

The Allies concentrated the whole of their armies (except the 60,000 Sardinians and French on the Tchernaya) for the attack, and their united force must have been great. This mass, expelled six times by the Russians, at last succeeded in making a lodgment in the Malakoff. There is no official account of the loss, but it is thought that the loss of the Allies cannot be less than fifteen thousand.

BOADICEA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The American Express Company, offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the recovery of \$50,000 in gold recently stolen during its transmission from Dubuque to this city, and an additional \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned therein.

An arrival from Port au Prince reports that yellow fever prevailed there to an alarming extent, all vessels that had remained in port any length of time had lost from two to six men each. The brig Gen. Taylor lost all hands except one boy. A French barque lost two entire crews and two captains and has sailed in charge of a 3d captain, and all the foreign vessels lost most all their crews.

A letter from Havana by the Black Warrior states that the U. S. Consul at Matanzas had struck his flag and left his port in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Governor Gen. The Black Warrior brought some \$50,000 from the Spanish government as an indemnity to the owners of that steamer for her detention eighteen months ago.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.

Returns from three Counties show a heavy vote for Whitfield for delegate to Congress. The Shawnee Indians supported the pro-slavery ticket at Wando. The entire vote of Johnson County was for Whitfield, 800; Reeder 2.

At Willow Spring 100 votes were polled, all the Pro slavery candidate, Gov. Shannon voted the pro slavery ticket. Ex-Governor Reeder is here. There was no fighting or tumult at the polls. The free-soilers generally did not vote.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The Pacific arrived off Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock last evening, but owing to the darkness of the night she was not seen. A boat from her landed between 11 and 12 and her laws telegraphed to this city. She brings dates to the 23d ult.

Dispatches from Gen. Simpson from the seat of war had been received by the Government describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says that at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the French columns under Genls. Bosquet, McMahon, Delamotte and Rogne entered and carried the Malakoff with most impetuous valor.

The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat could not hold it. The second assault could not be organized till the next A. M., when the Redan was found to be evacuated.

The loss of life has been frightful, particularly among officers. Gen. Pelissier's dispatches had not arrived. The retreat of the Russians to the Perekop is contradicted. It was assured that they would be unable to hold the North of Sebastopol for want of provisions. Nothing decisive was known in regard to next move of the allies. 4,000 cannon, 50,000 balls and immense quantities of stores were taken possession of by the allies in Sebastopol.

The Czar Alexander in his address to his army says: "I rely confidently on your courage to repel all future attacks," and in a letter to the King of Prussia says he "will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia."

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Victoria and Napoleon on the victory of the Allies. There was more talk of negotiations. General Simpson's despatch to Lord Panmure does not differ from those brought by the America. The English attack was led by Sir W. Cochrington and Lieut. Gen. Markham.

The English officers killed in the attack on the Redan, 25; wounded, 20; dangerously, 20. It is said the Czar, on receiving the news of the fall, sent a dispatch saying, "Russia never surrenders after a defeat." Gen. Pelissier's latest dispatch says: We are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. The material left by the enemy is even more extensive than I anticipated. Another dispatch says 1,200 guns large calibre besides 4,000 of smaller.

Another dispatch from Varna says a detachment of French troops who entered Varna on the 14th, found the streets full of Russians and barricaded throughout. The obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed so as to admit the entrance of ships. A report says when the Russians saw the French were masters of the Malakoff they blew up the Redan. All the towers were ruined, but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff.

Gen. Bosquet was wounded, but not seriously. A letter from Warsaw says as soon as Marshal Paskievitch at Warsaw received the news of the fall, he dispatched his Aid-de-camp to Sebastopol. It is certain many more troops are to be sent to the Crimea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that Russia had under taken the work of mediation between Denmark and the U. S. on the Sound dues.

The Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations will continue open till November 15th. The Empress is progressing favorably. The inauguration of Don Pedro, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 17th with great enthusiasm. The King of Naples had sent apologies to England and France for recent insults. Mazzini's Revolutionary manifesto to the Neapolitans had been published.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Large Number of Emigrants Killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Steamer Star of the West, with a million of dollars on board, is detained at Quarantine. The cholera prevailed on board, from which there were twelve deaths on the passage.

The elections were progressing in California amidst great excitement and murderous affrays.

Trade was less active. Advice from Oregon state that the Indians had attacked the emigrant train at Devil's Gate, and one hundred and fifty emigrants were slain.

The Legislature of the Sandwich Islands had reduced the duty on French brands.

The allied fleet reported that the Russians had evacuated their possessions on the North west coast entirely.

Col. Kinney is elected Governor of San Juan.

In a battle between Capt. Walker and the Government troops, at Virgin Bay, the latter were defeated, with a loss of fifty killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 3.

(Dem.) is elected Governor of Georgia by about 5,000 majority. There are probably three Americans and five anti's elected to Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.

The yellow fever here is very violent. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining here are ill.

The Oregon Standard is discussing the question whether the people of that territory, when numerous enough for a State, ought to seek for admission into the Confederacy, or set up for themselves as an independent government.

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

We find in the Springfield Journal of the 15th inst., a letter from Lieutenant Wm. Merriman, son of Dr. Merriman, formerly a resident of this city, giving an account of the late filibustering operations of Col. Walker in Nicaragua.—The writer was reported among the killed at the battle of Rivas, but it seems he escaped unharmful and is ready to receive his \$100 per month and 500 acres of land—whenever he can get it, which from present indications will not be very soon. We copy the following from Lieut. M.'s letter:

"I suppose you have before heard of my having left San Francisco, with Col. Walker's party, to aid Castillon in the revolution in Central America, and to establish the genuine republican principles and institutions there—our pay to be one hundred dollars and five hundred acres of land to retire upon when we had secured these glorious blessings for the country. We left San Francisco on the 4th of May, much against the will of some of Uncle Samuel's officers, and arrived here on the 15th of June. After remaining here and at Chinandagua for a week, to take a fair view of the country we had come to make free, we left again on board the Vesta for Rivas, a town in the interior, accompanied by 110 of the native troops—our force being 58 Americans, armed with Mississippi rifles and Colt's Revolvers.

"On the night of the 26th of June, we landed in the small Bay of Gargante, and took up the line of March for Rivas.—On the night of the 28th, after a severe march without eating or sleeping, living essentially on patriotism, \$100 a month, and 500 acres of land in prospect, we arrived at and took a small place called Tona, about 12 o'clock at night, killing and wounding twelve of the enemy, and not losing a man ourselves. We came up to this place and did the business in a hurry. We staid there that night, and next morning we took up our line of march for Rivas, distant eight miles.—We reached that place at 12 M., and were received by the enemy with several volleys of musketry. We charged and drove them from point to point and from house to house, until finding that we had no force enough to hold all the places we had taken—our native force having turned tail and 'ingloriously fled' after the first charge—we concentrated our force in one house, which proved the salvation of the party.

"As soon as we had taken possession of the house Col. Walker ordered me to take five men and charge on a house on the opposite side of the street, which was in possession of the enemy, and command a view of every man in our party. We charged and drove the enemy out of the house, took possession of it at the cost of the Cholera party, for I may safely say we killed 25 of the enemy and had only one of our small party killed. After the fight had lasted six hours, Col. Walker ordered us to retire to the house he occupied, which we did by a rapid movement and with safety, though the bullets whistled around us more than twenty taletines singing.—As soon as we were in the house, the Col gave the order to charge out of the back door and cut our way through the enemy, and then retreat. As soon as the order was given, to avoid doing worse, we charged, and killed five or six of the enemy broke through their line, and took to the bushes. After a fatiguing retreating march of 35 miles—pretty tall walking we patriots made, every man manifesting something like anxiety in his countenance—we arrived at a hacienda about daylight slept a couple of hours, and some beef roasted on coals, which greatly refreshed the outer as well as the inner man, and then started on the road again. About five in the evening we reached San Juan del Sur, but found none of the enemy to fight. We took possession of the place, staid there for about 1 hour; and hearing that about 300 of Cravaja's troops were on the road in pursuit of us, we pressed all the boats in the harbor and passed out to a schooner laying off, captured her, raised the flag of freedom and glory, and set sail to find the brig Vesta.

"On the evening of the 3d of July we found her, discharged the schooner with a great many thanks for the kindly relief she had afforded us, and proceeded to this place, which we reached on the 5th.

"At Rivas we had ten men killed, a mong whom were Lieut Col A. L. Kewen and Major T. Crocker, and a friend of mine—Wm. Cole—a noble youth, valiant, high minded, and of the purest republican sentiments. We should have taken Rivas if the native troops had not deserted us; but so it was—53 men were not able to cope with 600 (which was the number the enemy had)—though we made desperate efforts to do so, and made our rifles and revolvers tell well. When we retreated we had nine men wounded on the road or we should have gone and taken possession of Virgin Bay. That was our first intention.

"I told you we were to get \$100 a month. We have not received any of this money yet, nor do I think we shall. There is a plenty of land here, and we can take what we want. The natives won't do any good here, and we should push on our institutions South as fast as we can. If the natives like this, so much the better, and if they don't like it, no matter—we must push them on at any rate. I am as fat as a beef. Never believe otherwise until you hear a different story from myself! We live as well as we can. Our commissary has the whole country before him; but we are all ways ready to give proper vouchers on the Government for the supplies we obtain.

"But the people don't come to our aid as they promised. They are valiant when there is no danger, and when there is, they run like the devil was after them, and leave us to do the fighting.

"THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.—The Portland Argus mentions that so far as the returns have been received, but one person who voted in favor of the present Liquor Law, has been returned to the Legislature. The exception to the great revolution made in the Legislature, is Mr. Scammon of Saco.

Fatal Affray—Man Killed.

On Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock as John McCarty was going up Franklin street on horseback, by was met, when near the plank road, by three men, one of whom Bartholomew Howe, Jr., commenced abusing him, calling him a bully coward, &c. McCarty dismounted and commenced retreating backwards, Howe followed close after him. McCarty warned Howe not to follow him, if he did he would certainly shoot him—Howe still following, McCarty drew a revolver and fired a charge in the air, which did not arrest his pursuer, who made after him with a knife. McCarty, after again warning Howe not to follow him fired, the shot taking effect in Howe's right shoulder. Constable DeCamp then came forward and secured McCarty, when Howe immediately came up, having a knife open and concealed, and stabbed McCarty in the groin, severing the femoral artery, causing death in less than ten minutes.

McCarty was about 35 years of age; a courier by trade, in the employ of J. R. Grant. Had been married but two hours before the affray. He had come into town on business and was returning to his wife, who lives near the Four Mile House. Howe was immediately arrested and committed for examination. Deputy Coroner Hobbs held an inquest on the body Sunday evening, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. We hear of no reason assigned for the commission of the deed.—Galena Daily Advertiser, Oct. 1st.

Prof. F. G. CUMMINGS will deliver an address, on Friday evening next, Oct. 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Christian Church, Ottumwa. Subject—The spirit of enthusiasm. The public are invited to attend.

Nobody ever used a more certain remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

DIED.

On the 8th October, CLARA, infant daughter of ERASTUS and SEMIENS WASHBURN, aged 14 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

The Largest Stock! AND THE Cheapest Goods Ever brought to Ottumwa! NOW IS YOUR TIME.

JAMES HAWLEY

IS NOW receiving, from New York city, his well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

His present stock is, perhaps, a third larger than any merchant has ever offered to the public in this market; and, having bought largely, he was enabled to buy cheaply, and can sell to his customers at corresponding reduced rates. His old friends will do well to call at once, and select their fall and winter supplies, and those who have no fixed place of trade, but who seek the best bargains are to be had, are respectfully informed that Hawley wants to see them on important business of their own. His goods are especially adapted to the market, and as his stock is not a scrap, but comprises a full assortment of such merchandise as the people in this country need, his customers may rely upon having all their wants supplied at uniform low rates.

At heretofore, he will continue to pay the highest figures of the market for all the varieties of Country Produce. Oct. 1855.

LEATHER, Boot, Shoe, AND GENERAL FINDINGS STORE.

Wholesale and Retail. A. L. GRAVES, having removed into his new store room, on the first floor of his new three story brick on Main street, Ottumwa, Iowa, would inform the citizens of the town, of the country adjacent, and of neighboring towns and villages, that he is now in receipt of his fall and winter stock of assorted Leather, choice Boots and Shoes, Shoemaker's Findings, Harnessmaker's Hardware, and a general assortment of such goods as are usually found in such establishments; and, of which, he will keep constantly on hand a very large and general assortment.

Being thoroughly versed in the art of Leather making, he has no hesitancy in warranting every side he sells to be just what he represents; and, as it will be for your interest to sell nothing but good stock, his customers may rely upon being fairly dealt with at any other establishment in the country.

He will manufacture Boots and Shoes to order, or supply those who prefer them from choice cases of eastern manufacture. Shoemakers supplying with any article or tool in the line of the business, at the most reasonable prices; and retail dealers who may wish to "soot up," can, at all times, rely upon having their orders filled on terms which will leave them handsome margins to operate upon.

PLATEZAR'S Hair kept constantly on hand, and the highest market prices paid for Hides. Oct. 11, 1855 25-4

News from the East!

I HAVE just returned from Cincinnati, with the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware and Groceries, that I have ever brought to Ottumwa.

Of Boots and Shoes I have a fine selection of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of Mous de Laines, Cashmores, plain and fancy Merinos and Coburg cloths, Alpaccas (various colors), a large assortment of fancy and domestic Ginghams (large and small plaid), Calicoes of various styles and prices, Bleached and Brown Muslins of all grades, from 8 1/3 to 16 2/3, Tickings, Drillings, Linsey, check and hickory Shirtings, Canton Flannels of different colors.

For Men's wear, I have Cloth, Cassimere, Satinets; Tweeds, eastern Jeans, Dreadsoughts, 6-4 Overcoating of good quality, Cassimere and Wool Hats of various kinds, silk and cotton plush Caps of different styles.

Of Boots and Shoes I shall be glad to sell to my friends and customers, on the usual terms, or will exchange them for country Produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Flour, Meal, Feathers, Linsey and Jeans; all of which was and will be sold at the lowest market prices for, at the old stand at the corner.

CHA'S LAWRENCE. Ottumwa, Oct. 1855.