

Bloomington News-Letter.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, &c., &c.

A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, EDITORS.

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, Editors.

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

Two young fellows at Sacramento, wishing to marry the same lady, quarreled about her, and arranged to settle the matter with pistols. The young lady informed them that she had no idea of marrying either of them, and that they must discontinue their visits to her. The fellows, finding that they couldn't get her hand, concluded to grasp cordially each other's. We like that girl.

Virginia has a debt of \$5,000,000 on her public works, and to complete them will require \$100,000,000 more. But few, if any of her public works are productive, and large sums are required to make them pay the interest on the cost of construction.

Another attack has been made by the Indians in South Florida, on the settlers on the Alafia, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children were brutally murdered and scalped.

A RICH BARBER.—It is stated that EDWARD PHALON, the New York barber, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, gave a party recently, which cost \$5,000. There were 700 guests, and in the orchestra were some of the best performers in the country.

Lieut. STRAIN, late of the Darien Exploring Expedition, is said to be suffering from serious indisposition. His friends are moving for a Congressional appropriation on his behalf.

The Toronto papers state that some of the dry goods houses in that city sell annually two million dollars' worth of goods.

The Detroit Advertiser says the forests of Michigan yield an income of \$3,500,000 per annum, and this year it is likely to reach \$5,000,000. Vast forests still remain untouched.

The princess PHILIPA, a cousin to His Majesty the King of Mosquito, is a servant in the house of SMITH, a negro preacher at San Juan del Norte.

Ex-Governor MORRILL, of Maine, has been unanimously elected Pound-Keeper in his native town, Readfield. This, we suppose, is what is called "rotation in office."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—The Court of Appeals in the State of New York has decided the Maine Liquor Law unconstitutional.

The existing war has already cost England \$250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole expenditure of the government for the same time, for purposes of peace.

Commodore DENCAN N. INGRAHAM has been confirmed by the Senate as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, vice Com. MORRIS, deceased.

The story that the Cuba sugar crop will be short, is supposed to be a device of speculators.

Rise early to your business, learn good things and oblige good men; they are three things you shall never repent.

Why is a vine like a soldier? 'Kase it is trained—has ten drills—and it shoots.

The sieve through which a man strained every nerve, is for sale at half the first cost.

A GOOD RECIPE.—The late SAMUEL ROGERS' recipe for long life was, "Temperance, the bath and flesh brush, and don't fret."

TRUTH.—Right and duty are like two palm trees, which bear fruit only when growing side by side.

The Contest of 1856 a Contest for Principle.

Since the days of John Adams, when the opponents of the Democratic party boldly avowed their principles and boldly set forth their aristocratic doctrines in favor of clothing the Senate and President with almost unlimited power, and of declaring the alien and sedition laws necessary to maintain that power unimpaired in the hands of those who should be the servants of the people, there has not been one instance in which the adversaries of the Democratic party have been as frank and as courageous in setting forth their principles as during the memorable era to which we have referred. At last, however, we are promised an exception to the general rule. The sectional party, the representatives and successors of those who inaugurated their policy in the midst of the earliest days of the Republic, have through their immediate organs, Messrs. Seward and others, formally proclaimed their principles for the public eye; and this fact will add unusual interest to the contest to be decided in November next.

The doctrine prominently brought forward by Mr. Seward and by his adherents, is this: that the people of the territories of the United States shall not be permitted to manage their affairs in their own way, and that this power belongs to, and shall be exercised by the Members of Congress representing other communities, and having no direct interest in the concerns of the territories. Proceeding from this theory, in the natural order, is the assumption that, inasmuch as the people of the territories shall not control their own affairs in their own way, so when they demand admission into the Union as a State, the Congress of the United States may and must refuse to admit them, unless their State Constitution conform to the abolition ideas of Mr. Seward and his coadjutors. We thank our opponents for the boldness with which they set forward these doctrines, and we are glad to know that the Democratic party throughout the country is as ready to accept the issue thus tendered, as Mr. Seward and his friends seem to be sincere in presenting it.

The Democracy take the broad ground that to the people of the territories should be confided the regulation of their municipal concerns, and that, as they are closely and constantly interested in their own local, social and political concerns, so are they the proper authority by which these concerns shall be managed and decided; and, on the other hand the Democracy assume the equally distinct position that the people of the territories, when they have formed a State Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the federal compact, and in like manner as has been done by those who have preceded them, they shall be admitted into the confederacy of American States. These are the principles at issue in the campaign of 1856. There is no evading them—there is no concealing them. The opposition cannot retreat from the attitude they have boldly taken. They have already abandoned their ground in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line, and in doing so have been utterly demoralized. But in taking the step to which we allude, in declaring for the intervention of Congress in the territories, in setting up as judges upon those territories asking admission into the Union as States, the abolition majority in the House have clearly made up their mind to pursue these theories to the alarming conclusions. On the other side, the Democracy, having beforehand announced principles precisely antagonistic to those proclaimed by the Abolitionists and Black Republicans of the day, the issue is fairly made up between the parties.

We shall not, therefore, have a conflict as we had in 1840, when there were no principles proclaimed for the public eye; or as we had in 1848, when the Presidential candidate of our adversaries confided his case to a committee. Two rival doctrines are in the field, each surrounded by its own devotees, and each advocated by the ablest men in the respective organizations. We repeat, that we regard the occasion when these two doctrines shall meet in opposition with great satisfaction, no matter who may be the candidate of the Democratic party in the presidential canvass. It is the principle here asserted by one party and denied by the other, that will constitute, during the canvass soon to open, the great attraction to the American masses.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The Washington Sentinel thus speaks of Mr. DOUGLAS, in connection with the late Democratic victory at Chicago:

But a year ago, fanaticism the wildest and most direful, seemed to be in full and assured possession of the State of Illinois; the light of Democracy appeared to be extinguished, and clouds and darkness to rest upon the future of the State.

The revolution in public opinion, which has, within the last year, taken place in Illinois, must be conceded to be due to the noble stand taken and maintained, against fearful odds, by the distinguished political chieftain whose name heads this article;—who, with the gallant Richardson and their Democratic comrades, breasted the current of fanaticism, and turned back its destroying waves.

The distinguished position which Mr. Douglas had occupied on the Committee

on Territories, which introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in the debates that followed its introduction, had made him obnoxious to all grades and classes of the different "isms" with which the non-slaveholding States are unfortunately infested.

Among the mildest of the epithets bestowed upon Judge Douglas, in Chicago, by the organs of the different factions that compose the opposition to the Democracy, was "THE TRAITOR DOUGLAS."

In starting capitals, his arrival or departure from the hotels would be thus announced. Rarely has it fallen to the lot of any public man to be subjected to such gross and vulgar vituperations as has been Judge Douglas, and rarely have that moral courage, that reliance upon the power of truth, and that confidence in the masses, which are the indispensable characteristics of a Republican party leader, been so successfully illustrated as in the late Democratic victory in Chicago.

The city of Chicago is the point where the many-headed opposition to the Democracy had established its headquarters.—There Abolitionism, counterfeited Democracy, and Know Nothingism had combined, and sent forth the one roar of anti-Nebraska. All of these combined have been defeated by the Democracy in Chicago.

The Times, in announcing the victory of the Democracy, uses this language:

"We had to contend against everything that was base and villainous. The name of Douglas was on the lips of every ruffian, and men wearing the cloth of clergymen, joined their voices with the men who named Douglas with the epithets of VILLAIN, RUFFIAN, SLAVERHOLDER and MURDERER."

It is mortifying to reflect that there are men so reckless, and so lost to all sense of propriety in the application of undeserved epithets, as are the factions which oppose the Democracy in Illinois. It gives us no pleasure to record such violations of decorum and decency.

To point a moral, however, it is necessary to state the fact.

That such epithets have been used towards Judge Douglas, shows the character and extent of the efforts which have been made to defeat him in Illinois. His defeat, or that of the Democracy in Illinois, would be hailed with delight by the whole body of Abolitionists and Know Nothings in the non-slaveholding States. He is called by them the "father of the Nebraska iniquity."

Fairly, openly, without display of false colors, Judge Douglas met the enemy, and routed them in their stronghold.

Chicago is Democratic, and Illinois may be safely counted for the Democracy in the Presidential contest by the usual majority, if a proper standard bearer be selected at Cincinnati.

The victory in Illinois is not merely one of the man, Judge Douglas, but inasmuch as the battle was fairly fought, it is a victory of the great constitutional principles involved in the Nebraska-Kansas act, of the equal rights of the States.

Though the triumph in Illinois, of the principle of the equal rights of the States, is in our view, the chief subject of congratulation, yet we think the Democracy may consistently rejoice at the personal success of the originator and champion of the Nebraska-Kansas act, in which is involved the great principle of the equality of the rights of the States. Sincerely do we rejoice, as well at the success of the man, as at that of the principle.

Contemporaneously, or nearly so, with the announcement in the Times of the victory at Chicago, the majority report of the Committee on Territories, concerning affairs in the Territory of Kansas, was being made by its chairman, Judge Douglas, in the Senate.

Dr. Kane in Congress.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate, on the 15th ult., by Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Pa.:

In a brief account of the expedition, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, the Doctor has summed up the principal features of his expedition as follows:

1. The survey and delineation of the north coast of Greenland to its termination by a great glacier.

2. The survey of this glacial mass, and its extension northward into the new land named Washington.

3. The discovery of a large channel to the north-west, free from ice, and leading into an open and expanding area, equally free. The whole embracing an iceless area of four thousand two hundred miles.

4. The discovery and delineation of a large tract of land, forming the extension northward of the American continent.

5. The completed survey of the American coast to the south and west as far as Cape Sabine, thus connecting our survey with the last determined position of Capt. Ingfield, and completing the circuit of the straits and bay heretofore known at their southernmost opening as Smith's Sound.

These vast developments, it will be perceived, Mr. President, are of the greatest value, as furnishing additional knowledge of the formation of the globe, and as tending to a confirmation of recognized theories in geography. They will most certainly become a subject of peculiar interest in the circles of the learned and sci-

entific in all parts of the world, if not of practical value to the navigating nations.

As an evidence of the general interest the subject will evidently excite, it may be remarked that although but a few months have elapsed since the return of Dr. Kane, and but a brief synopsis of the doings of the expedition has been given to the public, the liveliest interest has already been excited in this country and in most of Europe, as to its great achievements. Indeed sir, it is an attractive topic. The feats of the most daring on the field of battle, are not better calculated to touch the chords of the American heart, and to command general admiration, than the startling discoveries and thrilling adventures incident to the career of a daring navigator and explorer. This feeling is peculiarly strong with an enterprising and progressive people. When in my own State, a few days since, I met the most significant proofs of popular interest in Kane's exploits. Many were anxious to know when they were to have the pleasure of reading a complete narrative. Nor is this desire confined to the learned and scientific; I found it equally strong with the farmer, mechanic, and laborer. Many testimonials of appreciation have already reached the Doctor at his quiet home at Philadelphia. The Royal Geographical Society of England, the highest authority on a question of discovery, have already adopted the Doctor's chart, as a new and reliable feature in geography, and have named the area of open water discovered by him, "Kane's open Polar sea," and have, by resolution, assigned to him a front rank among Arctic explorers. They have also in store for him, as I learn, a personal compliment in the shape of a gold medal. The French government, also, ever magnanimous in its recognition of genius and courage, and generous in its patronage of the arts and sciences, has congratulated the Doctor on his triumph. The venerable Humboldt, a prince in the science of geography, has expressed his delight with the success of the young American.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, Kane's native State, by the resolutions which I have just presented, have expressed their gratification with the results of the expedition, their high estimate of their fellow-citizen, who directed its movements, and have thanked him for the honor his career has conferred upon his native State, and commended his services to the favorable notice of Congress. The Legislature of New York, by unanimous consent, have evinced their estimate of the expedition by presenting its leader with a gold medal.—Complimentary resolutions have also been passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and New Jersey. The New York Geographical Society, and numerous other learned, and scientific associations in different parts of the world, have already manifested special interest in the achievements of the Doctor. But the testimony which has made the deepest impression on his feelings, as I learned, is that which came from Lady Franklin, in the shape of words of true eloquence, thanking him for his heroic efforts in behalf of her lost husband.

A complete history of the discoveries, adventures, and thrilling incidents of the expedition—the story of what was done and suffered by its individual members—will compose a work of the liveliest interest.—The Doctor's report to the Secretary of the Navy is but a condensed summary of the results of the tour, and is quite insufficient to gratify the public curiosity, or do justice to the brave men who have suffered and sacrificed so much. The Doctor, however, I am glad to know, Mr. President, has prepared a full narrative of the events of the expedition—properly eliminating each feature, and has placed it in the hands of Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, for publication. It will compose a work of two volumes octavo, of about nine hundred pages; is to be printed on the finest paper, and bound in the most substantial manner; and be embellished with three hundred wood-cuts, twenty-two steel engravings, and contain three maps of the Arctic region. It is intended that this work shall excel, not only in thrilling interest, but in mechanical style; that it shall, at the same time reflect the daring genius and artistic skill of our countrymen. It will be given to Congress at the rate of five dollars per copy. A subscription to this work, Mr. President, is perhaps the only mode that Congress can adopt to obtain and disseminate the information gained by the expedition. This much—a modest compliment—should, Mr. President, in my poor opinion, be granted, and that promptly, as a manifestation of national esteem for this remarkable man.

The war of Americans for America is about as intelligible as this, from a Southern exchange:

"Blow the fuzzy buzzy,
Sound the hewzzy,
Let the hogwash ring,
Smite the tomah,
Whack the dumbzzy,
And permit miscellaneous things to rip generally."

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," as the maiden said to her lover, when his face was buried in whiskers.

Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated last Sunday, on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son-

Trade with Indiana.

Our city has now offered her an opportunity of extending her trade and commercial transactions very materially throughout the neighboring State of Indiana. The controversy with Cincinnati, and the grossly unjust manner in which that city has treated the banks and business men of Indiana, has alienated them from their former business associations. Forced in justice to themselves, to seek another market, Louisville presents the most favorable in the West, and we are gratified to see that its advantages are being availed of by dealers. During the past week, a very large number of Indiana merchants have visited our city, and having examined the stocks, made their purchases. These persons will readily discover the advantages of trading here; and in future will be apt to return for all necessary goods. The stocks of our merchants are quite as large as those in any Western city, and are offered upon terms which combine cheapness and ease of payment. Especially is this true with reference to the stock of groceries.—Outside of New Orleans, the leading articles of the grocery trade are sold nowhere so cheap as at Louisville. Even in that city a merchant cannot have a small order filled upon as cheap and agreeable terms as in this city.

Our very direct and speedy railroad communications with Indiana, afford every advantage to the merchants of that State to visit Louisville, and for the transportation of their freights. There is scarcely a locality of any permanence in that State but that is within a day's ride of Louisville.—We are accessible from every section of Indiana, and our relations toward the people of the southern counties, as the great depot for their produce, should conspire to render permanent that divergence of trade which is now mainly attributable to the controversy with the Cincinnati bankers. It is within the power of the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville to secure the custom of Cincinnati. We need but the disposition, and the exercise of the necessary exertions. We have the advantages to offer; greater, we believe, than are to be found elsewhere. With large and complete stocks—easy payments—low prices—courtesy and fair dealing on our part, the trade must be secured.

Offering such inducements to our sister State, we cannot be mistaken in supposing that her people will readily and constantly avail themselves of our proposition. They may feel assured that the same liberal spirit which the merchants of Louisville have ever displayed to their customers, will be accorded to them; and that no exigency can arise which will force our people into a league with brokers for the purpose of fleecing a neighboring community. In 1854, the sentiments of Louisville towards Indiana were fully and unequivocally manifested. In that alarming financial crisis, this was the only city in the West which made any effort to sustain the credit of our sister State. Then our merchants combined to receive the notes of her banks, and in that manner we were instrumental in allaying much pecuniary distress which would otherwise have prevailed in the country.

It is now left for our merchants to act. They can grasp this rich trade if they so will. By an extension of this business acquaintance, by judicious advertising in the country presses, and in other ways which will suggest themselves, they can realize profit beyond calculation, from this new, undeveloped source of traffic. We shall see whether or not our business men have the energy and foresight to enter this rich and promising field of enterprise.

Louisville Courier.

Mail Robbery.

On Thursday night, the 27th ult., Wm. J. Brown, special mail agent, in company with Mr. McDowell and Wm. R. Boaz, of Laporte county, and C. R. Deming, mail agent on the N. A. & S. Railroad, brought to this city an Irishman named Thomas McDonald, charged with robbing the mail at Michigan City. He was taken to the Post Office, and a preliminary examination held before Justice Sullivan. In the course of which the following facts were developed. About the 7th or 8th of March, Mr. Deming, the mail agent, missed a Chicago mail. He had reason to believe it was lost at Michigan city. He gave information to Mr. Brown, the special agent, who at once took steps to detect the thief. Mr. Boaz was employed as attorney, and Mr. McD. as a special officer, to keep an eye upon the matter.

They suspected the culprit, McDonald, from the first, because, being the watchman at the office of the N. A. & S. Railroad, where the mails were left when, as sometimes happened, the trains failed to connect, he had a better opportunity than any one else to perpetrate the robbery.

Additional suspicion was created by the discovery near his residence of a piece of envelope directed to Mr. Conway, of Madison, Ind., which could scarcely come properly into his hands. With this clue, Messrs. Boaz and McDowell directed their operations with some certainty. On the 10th, another Chicago mail was lost, and in the same way, so far as could be ascertained, On Wednesday last, the trains again failed to connect, and the mail was again left

over, as had happened when the other robberies were committed. This afforded the desired opportunity to the officers to ascertain if McDonald was guilty. If he had taken the other mails, he would probably take advantage of a like opportunity to rob this one.

By arrangement between Messrs. Boaz and McDowell, the latter, in company with Mr. T. Benham, watched in the railroad office. The mails had been carefully placed and counted, so that if they were disturbed, it could be seen at once. The officers had hardly concealed themselves before they heard the window raised. McD. at once hurried to the window with pistol in hand, and commanded the intruder to stand or die. The prisoner, McDonald, spoke, begging McDowell not to shoot him. He was secured, and the officers at once proceeded to search his house. There they found a small bag full of opened letters, envelopes, &c.

They demanded of the prisoner's wife the money and letters which her husband had taken from the letters. She showed them a trunk in which the plunder was concealed, and opening it, they discovered some \$800 or \$900 in cash, and nearly \$4,000 in drafts. This made a tolerably plain case. McDonald was shipped for this place early next morning, and reached here, as we have already stated, on Thursday night. His wife, who is a good looking young woman, accompanied him. He is a stout and not bad looking Irishman, and had, up to the time of his arrest, borne a very good character.

On the conclusion of the investigation, the Justice asked McDonald what he had to say for himself. "Nothing," said the prisoner, "only I was drunk at the time." He was committed to jail, in default of \$5,000 bail, where he now lies.—Indianaapolis Journal.

English Bacon.

Americans visiting England are often struck with the superiority of English bacon over our own, particularly of that from Wilts and Yorkshire. It is believed that this difference is owing solely to the mode of preparation. We publish the following receipt as furnished by Mr. Brown, of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office. It is worthy the attention of our agricultural readers:

"As soon as the bacon comes from the hands of the butcher, it should have a covering of salt, dried and rolled to a fine powder, well rubbed in with the hand to every part, using the finger to fill every hole and joint, as it is most important that the meat should take the salt when quite fresh. In twelve hours, all the brine and damp salt not absorbed, should be scraped off the bacon, and removed from the vessel, and dry salt added again, as much as is needed to cover it, as before, and well rubbed in. This process should be repeated every twelve hours for three days, when saltpetre should be added, getting off previously all the damp salt and brine, as before, and applying the saltpetre as the common salt, adding a handful of the latter.—A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a side of bacon weighing seventy pounds, is sufficient; then mix one pound of coarse brown sugar and one pound of treacle or molasses, and pour over the saltpetre on the bacon, adding a little more common salt, daily for three days, which serves to make the pickle keep well, and the whole liquor should be ladled with a tea-cup over the bacon as often as convenient,—four times a day for the first two weeks after it was put to the bacon, and then never less than twice a day for the remainder of the time needed for its packing, which is four weeks, or longer if large bacon; and then should be sent to the drying house and smoked over a wood fire."

COL. BENTON DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY.—In the St. Louis Democrat of the 24th inst., we find a letter from Col. Benton, dated at Washington, March 12th, which starts out thus:

I have to thank you for your kind letters and for all the friendly sentiments expressed, and of these the personal part is the most agreeable. The personal feelings of my friends toward me is what I have most to cherish hereafter. I never saw the day I would be willing to be a candidate for the presidency, and am now further from it than ever. No earthly consideration could make me a candidate.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, set his audience agape by declaring that we eat gas, drink gas, tread on gas, and are gas. "Then it is a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee, "that gas is so dear."

D. D.—A darkey on Staten Island, who pretends to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia, sports D. D. to his name. On being asked why he added these letters, he said: "Kase dat's right—dat's my name in full—Sam Poplar, D. D., Dog Doctor."

If you want to know the way to the penitentiary, follow the man who believes that the world owes him a living.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered out West, said to supersede the necessity of a military force. It is to pass round a contribution box.

Democratic State Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WALLARD, of White.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. B. BEACH, of Boone.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

FUSION PLATFORM.

"Abolitionists to rule America."
"Let the Union slide."

Watchword for the Campaign.
"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

A Radical Abolitionist on the Stump and in the Pulpit.

The FREE SOIL LEAGUE held a meeting in the Court House, on last Saturday, Col. JOHN KETCHAM presiding. According to previous appointment published in handbills, over the signature of the President, Mr. GEORGE RITCHIE, who represents himself to be a minister of the Methodist Church, addressed the meeting. He is a plain, farmer-looking man, and very fairly endowed and trained as a public speaker. His manner and language were unexceptionable; indeed everything about him indicated a man of respectable character, so far as the individual man is concerned. There is nothing of the blackguard about Mr. Ritchie. But alas! what doctrines did he preach? Naked Abolitionism, in its most atrocious form! Resistance to all laws that keep the negro in bondage, and their unconditional emancipation, in every State and Territory of the Union! In short, just such doctrines as would light the torch of civil war and servile insurrection throughout our country, and just such doctrines as no man dared to preach publicly in Bloomington ten years ago; and which would have insured the speaker a liberal allowance of rotten eggs. Mr. Ritchie took a text from Scripture, as the basis of his remarks.

Application was made by his friends for him to speak before the Democratic Club, at night; and under the standing rule of the Club, he was allowed to do so. He again took a text, and preached a square out abolition sermon, contending that neither the Bible nor the Constitution of the United States sanctioned slavery; that it was a sin, and ought to be abolished. He said the people and the churches of the North were responsible for the existence of slavery; that all the negroes ought to be emancipated and turned loose. The character of Mr. Ritchie's doctrines being fully developed, all discussion on behalf of the Club was disclaimed,—the members of that body not choosing to enter into argument on such a subject.

But Dr. W. C. FOSTER, the President of the Club, "on his own hook," took up the argument of Mr. Ritchie, and literally demolished him. The Rev. gentleman replied. The discussion was continued until a late hour, Mr. Ritchie concluding by announcing an appointment for himself to preach at the Presbyterian Church on the next day,—Sunday.

He did preach. He took a text, and in the form of a sermon, delivered a discourse of which he made an application to slavery. The argument was that slavery was wrong, and no Christian could hold slaves, or ought to remain in a church that allowed it. He came out distinctly, and said that the churches moulded the political sentiment and organizations of the country; in fact, governed the country;—that they could abolish slavery, and ought to do it; and that it never would be abolished till they did it! Now whether his two discourses on Saturday, being each founded, as he said, on Scripture, were sermons, or whether his discourse in the church was a stump speech against slavery, we leave the public to decide; but we do say they were twin brothers, and three twins at that!

One thing seems to us tolerably clear,—either the politics of the country has all run into religion, or the religion of the country has all run into politics,—they have fused, but how, we can't exactly understand.—We would like to have the opinion of the Rev. E. P. FARMER and of the *artuous* F. T. BUTLER on that point; they are moral reform men, and must know.

How did Mr. Ritchie get into the pulpit of the Presbyterian church? We have heard that at the last quarterly meeting of the Methodist church, application was made for their pulpit, on his behalf, to preach on slavery, and that it was refused!

If so, we honor those who did it. The Presbyterians have no minister here at present, and their pulpit is supplied by the Elders of the church. Whoever put Mr. Ritchie up to preach political abolitionism

ought to be known and exposed. We can say of that church as we have said of the Methodist,—we believe a majority of its members *disapprove* of these things. But if their pulpit is to be turned into a political rostrum, let it be known, and they will hear enough of it. We think that traveling politicians ought to be content with two speeches on Saturday,—Sunday is a day of rest; however, as we have had the temperance string of the fusion platform put in tune in the Methodist church, by the immortal HARRIS, (P. T. B. sitting in the Amen corner,) and the anti-slavery string tuned up in the Presbyterian pulpit, by Mr. RITCHIE, we suggest that some other pulpit be set apart for Mr. WALLACE, who honored our town with a visit recently, to tune up the native American string; and then the platform may be ventilated. The people would then be ready, in the language of E. P. F., the great leader of the Republicans in this county, to "analyze principle—equalize justice, and distribute the blessings of common life."

Dunn Repudiated.
The Black Republicans in Congress objected to the appointment of Mr. DUNN on the Kansas Committee,—though according to rule he should have been one of the Committee, because he was the mover of the proposition for raising it. And he was deliberately passed over, and the appointment given to another. The reason assigned by Black Republican newspapers is his course in the "Speaker's election." Mr. GREELEY intimated that his speech on the Kansas question was more against the Republicans, (black always,) than for them. So it may be set down that Mr. DUNN is repudiated by the anti-slavery party in Congress.

Well, where does he belong? We are surprised to see our Democratic neighbor, of the Columbus paper, whose ability as an editor is surpassed by few in the State, expresses himself as follows: "Mr. DUNN is not a sympathizer with the Black Republican movement; and should it become necessary, in order to defeat this dangerous faction, to act with the Democratic party, Mr. DUNN will do it." * * * We do not speak at random in this, but from what we know."

Our Columbus friend is very confident, apparently, but he is grievously mistaken. GEORGE G. DUNN *hates* the Democratic party. He has given utterance to this hatred in a thousand forms. Now, although it is natural, when a man is repudiated by his own party, to find him asking admission into the ranks of their adversaries, or "acting with" them, in this case it will not be so. Why? Simply because, aside from Mr. DUNN's animosity to the Democratic party, he is a Know Nothing and a free-soiler—yes, we had nearly said abolitionist. Is our Columbus friend aware of another speech made by Mr. D. this session, concerning Kansas? He has been reading the speech which Mr. DUNN circulated, and wants the people to see; but here is a word or two from another discussion, which Mr. DUNN probably is not so anxious that the people should see.

"I hope, for the ends of justice, and for the promotion of that peace which is the great desire of every patriot in the land, if the object cannot otherwise be secured, that we shall have a proviso appropriately placed on some of our appropriation bills, at the right time, restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska; and that there will be found nerve enough on the part of those gentlemen who talk loudly about freedom, to stand by their colors."

This is a cool and deliberate proposition to refuse money to carry on the operations of the government, unless the administration and the Democratic party come to the views of the Black Republicans on the Kansas question. Does that look like acting with the Democratic party? No, indeed. No more than Mr. DUNN's views on the 13th Art. of our State Constitution, on the election of judges by the people, and the establishment of religious tests, as favored by the Know Nothings, of which order he is a member.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT CASE.—On motion of District Attorney McKEON, at New York, *nolle prosequi* were entered in the case of all persons indicted for a violation of the law of the United States relative to foreign enlistments, except only those holding an official connexion with the British Government. The cause of this proceeding is, that the question is not between the Government and individuals, but between the American and British Governments, the latter having virtually acknowledged the acts complained of as its own.

Strawberries.
Will be in Bloomington on Thursday, the 24th inst., (at the Drug store of Woodward & Buchanan, or at the Post Office) with plants of a choice collection of that delicious fruit for sale. His recommendations are abundant, and from the highest authority. He has some specimens of *real fruit*. Call and get a supply. He stops only one day in a place.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—The *Independence Zeige* has been sold for \$450,000. It will be owned and conducted hereafter, by LEON BERNARDI of Brussels, L. VERNON of Paris, CHAS. PHILIPS, a surgeon of Paris, OPPENHEIM, the Cologne banker and DEICHMAN, WENDEL STADT, PRUSS, and JULIUS JONES, all of Cologne.

Democratic Meetings.
There will be public speaking in Lawrence County, at the following times and places:
At Heltonville, Saturday, April 12, by Hon. James Hughes and N. F. Malott.
At Springfield, Saturday, April 12, by Hon. George W. Carr and Thomas Cobb.
At Mitchell, Saturday, April 19, by D. S. Huffstetter and S. W. Short.
At Guthrie, (Marshall twp.) Saturday, April 19, by Hon. C. L. Dunham.
At Leesville, Saturday, April 26, by Hughes and Malott.
At Fayetteville, Saturday, April 26, by Carr and Cobb.
At Bono, Saturday, May 31, by Huffstetter and Short.
At Bryantsville, Saturday, May 3rd, by Hughes and Dunham.
On the third Saturday in May, (the 17th,) the Democratic County Convention will be held at Bedford, to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Township Election.
The election in Bloomington township took place on Monday last. Although this county is Democratic, our opponents have always had a decided majority in this township. In this election, however, they were beaten. Two hundred and twenty odd votes were cast. The Democratic ticket, on which was placed two national whigs, was elected throughout.

This election is not of the first importance, it is true, but we regard it as quite important enough to rejoice over the result. We rejoice at it, because it shows that the Democrats of Bloomington township are awake, and mean to meet their opponents at the polls. It is a good omen to find this feeling early in the season. We now say to our Democratic friends, see to it that from this to the Presidential election, you all turn out at all elections, and vote an unscratched Democratic ticket. Let the secret order understand that you are up and ready for your duty, and not to be deceived by any of their tricks. The following ticket was elected:

Justices of the Peace.—JOHN W. THROOP, National Whig; GEORGE W. MATLOCK, Old Ironside Democrat.
Township Trustees.—A. HOLTZMAN, THOS. PAYNE, both Radical Democrats.
Township Clerk.—JAS. M. ROGERS, Democrat.
Township Treasurer.—MILTON HIGHT, National Whig.

There was no contest for Constable.—HARDESTY, and FOSTER, Democrats; and Geo. SLUSS, anti-Democrat, were elected.

In our neighboring township of Perry, we regret to learn that the fusion party visited their vengeance on our national whig friend, "Squire FINDLEY, who has renounced all connection with Black Republicanism, by beating him with E. PERINE, a Black Republican, for Trustee.

ANDERSON, democrat, and ISAAC ADKINS, Republican, were elected Justices. ISAAC is a worthy man, and the same who officiated as secretary to a late Republican meeting, with his hat on. He knows a good deal of law, it is said. By the way, ISAAC, now that the moral reform party have elected you 'squire, won't you suspend that grocery operation? If you don't, we want to sue your neighbor, James Clark, the abolitionist, before you, for slandering the Democratic party. Not long ago, he was denouncing them for forcing a grocery,—your grocery, ISAAC,—on the neighborhood. But when he was told that you didn't belong to the Democratic party, but to the Republicans, he dried it up, ISAAC,—he did. And no doubt he voted for you, ISAAC.—Now just give us a writ against him, will you,—we'll show him you are not to be laid at the door of the Democratic party,—grocery and all.

Old King LEAR, in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder and fire, "You owe me no subscription." We wish we could say as much to all our readers.

THE PAT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Notice has been given in the Senate of the introduction of a bill providing for the increase of the per diem pay of members of both Houses. Under the present system, none but rich men can really afford to become members of Congress. The community generally know nothing of the innumerable demands made upon them for all sorts of purposes; and the expense of living in Washington, as a member is expected to, and must live, speedily eats up all that they now receive. I understand that it is proposed to fix the pay at twelve dollars per day. I learn, also, that an amendment will be proposed, giving the members a fixed annual salary.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Patriot* publishes the following extract from a letter written by Gen. WALKER, and addressed to a relative, resident in that city:

"I suppose you get all the news,—probably far more than is correct,—about Nicaragua, by the papers. Everything is now quiet within the Republic. A number of settlers are coming out by every steamer, and I think within a few months we will have a vigorous permanent population. None of the neighboring States have the power, though they may have the disposition to trouble us."

The peach trees were in bloom in New Orleans on the 5th of February, and the farmers of Southern Texas had begun to plant corn two weeks before.

Why is a crusty old maid of fifty like the most beautiful, most accomplished, most elegant and most admired young lady in the city? Because she is MATCHLESS.

[For the News-Letter.]
Mr. Editor:—The *Constitutionalist*, of April 8d, a newspaper published at Paoli, contains a long editorial about SAM'L H. BUSKIRK, Esq., purporting to be written by JOSEPH COX, a brother of JESSE COX, of this place.
My brother is absent from home, at present; when he returns, I will bring the article to his attention, and if further notice is deemed necessary, he will attend to the matter for himself, in such manner as he may deem appropriate. In the mean time I pronounce the statements contained in that editorial, so far as they reflect upon SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK utterly and maliciously false. I presume Mr. JESSE COX knows as much about this editorial as his brother.—JESSE will please observe that I pronounce it false, in spirit, in substance and in fact.
GEO. A. BUSKIRK.
P. S. Will the *Constitutionalist* have the fairness to publish this card? G. A. B.

[For the News-Letter.]
MESSRS. CARLTON.—
Gentlemen: I am highly gratified to see in your paper of last week, a complimentary notice of my friend and former partner, Dr. W. D. STEWART. Allow me to say I fully endorse all you there say of him. I take great pleasure in saying that in our social relations I have ever found him honorable and courteous, and his intercourse with me characterized by the urbanity of the true gentleman. I have no hesitation in saying, after ample opportunity of observing, as a physician he possesses unusual ability, and ranks among the first in Indiana in professional qualifications. Yours, respectfully,
J. C. WELBORN.

A gentleman named WALDRON, has purchased the tanyard of Mr. DAVID B. JUDAH, near the Railroad depot. Mr. W. wishes to purchase a quantity of bark and hides. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

S. C. DAY.
We would especially call the attention of our merchants and those of the neighboring towns to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Mr. S. C. DAY, wholesale dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, New Albany. Mr. D. is one of the most extensive dry goods dealers in the west; and his facilities for obtaining goods direct from the Eastern cities and from manufacturers, both foreign and domestic, being as good as any Louisville or Cincinnati house, our merchants can surely get goods as low at Mr. DAY as in those cities.

We understand that Mr. WALLACE, who was admitted a few weeks ago, to the Democratic Club, in this place, as the champion of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, subsequently attempted to organize a Lodge of the "Indiana League of Free Men," at Bedford; but when the time came to fix up things, Mr. WALLACE was *oblivious*—transported to the land of spirits. He left town the next day, without effecting an organization.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.—We have received the April No. of *Harper's Story Books*. This juvenile magazine is issued monthly, and is printed in a style corresponding to the great *Harper's Magazine*,—beautifully illustrated with numerous splendid electrotype engravings. By some unaccountable accident, our address became erased from the exchange list of the *Story Books*, by reason of which we had not received a number of it since October last; and upon our addressing the publishers, informing them of the fact of its non-reception, they, with their proverbial courtesy and obliging disposition, promptly forwarded all the back numbers, and placed our address upon their books again. The price of the *Story Books* is \$3 a year.—Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square New York.

SUNDAY EVENING EXERCISES IN A BLACK REPUBLICAN CHURCH.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher entertained his congregation with a spicy account of his recent military campaign at New Haven. He closed by appealing to his people to contribute the twenty-five rifles which he had taken the liberty of pledging from Plymouth church, to aid in arming the Kansas emigrants from New Haven. He remarked that he would not take up the contribution that evening, as some religious journals might die of grief upon learning that such an act had been committed on the Sabbath, but he would request all persons who desired to contribute one rifle, or more, (price \$25 each,) to confer with him after the service. The reverend gentleman proclaimed himself good for one rifle, at least, and two if necessary.

The New Albany *Tribune*, a FILLMORE paper, and the Indianapolis *Journal*, a—well, it has not exactly determined, as far as we have seen what particular side it will take, are occupied with the endeavor to accord their "organs" to play the same tune. The Indianapolis paper plays a tolerably firm anti-Nebraska tune, but with more quavers than such out-and-out anti-slavery-extension papers as the New York *Tribune* and the *National Era*. Mr. GRACE has made some progress in the tuning operation, and it is possible both may be made to play the same way after the State Convention in May. Mr. GRACE has not made the new proposition for a mixed electoral ticket, that the *Journal* asked of him.—*Madison Courier*.

It is estimated that the value of the metalliferous productions of England for the past year was nearly thirty-three millions sterling, namely: Coals at pit, £23,000,000, iron ore, £3,000,000, copper ore £1,800,000, lead ore £1,500,000, tin ore, £700,000, silver £200,000, zinc ores £15,000, salts, earths, sulphur, building stones, &c., £3,000,000.

Mr. GREELEY, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says he has a joyful confidence Kansas will be admitted as a free State by the present Congress.

ABOLITION ALLIES.—The London *News*, a paper generally liberal in its tone, and well posted in the affairs of this country, when referring to the event of a collision with Great Britain, speaks confidently of aid to England from Abolitionists here. Its editor says, "we speak with we know," and makes the following declaration: "However strong is the unprincipled appeal at present made to the anti-British feeling of the northern States, that feeling is counterbalanced by another, which has grown up within the last quarter of a century. The Abolitionists would be with us, to a man. The best of them are so now."

See advertisement of horse for sale. And also house to rent.

Several matters which we had intended to notice this week, have been postponed by reason of the absence of the Senior Editor.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of the late speech of Senator DOUGLAS: "The Senate chamber was thronged at an early hour this morning, in anticipation of the speech of Judge Douglas, on the great subject of the day. A larger or more brilliant auditory has not attended the Senate since the days of the illustrious trio, Clay, Webster and Calhoun. "Senator Douglas's speech was in every way equal to the expectations of his friends and the fears of his opponents."

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, President of the Republican Convention at Pittsburg, is said to be the ugliest man in the United States. Upon taking the chair, he was called upon for a speech, when he stated that that was the first time in his life he had ever been called upon to address an audience. We don't wonder at it. It would take a bold man to face such a speaker. PRENTICE said of him, years ago, that he would give any money to have a cast of BLAIR's countenance transferred to his andersons, as the resemblance would frighten his children so as to prevent all danger of ever going too near the fireplace.

MORTIMER THOMPSON, better known as "Doesticks," announces a new work, under the title of "The History and Records of the Elephant Club." Doesticks is now a member of the New York Press.

The *People's Friend*, of Covington, Ind., hoists the name of DANIEL W. VORHIES, as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the 8th District. The *Crawfordsville Review* says Mr. VORHIES will doubtless be the candidate. Mr. V. is one of the very best orators in the State.

THE LATEST.—A tall specimen of the genus Sackler called at the post office a few days ago, and enquired for stamped envelopes as follows: "I want a dime's worth of post office kivers, with freedoms on em."

A MEDICINE DESERVING THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL, AND SHOULD BE USED BY ALL.—There can be no doubt in the world, but that the compound known as Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable discovery that has yet appeared in the list of medicines.

Sarsaparilla has long been famous as a spring remedy to purify the blood, and invigorate the system; but Dr. Hurley offers it to the world in a form that defies competition, not only for its purity and superiority of quality, but from the fact that many eminent physicians, having used it in their practice, esteem it the best tonic of the age. Try it, and be assured you will find the money well spent.—*Low Times*.

This medicine can be had at Dr. ORR'S. Call and procure a few bottles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these openings, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the kidneys; disorders of the liver, affections of the heart, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, coughs and colds, are by it effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt causes fiery through the nose or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by any other means.

ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM & SCORBUIC HUMORS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this ointment. No case of salt rheum, scurvy, sorehead, scurf, or erysipelas can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, and dispensing this ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS AND ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings and abscesses. Prof. Holloway has, by command of the allied governments, dispatched to the East, large shipments of this ointment, to be used under the direction of the medical staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES AND FISTULAS. These and other distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the ointment is well rubbed in over the part affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Cases:

Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Fistulas, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Skin Diseases, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sore Eyes, Sore Sprains, Scalds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.
*Sold at the manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 58 Maiden Lane, New York, and 241 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents each, and 1/2 each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each pot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.
A HOUSE, with four good rooms, a stable, a never-failing well, and a good cistern, in a desirable part of the town, will be for rent the 1st of May. Apply at this office.
April 12, 1856.—G. A. L.

TAN BARK AND HIDES WANTED,
AT THE OLD STAND OF DAVID B. JUDAH.
HAYING purchased the tan yard formerly owned by David B. Judah, near the Railroad depot. I wish to purchase any quantity of Bark and Hides, for which I will pay the highest price in cash.
All kinds of Leather,—sole, upper, kip and calf,—always kept on hand, and for sale cheap for cash.
April 12, 1856.—G. A. L. JOHN WALDRON.

Estay Steer.
TAKEN UP by John Morris, living in Van Buren township, Monroe county, Indiana, an estray steer, red and white pided, with a scar on his back; marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, with a small particle off the end of the tail, no other marks and brands perceptible. Appraised to eighteen dollars and fifty cents, by William Rice & Wyatt Adkins, before me, on the 1st day of April 1856.
Test, MILTON McPHERTRIDGE, CLK.
G. A. L.

MILLINERY.
MRS. HALL would respectfully announce to the public, and especially to her old customers, that she has just received all the latest fashions, and everything necessary to enable her to do all work that may be entrusted to her care, in the neatest, latest and most approved style.
Work sent from a distance will be promptly attended to.
SUSANNAH HALL.
Bloomington, April 10, 1856.—G. A. L.

HORSE FOR SALE.
A good work animal for sale at a low price. Enquire at this office.
April 12, 1856.—G. A. L.

Another Revolution!
COPARTNERSHIP
S. F. DUNN, J. S. AKIN and F. C. DUNN, have entered into a copartnership, under the name and style of **DUNN, AKIN & CO.,**
FOR the purpose of transacting a General Produce and Commission business.
They will keep constantly on hand a good supply of Groceries, Iron, Nails and Salt, which they will exchange for cash, or good country produce.
They have also a large and well selected stock of Queensware of perfect manufacture which they offer very low, by wholesale or retail. We call the attention of country merchants particularly to this department of our business.
We respectfully solicit a call from those wishing Groceries, Iron, Salt, or anything else in our line. We are confident we can do better by you than any house north of the Ohio.
5w4

BLOOMINGTON CLOTHING STORE
The undersigned would inform the public generally, that they still continue to keep a large assortment of CLOTHING AND NOTIONS,
On the West Side of the Public Square;
Consisting in part, as follows:
COATS, of all kinds, fashions and qualities.
PANTALOONS, of every style and mode.
VESTS, of all prices and descriptions.
Shirts, "Unmentionables,"
Collars, Suspenders, Cravats,
Carpet Sacks, Hosiery,
In numbers and style to suit the most fastidious.
Their stock of "cool" clothing, admirably adapted to the approaching hot summer days, is unexceptionable. They also keep for sale an unusual variety of **WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY AND NOTIONS.**
To which they call the attention of the ladies. Their prices are fixed with the view of making the lowest living profits west of the Alleghanies. Give them a call, and if you are at all in favor of being "fixed up," they will endeavor to rig you out fashionably fine, that your best friends won't know you.
April 5, 1856. KAHN & BRO.

DR. J. C. BURCH.
Inventor of the Compound Lever Forceps,
A NEW instrument for extracting teeth, patented in 1852. Dr. B. is prepared to practice the latest improvements, and perform all difficult operations in DENTAL SURGERY.
An experience of 15 years in Virginia, Southern Indiana and Kentucky, enables him to offer, with confidence, his services to the public.
Operating and private parlors for the ladies at the Orchard House. N. B. Charges moderate and governed by the peculiarities of each case. 5w3

J. M. HOWE
HAS just received a handsome stock of spring Goods, comprising all articles usually offered in this market. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW, SILK AND FLORENCE BRAID BONNETS,
And Bonnet Trimmings, all of the very latest styles. Just rec'd a fresh lot of Laste, Pegs, Awls and Awl Hatts.
The public are requested to call, and he will take great pleasure in showing them through his stock.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.
March 31, 1856. [5w] J. M. HOWE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand and for sale, by [5w] SLIDER & TIBBETTS.
A LARGE stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, for sale at the lowest cash prices. [5w] S. & T.
A FINE assortment of BONNETS, Bonnet Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, and every article of the Cloth Goods, also a full assortment of enamel, patent, kid, goat and calf shoes, for ladies' wear. [5w] S. & T.

CHEWING TOBACCO, a fine article, in store and for sale by [5w] S. & T.

PATENT MEDICINES for sale. We have for sale the Family Medicines of Dr. David Jayne, J. D. Park, D. C. Morehead and G. W. Haines; also Chinese and Mustang Liniment. [5w] S. & T.

GARDEN SEEDS—A full supply of fresh Garden Seeds, in store and for sale by [5w] S. & T.

Foreclosure of School Mortgage.
IN default of the payment of interest due to the School Fund of Monroe county, Indiana, on the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, I will sell at the court house door in Bloomington, on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856, between 1 and 3 o'clock, p. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, so much of the following described real estate as will satisfy the principal, interest, damages, and costs due on said mortgage:
No. 64. "One half acre of ground lying immediately in the south-west corner of two 8m. lots, Nos. twenty-two and twenty-three (22 and 23), (and lying immediately fronting the tanyard buildings formerly owned by Samuel Moore and now owned by G. A. McCullough), lying nearly in a square form in said corner of said lot No. 22." Mortgaged by David Moore. Principal, interest, damages, and costs \$29.64.
R. C. FOSTER, County Auditor, Monroe County.
N. B. All persons who are indebted to the School Fund for interest will take notice that unless they pay up, the mortgages on their respective lands will be foreclosed and the premises sold.
March 15-2a. R. C. F., Auditor.

J. A. GOODLETT,
LAND SELECTOR AND LOCATER,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
PERSONS wishing to locate LAND WARRANTS in Western Iowa will have their business attended to promptly and with care by addressing me at Council Bluffs, Iowa. J. A. GOODLETT.
WARRANTS left at the News-Letter office will be promptly forwarded.
March 1—5w4

