

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1856.

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

NO. 7.

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1856.

The Lafayette Journal states that as the express train from Michigan City, was backing into the side track at Bradford, on Thursday, to allow a freight train to pass, GEORGE ANDERSON, the American Express messenger, attempted to get on the engine, but his foot slipped and he fell on the track, and one of the driving wheels passed over his right leg near the ankle, cutting it off. He was taken to a hotel, and on the arrival of the train at Lafayette, physicians were sent out to perform amputation.

The removal of HURRY as Sheriff of New Orleans, and the subsequent appointment of BELL by the Governor, has been decided to be constitutional and legal, by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. It will be remembered that HURRY is the Know Nothing whose election was secured by the destruction of the ballot-boxes in several of the districts.

The Vincennes Gazette learns from a private telegraphic dispatch to Col. ALLEN, that Messrs. ASPINWALL & Co., of New York, had signed the contract with the city of Cincinnati for the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.—A man by the name of HENRY KARRICK was arrested and lodged in jail, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on Wednesday last, for the murder of a man in Kentucky, on the 1st of January last. He was pursued and caught there by the Sheriff of Bath county, Ky., where the murder was committed.

Astronomers say that if a cannon ball were fired from the earth to Saturn, it would be no hundred and eighty years in getting there. In that event, Professor JOHN PHOENIX thinks the people of Saturn would have time enough to lodge the shot.

We learn that there has been quite a tampering among the Know Nothings of Henry county, Ky., a number of the most prominent and influential members having withdrawn, and thus averring that FILLMORE must satisfy them that he is entirely right on the slavery question before he can get their votes.

An old Whig counsels the survivors of the party not to be humbled over the cry that their party has been swallowed. He says, "The whale swallowed Jonah. Jonah was heard of afterwards—the whale never."

FANNY FERN'S DESCRIPTION OF HER NEW HUSBAND.—In the *Merchant's Ledger* of last week, (Fanny's organ,) we have the following dimensions of her new husband, at whom, with other lebrities, she is taking "Peeps from under a parasol."

"And there is Mr. James Parton, author of 'The Life of Horace Greeley,' whom I occasionally meet. Jim is five feet ten inches, and oddest, wears his hair long, and don't believe a devil, has written more good anonymous notices now floating unheeded through newspapers, (on both sides of the water,) than any other man, save himself, would suffer to go claimed. Jim believes in Carlyle and Luther, can write books better than he can tie aavat; though since his late marriage, I am asked to observe a wonderful improvement in his respect. It is my belief that Jim is destined steady progress to eclipse many a man who shot up like a rocket, and who will fizzle and come down like a stick."

Mr. Parton does not believe in a devil, it isn't long till he will, since he has got FANNY.

WASTELINESS.—At a festival in Chicago, some ago, some one happened to mention that actor Douglas was ill. A toast was proposed, drunk by the vagabond crowd,—"To the health of Stephen A. Douglas." No doubt the abolitionists and Know Nothings wish him dead; it is not often a man's sense of shame is so far as to express such a wish.—*State Sentinel*.

[For the News-Letter.]
Abolitionism in the Church.
MESSRS. CARLTON: I have just received the *News-Letter*, and got as far in its perusal as the first article on the second page, which has so aroused my feelings, that I must give them utterance.

A Presbyterian pulpit turned into a political rostrum! The Sabbath desecrated by an Abolition lecture in a Presbyterian church;—that church which is the same north and south, east and west. That church which has within her pale thousands of slaveholders, and some of them among her brightest luminaries, and most zealous and pious adherents. That church which is now almost the only remaining bond of union, of this character, in the land. That church, the conservatism of which has hitherto been her boast; is she going to fall from her eminent position, and become a prey to faction and fanaticism? Heaven forbid. In her are "all my well-springs." Alas! for the honor of the church. Alas! for religion; she receives her deepest wounds in the house of her friends. Oh! that the Church were content to follow the example of her Divine Master; that she was as zealous for the salvation of souls as she is anxious to interfere in the affairs of civil government. Let her "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," then will she meet from society that respect which is her due.

It is high time that those in connection with the Church, who disapprove of her present course in political matters, should speak out. Acquiescence is not only dangerous, but sinful; and those who remain silent are not much less guilty than the more forward and active. Those who from Sabbath to Sabbath, sit and quietly listen to treasonable doctrines from the pulpit, without rebuking them, or withdrawing their support from those who preach them, are to some extent partakers in their sins. This pulpit crusade against individual rights and the institutions of the country, ought to be stopped, and must, be or the days of our Republic are numbered.

Ministers must stop, (those of them who have begun,—for we are happy to say there are many who have kept themselves aloof from this thing,) preaching politics, and preach the Gospel; and those of them who are so constituted, or who have so little love for their office, that they cannot do so, let them doff their clerical robes, and betake themselves to that avocation which is most congenial to their tastes.

As a member of the Presbyterian Church, I demur to the occupation of her pulpit by Abolition lecturers, for the following, among other reasons: First, because they denounce that which God does not condemn, but which He tolerates, nay authorizes, in His Word; Second, because the Presbyterian Church leaves this question where it ought to be left, with the conscience of her individual members; and Third, because many of her communicants are slaveholders, and the "golden rule" requires us to do to them as we would have them do to us, were we in their situation, and they in ours. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have met with, in the *Presbyterian Banner and Advocate*, a letter from Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, written by a Presbyterian minister, from which I make a few selections, showing the policy of the Presbyterian Church, on the slavery question. If all her ministers and elders would pursue the course laid down by the writer of the following extracts, it would tend much to her harmony as a body, and also to the maintenance of peace and good feeling among the citizens of our common country. He says, after speaking of many additions to his congregation: "Our prosperity is attributable in a large part, to our conservative position; we do not suffer the question of slavery to obtrude itself upon us in our church capacity. Ultraism we eschew as a deadly poison. We occupy the position the Old School have ever occupied; we are thorough colonizationists. As a church, we know no north, no south. For this reason, I think our ecclesiastical body peculiarly adapted to this meridian. Since I have been in this Territory, I have been treated with marked kindness by all who have had intelligence enough to be posted as to the true position of the Old School Presbyterian Church, on the subject of slavery." Let not the "true position of our Church" be falsified by any of her officers.

Strawberries.

Geo. H. NEWLAND, the great strawberry man, will be in Bloomington on Thursday, the 24th inst., (at WOODARD & BUCHANAN'S 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.

[From the Vincennes Courant.]
Decidedly the Best Thing Out.
KNOW NOTHINGS ACTUALLY VOTING DOWN THE CONSTITUTION.

The richest thing of the age comes to us first through the Richmond *Enquirer*, but we now have it from various Kentucky papers. It comes to us as follows:—"CAPITAL.—KENTUCKY KNOW NOTHINGSM.—Decidedly the best practical legislative joke which ever came under our notice, came off a few days since, in the Legislature of Kentucky. The Senate of that State is Know Nothing, in the proportion of about three to two. At the period to which we allude, that grave body was engaged in a discussion of a portion of the Governor's message, relative to federal matters, and a long string of resolutions of the culvert stripe were introduced, and passed to a conclusion. At this stage Mr. Martin, of Floyd county, a Democratic member, took a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and transcribed therefrom the following passage:

Resolved, That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, &c.

"Never dreaming, as it would appear, that this was a 'resolution' which every one of them was bound by the most solemn obligations to observe, these Know Nothing worthies fired up immediately, braced their nerves to resist this emissary of the Pope, with his papistical heresies, and indignantly voted down the Constitution!"

Again:—"Copying the very language of the constitution of the United States. Upon the vote being taken, Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down by a party vote, and one prominent member, bitter in his antagonism to every thing emanating from a democrat, declared he voted against it because it was ungrammatical and uncouth in expression.—One can well imagine the scene when Mr. Martin announced that the Know Nothing Senate of Kentucky had voted down the Constitution of the United States, and informed the pedantic member that he (Mr. Martin) was not responsible for any error in construction or uncouthness of expression, and proved his innocence by reading the exact clause from the constitution!"

"So much for the Know Nothings' knowledge of the very instrument of which they have constituted themselves the especial guardians!"

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says:—"Those in favor of endorsing the Constitution were Messrs. Barlow, Conklin, De Courcey, Edwards, Gillis, Hardin, Headly, Hogan, King, Martin, Matthews, McFarland, Silvertooth, Walton, Wells—15."

"Those against it were Messrs. Buckner, Bullock, Burton, Collins, Gillis, Edwards, Haggin, Harris, Hay, Howard, Irving, King, Kholbass, Ripley, Smith, Sudduth, Wadsworth, Williams, Woodson, Wright—20."

"All of these gentlemen are Know Nothings, par-excellence, and by this vote they virtually nullify the clause of the Constitution of the United States, of which the resolution was a correct copy verbatim et literatim!"

Now we suppose there will be no more contention as to the real spirit of Know Nothingism. They "shout for the Constitution and the Union!" They don't know it when it is read to them. they are disgusted with its language—denounce it as "ungrammatical and uncouth," and vote it down in open day in their Senates in the very face of their oaths to support it in their places as guardians of the rights, liberties, and peace of the people.—Now what do you croakers about the "foreign party" who have ransacked Webster's dictionary to find hard words to fill out your sentences of abuse on the Democratic party after you get down the words "unprincipled demagogues"—now what do you say? From the darknesses of your secret chambers your treason has been gradually unfolded until now you stand trembling in your infamy, by your own exposure. You look "Washington-like" now, don't you?

Proverbial Philosophy.

BY THE SOLOMON IN ORDINARY TO THE BRITISH NATION.

I. An umbrella upon thine arm may make it ache, but should rain come the umbrella will preserve thy clothes. Choose between a trifling pain and a tailor's bill.

II. Other persons were born about the same time as thy self, and have been growing up ever since, as well as thou. therefore be not proud.

III. Preserve few secrets from thy wife, for if she discover them, she will grieve not that thou hast kept from her thy secrets, but thy confidence.

IV. Yet confidence may be displaced, as when thou goest out in thin patent leather boots, simply because the pavement before thy own door hath dried.

V. The girl who is destined to be thy wife although now unknown to thee, is sure to be living some where or other. Hope, therefore, that she is quite well, and otherwise think politely about her.

VI. Educate thy children, lest one of these fine days they educate thee in a school with no vacation.

VII. O how good was nature that placed great rivers near great towns!

VIII. A traveler, journeying wisely, may learn by him who stays at home.

IX. An insane person may lie to thee, and yet be innocent, and thou mayest lie to him, and yet be praiseworthy. Now all persons are somewhat insane, but do thou beware of lying as a general rule.

X. Heat expands things, therefore in hot weather days are lengthened. Moral heat may sometimes expand thy mind, but they tend not to the lengthening of thy days.

XI. Say not that thou knowest a book until thou hast read it all. Yet some books thou mayest throw aside partially read. Herein thou judges a criminal unheard. What then?

XII. I do not say to thee, "Marry, for it will exalt thee," yet was there subtle meaning in those words usage it was to say, "Marry, come up."

XIII. Cool things are used to cure fever, yet the overcoolness of a friend's act will throw thee into heat.

XIV. We know nothing, and yet it is knowing something to know that thou knowest nothing.

XV. By a conceit, a certain red fly hath been called a Ladybird, and bidden to fly away home. The counsel is good to her who is neither bird nor fly. There is no place like home.

XVI. He who always holds his tongue will one day have nothing else to hold. Yet it is not good to be over garrulous.

XVII. The weather-cock, working easily, can tell the way of the wind; but if the weather-cock sticks, the course of the wind will not be influenced thereby. Remember this.

XVIII. If thy heart is in the Highlands, it is not here.

XIX. Virtuous love is wholesome. Therefore be virtuous to make thyself worthy of self-love. Not, of course, that thou art thereby prevented from loving somebody else.

XX. Talk to thyself, and insist on a reply, yet not before the world, lest it think nobody else will talk to thee.

XXI. A cat, even if she be friendly, never approaches thee by a direct course. No more does a truth, O friend, but winding round thy stupidities, and rubbing against thy prejudices, it reaches thee gently—and then, perhaps scratches.

XXII. A stitch in time saves nine. If, therefore thou feelest one in thy side, be thankful, O friend.

XXIII. Love the moon for she shines in the night, to give us light in the dark; whereas the sun shines only in day time, when there is plenty of light; and his assistance is not wanted. Such is the difference between true and false charity.

XXIV. Solomon knew several things allowing for his age, but I could teach him a few others.—*From Punch*.

The Ohio Belle Affair.

The Columbus *Citizen*, of the 28th ult. says:

Whilst at Cairo, the facts becoming known numbers of men proceeded to the Belle for the purpose of rescuing the unfortunate man from the murderous crew amongst whom he had fallen.

He himself desired to be placed in the hands of an officer, and stated that he never expected to reach Hickman, where it was proposed to take him for trial. When the crowd approached the boat for the purpose of taking him off, she put out. What occurred after this, we can only judge from the result. The body of a man tied to a chair was picked up in the river near this place, soon afterwards, and the Captain, on leaving Hickman, is reported to have called out, "if you find a damned scoundrel floating by on a chair, take him out and hang him!"

The grand Jury of this county have had the matter under investigation, but could not procure testimony sufficiently direct to warrant action. The impression throughout this part of the country is, that a most horrible murder has been perpetrated by the officers and crew of the boat. Mr. Jones was a respectable man, and a citizen of Mississippi. We have not learned what became of the money which he had with him, when he jumped overboard. Whilst we admit that he laid himself liable to punishment by shooting the clerk, we must say that almost any man of spirit having been grossly insulted and finally assaulted, would have done the same thing. He should have been handed over to the legal authority at the first port and fairly tried. Altogether, we consider this one of the most horrible affairs that has ever come to our knowledge.

A Remarkable Executioner.

We have observed several wonderful stories, of late, respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who, it is said, can strike off the heads of their victims so skillfully that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recall to mind, however, the story of a German executioner, far surpassing the Chinese in dexterity. Upon one occasion, it happened that a criminal who was condemned to death, had a singular itching to play at ninespins, and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game, before he died. Then, he said, he would submit to his fate without a murmur. The judge, thinking there could be no harm in

humoring him, granted his last prayer; and upon arriving at the place of execution, he found everything prepared for the game—the pins being set up, and the bowls all ready.

He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After a while, the Sheriff, observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow, while he stooped for a bowl. The executioner did so, but with such exquisite dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of air was blowing upon his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug, his head dropped forward into his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a bowl which he had grasped, and seizing it firmly, rolled it at the pins. All of them fell; and the head was heard to exclaim, as it rebounded from the farther wall, "Hurrah! I've won the game."

Slave Property in the United States.

According to the United States census for 1850, there were then in the slave States, three million one hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one slaves. Taking six hundred dollars as the average, and allowing for the material increase since 1850, the total value of slaves in the United States at this time, is estimated at two thousand millions of dollars, the annual interest of which, at 6 per cent., will amount to one hundred and twenty millions.

The estimated value of the slaves emancipated in the British West Indies was only fifty millions, not half the amount of the annual interest of the slave property of the U. States.—Yet it is estimated by an able writer in Blackwood's Magazine, that the loss of productive property, in land, houses, machinery, and implements of various kinds, which were rendered valueless by emancipation, was not less than four times the amount of the whole value of the slaves. Calculate, then, the financial ruin that would follow the triumph of Abolitionism in the United States!

Is it wonderful that the South should be sensitive in view of the fact that a formidable party, strong enough to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a President of the United States, (if the election should be thrown, as is not improbable, upon the House,) exists in the non-slaveholding States, whose avowed object is to abolish slavery, to rob six millions of Southerners of two thousand millions of property, and of the incalculable amount of other property which would be rendered valueless by emancipation, to say nothing of all the horrors of civil and servile war, which must necessarily accompany the attempt to accomplish this stupendous and unparalleled wrong?—*Richmond Dispatch*.

The Late Speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* thus speaks of the late speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Senate of the United States, upon his bill organizing the Territory of Kansas into a State. As what he says comes from a political opponent, it may safely be concluded that Mr. DOUGLAS made a speech of surprising power and excellence. The correspondent observes:

"A buzz of conversation ran through the throng as Mr. Douglas took his seat, and almost instantaneously scores of fingers were seen among the spectators pointing him out to eager gazers. A little preliminary business being disposed of, Mr. Douglas prepared to take the floor, but yielded an instant to Mr. Hale, who in his usual good natured style, observed that as the occasion was one of special interest, a great number of spectators were present, a large proportion of whom were of that sex which every gentleman loved to honor, and as they not only felt a great interest in the subject, but also, under the circumstances, (Mr. Douglas is a widower,) in the orator, he, therefore, moved to suspend the rules and allow the ladies to take seats in the lobby. This movement on the part of Mr. Hale created bland smiles upon the faces of the ladies, but indignation among the gentlemen, which they exhibited by sour looks and murmurs of disapprobation, very naturally wishing to preserve their seats. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, however, came to their rescue; he objected to Mr. Hale's motion, and it was withdrawn."

"Mr. Douglas then rose. He was dressed in a suit of black, with his frock-coat buttoned to the chin, and his thick dark hair swept negligently back from his massive forehead. In a clear, distinct voice he first read his bill, just introduced, providing for the organization of a State government in the Territory of Kansas. This bill is precisely like others of a similar nature in its chief details. Having thus laid down a text, Mr. Douglas commenced the exordium of his speech. I shall not attempt to give an abstract of the long, powerful and logical argument which followed, for space will not allow; but I may say without feeling of error, that it was the strongest, the clearest and the most unanswerable vindication of the Nebraska bill—the most scathing criticism upon Governor Reeder—the most triumphant vindication of the State-rights doctrine—the severest condemnation of emigrant aid societies and their conduct, the most able, constitutional argument that I ever had the privilege of hearing. And the same opinion was expressed by many of Mr. Douglas' political opponents."

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.—We understand that at the election in Franklin county, on Monday last, when the Know Nothings unexpectedly found they were losing the day, their signals of distress,—a blood-red heart made of paper,—were freely scattered in every direction. Blood red hearts, however, were not trumps that day, and did not win. The brethren were threatened, condescended and begged, but all wouldn't do.—Like calling spirits from the vasty deep, they would not come.—*Low. Cour. 5th inst.*

Accouchment of the Empress of the French, Birth of a Son.

The French and English papers give full details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th. Notice of the fact was immediately sent by order of the Princess of Essling, Grand Mistress of the Empress' Household, to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the government.

The Senate soon after assembled at the Luxembourg, and the Deputies at their chamber, where they remained *en permanence*. The officers of State assembled and remained all day and night on Saturday in a chamber close to that of the Empress.—The Emperor, the Princess of Essling, and Madame Montijo, the Empress' mother, remained in the Empress' apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and crowds of citizens gathered around the Tuilleries.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child was born.—The Paris papers describe it as of "so robust a constitution, that he is nearly as large as the child of his nurse, which is two months old."

All the officers of State above referred to, were present at his birth. The ceremony of *endowment* or preliminary baptism was performed with great pomp in the chapel of the Tuilleries, Cardinals Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Marlot, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the Empire were present.—Mass was celebrated, after which the Abbe Deplacé preached a sermon from the text, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and concluded with a prayer for the child, in these terms: "Bestow on him the genius of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up all in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name." A name was then bestowed on the infant.—"Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, fils de France."

This appellation was entered on the parish register, and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature.

Addresses and congratulations continued to pour into the Tuilleries. Paris has been generally illuminated. The latest bulletin is in the recognized phrase, "Mother and child are as well as can be expected."—Pope Pius is the Prince's godfather, and the Queen of Sweden is his godmother; in return for which it is reported "Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday, the 16th, throughout France."

From an immense amount of gossip and exciting articles in the French and English papers, we select two or three anecdotal paragraphs:

"She suffered at times very considerably, but there were many intervals of comparative ease. The accoucheurs frequently thought, in the course of Saturday, that the crisis was at hand, but repeated unexpected cessations of the pains postponed the expected event. During the intervals, Her Majesty enjoyed some calm sleep, and occasionally walked about the room. The Emperor never quit her, and it is said when her sufferings were very acute, he frequently consoled her by saying that all Paris was thinking of her, and that all the churches were filled with the faithful, praying for her safe deliverance."

A little before 3 o'clock, this afternoon, Her Majesty's state was such that it was thought proper to introduce into her chamber the grand dignitaries assembled as witnesses of the birth. On seeing so many people about her bed, the Empress appeared troubled, and the action of nature was awhile suspended. Terrible pains followed, and it is stated that the accoucheurs found occasion to exercise all their skill and presence of mind. She was "semi-chloroformed." The birth was at last happily effected. The child is a remarkably fine and healthy one. It is stated by many that he is as big as many a child of two months old, and when the Emperor saw him, he exclaimed, "No wonder the Empress suffered so much."

It is said that the Emperor wept abundantly, and that falling upon the neck of his cousin, Prince Napoleon, he said to him, "You will, I am sure, love and protect this child."

For some time the Empress would not believe that it was a boy. At length, being convinced, she clasped it, and held it firmly to her bosom; and in fact, it became necessary to force it from her embrace.

A prominent Know Nothing of Greenville, Ia., named JAMES BROWN, a few days since ran away with the wife of a Mr. COONS.

JAMES M. DAVIDSON, a Scott elector in Tennessee in 1852, has written and published a powerful letter in condemnation of Know Nothingism.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1856.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

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. DOUG-
LASS.

Cause of Insanity.

We are informed by those who heard the speech of Mr. A. B. CARLTON, editor of the *Bloomington News-Letter*, in the FORTS case, proved to the entire satisfaction of the jury and the spectators, that the most fruitful cause of insanity is intemperance, or the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. This is a fact not generally known, perhaps, and worthy of being thoroughly investigated. If Mr. CARLTON is correct in this statement, it will form powerful and unanswerable arguments in favor of the temperance reform, and against the traffic in all intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Insanity is a fearful thing, and is becoming more common every year in the United States. Some one hundred and sixty insane persons are now in our own Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis; and we are assured that a large number in the State are not yet provided for. Now if Mr. Carlton's doctrine be true, and we are inclined to believe him, as he is a man of good education and extensive research; then we had better banish at once and forever all intoxicating liquors from Indiana. We have always looked upon alcoholic drinks as the fell destroyer of the peace and harmony of the community; and if in addition to this it destroys the reason, and turns sensible men into maniacs, the sooner it is put down the better.—*Bedford Independent*.

We are induced to notice the above statement, simply to correct a mistake. The editors of the *Independent* did not hear our argument, and therefore we acquit them of intentional misrepresentation. We did not say that "the most fruitful source of insanity is intemperance, or the habitual use of intoxicating liquor." What we said was this: "That long-continued, gross intoxication is a frequent cause of mental alienation." We care nothing about the matter, except to place ourself "right on the record"; for no man of "good education and extensive research" would hazard his professional reputation or character for veracity by asserting publicly that drunkenness was the most fruitful source of insanity; when it is well-known that there are other much more "prolific" causes of mental alienation. As a proof of this statement, and for the purpose of making a few comments, we select from the Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Hospital of this State, for 1854, some of the probable causes of insanity among the patients, from 1849 to 1854, inclusive:

Intemperate drinking,.....	23
Religious excitement and anxieties,.....	61
Spiritual rappings,.....	29
Melancholia,.....	2
Mesmerism,.....	2
Physical disease,.....	60
Puerperal,.....	46
Disappointment in love,.....	30
Political excitement,.....	1

The above includes but a portion of the 739 cases reported by the Superintendent; but enough for our purpose. So, it is apparent that there are several other causes of insanity more prolific than intemperance,—especially religious excitement, which according to the report, causes more insanity than any other one cause.

Now it may be that the editors of the *Independent*, being members of that respectable denomination who call themselves Christians, (profanely called Campbellites,) may attempt to break the force of the fact stated by the Superintendent, by showing that those persons who went crazy from religious excitement were mostly Methodists, from the statement (Table 9,) that 153 of the patients were Methodists, about three times as many as those of any other church.

As we are only taking a scientific view of the subject, we might, with propriety, stop here. But the argument of the *Independent* is so illogical, that we cannot well resist the temptation to show its fallacy.—Let us see where such a course of reasoning would lead us:

"The excessive use, (or abuse,) of liquor caused insanity in twenty-two cases, therefore the use of liquor should be prohibited by law."

"Religious excitement has produced insanity, during the same period, in sixty-one cases. Therefore religious exercises should be prohibited by law."

"Forty-six women were afflicted with puerperal mania. Therefore there shall be no children born." And "as thirty persons have gone crazy from disappointment in love, there shall be no more love-making." We see the absurd conclusions to which such reasoning leads us. We will not per-

mit the *Independent*, however, to throw us into a false position, as the advocate of intemperance. We are opposed to the doctrine of prohibition, while, at the same time, we are in favor of proper legal restrictions; and as a moral question, we would inculcate the principles of temperance—temperance in all things.

We protest against the liberty which the *Independent* has taken, to hold us responsible, as an editor, for what we say in argument as a lawyer, especially when our position is misrepresented or misunderstood.—We call attention, in conclusion, to a sentence in the above extract from the *Independent*:

"Some one hundred and sixty insane persons are now in our own Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis; and we are assured that a large number in the State are not yet provided for."

The statement we have italicized is amply proved by the spirit of mob law and violence evidenced by the following resolution which we find in the *Independent*, passed by a Temperance meeting, a week or two ago, in Bedford:

"3d. We hold, that in the absence of a law upon our Statute books, sufficient for the exigency of the case, the people have a right to become a law unto themselves, and take the execution of it into their own hands, and abate entirely any such nuisances as may be established in their midst."

Mania is contagious, to some extent.—The Amazons of Princeton, who unsexed themselves by acts of insane violence, a few weeks ago, have spread the contagion among the fair ladies of Bedford, and they have been going around taking "the law into their own hands."

When HENRIETTE CORDEAU, in a fit of homicidal mania, killed a little child in Paris, no less than four other women were incited to deeds of blood, by hearing of the case of HENRIETTE, according to the celebrated *Esquimaux*. The prevailing excitement of this age, amounting to moral insanity, consists in violence, mob law and bloodshed, with fanaticism of every form. There are periods in the world's history, when great masses of mankind are in a state of quasi insanity. Such was the period of the French Revolution,—such were the days of witchcraft,—of the "Killers" of Germany, the "Jumpers" of Kentucky, under the revival of the celebrated Stone; the *Tarrantiati* of Italy; the insane Crusaders of the Holy Land; and in the middle of the nineteenth century, this same morbid state of the intellectual and affective faculties is manifested in spirit rapping, Millerism, Mormonism, Know Nothingism, abolitionism, Amazon women, mob-violence, burning women and children and destroying ballot boxes. In the language of JEFFERSON, in a letter to JOHN ADAMS, "What a Bedlamite is man!"

Spring is Come.

"How shall I woo thee, beautiful Spring?" We have seen some rare instances of beautiful children, apparently devoid of natural affection, who never returned smile for smile, but looked at you with a stony indifference and coldness. So it has been with the Spring, until a week or two ago. We may soon expect to hear the carolling birds and "wimpling harmonies," and see the fleecy skies and dew-like showers, making the earth to "bloom and blossom as the rose."

But what matters the smiling Spring in this work-a-day age—the age of steam, study and stumping,—of science and "two forty" progress? The whizzing rail-car of life will only let us have a furtive glance at the rosy lips, the dewy eyes, and blooming cheeks of the beautiful Spring, and we are hurried on to "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year."

Since the pleasant weather set in, our town begins to wear a cheerful and attractive appearance. When "comes still evening on," diverse-colored "calico" is displayed on the usual promenades, set off with all the charms of youthful grace and beauty, chivalrous youths, fair damosels, poetry, zephyrs, silvery laughter, moonshine, &c. "The devil's in the moon for mischief," says Byron.

How pleasant it is, at this season or the early months of summer, to pass the time, for a few days, in the country!

"To one who has been long in city pent,
'Tis very sweet to look into the fair,
And open face of heaven; to breathe a prayer
Full in the face of the blue firmament;
Who is the more happy, when, with heart's content,
Fatigued he sinks into some pleasant lair
Of wavy grass, and reads a debonair
And gentle tale of love and languishment."

According to observations and calculations of Lieut. MAURY, as laid down in his world-renowned Marine Charts, the Gulf Stream takes its rise in the Gulf of Mexico, flows thence northeast, along the east coast of North America, thence circuitously along by Iceland, until it loses itself near the northwest coast of Ireland; but this is immaterial, as TULEY & ROBINSON are now opening one of the finest stocks of Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Hats, Caps, ladies' and gentlemen's and boys' and misses' Shoes, to be found in Bloomington.

BARNUM's friends are represented in two classes, those who abuse him, and those who offer him their condolence. The star of his destiny will not fall at either, as he will soon rise to greater influence and popularity than ever, according to the calculation of our friend Geo. H. JONSTON, who sells Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, very cheap for cash.

Resurrection of the Whig Party.

On the 12th inst., a number of distinguished Kentucky Whigs met at Frankfort, for the purpose of reorganizing the Whig party. They adopted a platform, which was signed by twenty-five persons, many of them men of distinction in the old Whig party. We have read their address and platform with interest and curiosity, to see in what respects their principles differ from those of the Democratic party at this time. In their address, they find no fault with the principles of the Democratic party; but simply say they "cannot join the Democratic party, because they do not approve its administrative policy." They do find fault with the principles of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, in the following words: "They cannot join the American party, because they believe its PRINCIPLES AND SPIRIT involve a menace against the securities of CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, and because, furthermore, that party has systematically adopted the alarming practice of subordinating the judiciary to political and party influence and control. They cannot join the Republican party of the North, because it is a fanatical and sectional party, whose policy, if carried out, will SHATTER THE UNION IN FRAGMENTS, AND DRENCH THE LAND IN FRATERNAL BLOOD."

The address concludes with a call for a Whig National Convention, at Louisville, on the 4th of July next.

Then follows a platform of eight Resolutions, in which are declared the principles of civil and religious liberty—the rights of the Federal and State governments, the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and non-intervention with slavery in the territories, &c., &c.

They are perfectly silent in regard to a National Bank, regarding it, no doubt, with WEBSTER, as "an obsolete idea." One of the resolutions slightly squints at a revenue tariff, with incidental protection, (about which there is no dispute.) The truth is, that with very slight modifications, the platform would be adopted by a meeting of Democrats in any portion of this Union.

Why, then, cannot these men vote with the Democratic party? The difference is only in name. What if they do not exactly like the administrative policy of President Pierce? They find no fault with the principles of the Democratic party, and are bitterly opposed to the principles of the other two parties.

We wish to say a few words, to all Whigs who may read this article, suggested by the above facts.

You know, (if you have any sense at all,) that either the Black Republican party or the Democratic party will succeed. The resurrection of the National Whig party, at this time, is simply absurd. It can't be done. The "American party" can never be galvanized into successful action again.

However you may vote, or if you don't vote at all, you will contribute directly or indirectly to the success of either the Democratic or the Black Republican party.—Can you vote for the "REPUBLICAN" party, whose success, in the emphatic language of the Whigs of Kentucky, would "shatter the Union in fragments, AND DRENCH THE LAND IN FRATERNAL BLOOD?"—Then come and vote with the Democratic party, the only party that can possibly, in the present aspect of affairs, interpose to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union.

New Dry Goods Store.

Mr. THOMAS MULLIKIN, who has been a resident of this county for several months, having purchased Prof. Read's farm adjoining town, has opened a Dry Goods house at the room formerly occupied by Mr. JACOB YOUNG, on the west side of the square. Mr. MULLIKIN has had considerable experience in the Dry Goods business, having been engaged in it for several years in Johnson county. He is a gentleman of considerable capital, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a business man and gentleman. We wish him abundant success.

Louisville Bonnet and Ribbon House.

The attention of our merchants and of those of the neighboring towns, is especially directed to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN H. CANNON, dealer in Bonnets, Ribbons, misses' Flats and Hats, and Millinery goods in general. This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments of the kind to be found in any Western city. When you visit Louisville, call on Mr. C. and examine his goods, at any rate—you cannot fail of being pleased with his goods and prices.

SINBAD REDIVIVUS.—Here is a bird story

—Discovery of a Diamond Mine in Louisiana. The Baton Rouge Sugar Planter publishes the following letter from the parish of Iberville, and says the statement comes from reliable parties:

Red River, March 17.—Mr. Editor, About a fortnight since, a bird about the size of a large turkey and color of a guinea fowl, was killed in the neighborhood by Francis Gazel, who extracted 900 diamonds 27 of the smallest of which he disposed of in New Orleans for \$300. The remainder, now in his possession, are estimated at \$15,000. This was evidently a foreign fowl, and is supposed to have been blown from its native shore by a storm, and was wending its way across our continent to the Gulf of Mexico when despatched.

The Parodies on Hiawatha.

The April No. of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* contains two new parodies on Hiawatha, one by Mrs. L. H. STOURNET, and the other by the renowned JOHN PHENIX, of California. An eminent writer says that "repeated parodies of a poem afford the strongest evidence of its popularity." This may be true, in general. But it strikes us that there are two reasons, of an opposite character, that induce a *cacothyes* for writing parodies. A great poem, abounding in genuine pathos, strength of diction, and "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," affords a good subject for parody, on account of the ludicrousness of the contrast. On the other hand, a poem like Hiawatha, heralded with a flourish of trumpets, written in a new style and metre by an eminent poet, which is found to approach the verge of the ridiculous, naturally suggests the idea of parodying. We give below a portion of PHENIX's parody. Ridiculous as it is, it is not more so than many portions of LONGFELLOW's Hiawatha. PHENIX is a brick. Long may he wave!

THE SONG OF 'NOTHIN' SHORTER.'

At the mission of Dolores,
Near the town of San Francisco,
Lived an ancient Digger Indian,
Who supported his existence
Doing 'chores' and running errands,
(When he got more kicks than coppers.)
He was old and gaunt and ghostly,
And they called him 'STEP AND FETCH-IT.'
Old and grim and ghostly was he,
Faded and a lovely daughter,
Sweet and budding, though not blushing,
For her skin was kinder tawny,
So she really couldn't do it.
But she was a 'gushing creature',
And a springing step, so fawn-like,
'Knocked the hind-sights off' the daughters
Of the usurers consequential,
Who in buggies ride, important,
Rattling past the lonely lot gate.
Yes, a sweet and fairy creature
Was old STEP and FETCHER's daughter,
And her name was 'TUEWANG-OWEY',
Or the young grasshopper-eater!
Should you ask me whence this story,
Whence this legend and tradition?
I should answer 'That's my business;
And were I to go and tell you
You would know as much as I do.'
Should you ask who heard this story,
This queer story, wild and wayward?
I should answer, I should tell you,
All the California people,
Pipes of Pinesville, Kings of William,
Jones and Cotes, KEAY BUGHANNAN,
And Miss HARRY, sweet as sugar,
And the Chinese, eating birds'-nests,
Well they know old 'STEP-AND-FETCH-IT'.
Near a grocery at the Mission,
STEP and FETCHER-IT and his daughter
Were old STEP and FETCHER's daughter,
Near them lay a whisky-bottle,
Mighty little was there in it,
For the old man's thirst consuming
Caused that fluid to evaporate.
In his hand old STEP-AND-FETCH-IT
Held a big chunk of baked salmon,
And as fish, bones, all he had,
Sung the song of 'NOTHIN' SHORTER',
Accompanied by TUEWANG-OWEY,
In four sharps, upon the Jew's-harp.
Twang a diddle, Twang a diddle,
Twang a diddle, Twang a diddle,
Twang twang twang, tam.

Strawberries.

Geo. H. NEWLAND, the great strawberry man, will be in Bloomington on Thursday, the 24th inst., (at WOODARD & BUGHANNAN's 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.

Important Trial at the Crystal Palace.

The following account of a trial of scales at the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace in New York, is from the *Pennsylvania*. We take great pleasure in transferring it to our columns, reflecting as it does, great credit upon a well known and successful New England manufacturing firm. We would add that the scales exhibited by the Messrs. Fairbanks were taken from their usual stock in New York, and since the account of the trial was published, have been adjudged the best, and a gold medal has been awarded for the larger, and a silver medal for the smaller one.—*Boston Daily Journal*.

"We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing machines on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, in the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks scales, the scales manufactured by Duryee & Foster, of Rochester, N. Y., and a newly patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merit of the scales, the committee placed on the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3398 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes scale, the beam indicated 3390 pounds; when placed on the opposite corner, the beam indicated only 3377 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the center of the platform the beam showed 3387 pounds. A request was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3382 lbs., being a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable in part to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight, or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the true weight—3398 pounds; on the second and third corners the result was the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of the Fairbanks Scale, (capacity six tons,) that a quarter pound weight placed on any part of the platform, raised the beam.

A Duryee & Forsyth scale, of 40,000 pounds capacity, was next tested, and like the Vergennes scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of 10 lbs. when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks' small scales was then tested with the U. S. standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The sealed weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory,—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two lbs. too heavy.

Hon. T. J. HENLEY, of California, fell from a porch, in Washington, on Sunday week, and broke his leg.

Hon. Wm. H. English's Speech.

We have read with much interest Mr. ENGLISH's able speech on Kansas affairs.—He shows clearly that REEDER's claim to a seat in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas, is utterly unfounded and absurd.—There is as much truth as elegance in the conclusion of his remarks:

"But, sir, Kansas is not the only place where men have been deprived of their political rights, and the purity of the ballot-box sullied by fraud and violence. Let gentlemen look nearer home. Will they dare they attribute to the Nebraska bill those terrible scenes which sent a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of the States—ay, sir, in the very heart of boasted civilization and refinement—and which, for unprovoked atrocity and for cold-blooded and deliberate outrage, are without a parallel, and so far exceed anything that has transpired in Kansas, even supposing the most distorted and exaggerated abolition accounts to be true, that, in comparison, the conduct of the 'border ruffians' sinks into utter insignificance? And yet to do so, in the one instance, they would do no greater violence to truth than they would in the other.

Sir, what have we seen? We have seen eminent patriots and statesmen denied the freedom of speech; we have seen armed mobs placed as judges of the elective franchise; we have seen quiet, inoffensive and respected citizens brutally assaulted and driven from the polls, for daring to exercise in a peaceable manner, rights secured to them by the Constitution and the laws; we have seen the ballot-box itself—that sheet anchor of American freedom—seized by armed bullies, and committed to the flames, or the ballots scattered to the winds, and trampled beneath their ruffian feet; we have seen race arrayed against race, neighborhood against neighborhood, and religion against religion; we have seen men, driven by prejudice, intolerance and passion, to deeds of violence and bloodshed which sicken the heart—sparing neither age nor sex, and extending even to the sanctuary of God! All this, sir, and more, have we seen, *outside of the Territory of Kansas*, and if you would find its true origin, look to your secret, oath-bound political organizations—to the doctrines of political proscription and religious intolerance—and not to the great principles of equality and popular sovereignty contained in the Nebraska bill."

Helton & Son.

Our young friend M. W. HELTON, of the firm of HELTON & SON, arrived last week from the Eastern cities, where he has been for several weeks past making selections for the Spring and Summer trade. Their goods are now arriving, and the styles and quantities of goods displayed at their establishment are surpassed by those of no house in the place. MIKE, as well as the old Major and his clerks, waits on the ladies and all dealing with them, with the utmost suavity and politeness.

We have received of JNO. R. NUNEMACHER, of New Albany, a new novel, "*Romance of the Harlem*," by Miss PARDOE, author of "*Marie de Medici*," "*Confessions of a Pretty Woman*," "*City of the Sultan*," &c., &c. Price 50 cents. This exceedingly interesting book reminds us in some respects of the Arabian Nights, and of Moore's Lalla Rookh. The style is eminently oriental. Many passages are thrillingly beautiful, and scattered through the book are numerous very pretty songs.

Our jovial and pleasant old friend, Squire JOHNSTON, is now opening his Spring stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. The Squire has been so busy as not to have been able to prepare any advertisements for this week's paper. They will appear in our next.

[For the News-Letter.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in last week's *News-Letter* a letter from G. A. BUSKIRK, in which he presumes that I knew as much about a certain editorial in the *Constitutionalist* of the 3d of April, as JOSEPH COX, one of the editors of said paper. The gentleman is very much mistaken about my knowledge of the said article. I never knew anything about the article until I saw it in the *Constitutionalist*, and did not even read all of it at the time—not until after I saw Mr. B.'s letter in the *News-Letter*.

JOSEPH COX is a very responsible man for all he may say about Mr. SAM'L. H. BUSKIRK, or any one else.

GEO. A. BUSKIRK "will please observe that" his pronouncing it false does not make it false. JESSE T. COX.

CRISTADORO's Hair Dye is the only preparation extant which by its exact chemical combination, operates on natural and immutable principles. Wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO's, 6 Astor House, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at Lexington, Ky., by Rev. Mr. Shelman, Dr. J. C. WELBORN, of Bloomington, Ind., to Miss JANE A. WOOLLEY, of the former place.

With the above announcement we received, by Express, a bountiful supply of superb wedding cake, from Lexington, for which the happy couple have our thanks. We suspected, "some time back," that the Doctor seriously meditated the fatal deed. No illusions or hallucinations were observable; yet there was a strangeness in his manners that indicated unusual activity in the cerebral organs. He had a strange spasmodic affection in the right hand, so that when he took up a pen, he was unconsciously in the habit of making capital J's. It was not deemed necessary to confine him, as the symptoms did not seem dangerous. Early on the morning of the 10th inst., however, the diagnosis of his case presented alarming features, and at the hour of 1 o'clock and 3½ minutes, the noose was adjusted, and he was launched forth into matrimony! Strange to say, he survived, and is rapidly convalescing. May the happy husband and beautiful bride "live and love together" through a long life of health and prosperity, till well-born children rise up and call them blessed, and "Bairns' birnies kindly cuddle Their auld gray hairs."

BLANK DEEDS, neatly printed, on heavy paper, for sale at this office.

EXHIBITION.

The pupils of the Ellettsville Select School will give their third Sessional Exhibition at the C. P. Church on Friday evening, the 25th inst. Music by the Bloomington Amateur Band. The examinations will take place during the day. The public are invited to attend. April 15. D. E. HUNTER, Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A CONGREGATIONAL MEETING will be held at the usual place of worship of the Presbyterian Church, (N. S.) in Bloomington, on Wednesday, April 30th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Trustees for said church. 7w2

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
BROWNING & MAYER, AGENTS.
189 Broadway, New York,
FAIRBANKS & CO., AGENTS.
7y1—[SMP—Boston Agency.]

NEW STORE.
THE LAST ARRIVAL OF
Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE citizens of Bloomington and of the surrounding country are respectfully solicited to call at the New Store,
West Main St., nearly opposite the Court House,
Where they may find a complete assortment of well selected Goods; consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STONWARE AND GLASSWARE.

By strict attention, reasonable terms, fair prices and fair dealing, the subscriber expects to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS MULLIKIN.
Bloomington, Ind., April 19, 1856.—7tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. T. COX & CO., are requested to come forward and settle up, as the style of the firm has changed, and the business will henceforth be carried on by COX & SPRINGER. April 19.—7w3.

A. HELTON & SON,
WOULD respectfully announce that they are now in receipt of their unusually large and well-selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is unnecessary to enumerate even an outline of their stock, further than to say that it consists of a good variety of such goods as are suited to their trade.—Their stock, this season, presents unusual attractions in regard to quality, styles and prices. Having selected their goods with the greatest care in the eastern market, with a particular view to the wants of their customers, they have great confidence in assuring their customers that they will prove entirely satisfactory. Be sure to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. 7tf

A. HELTON & SON have just received a very large and inviting stock of spring and summer goods. Give them a call. 7tf

CALL and see A. HELTON & SON's fine stock of goods, before you purchase. 7tf

LADIES wanting Dress Goods, bonnets, ribbons, white goods, etc., etc., would do well to call at A. HELTON & SON'S store. 7tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

TULEY & ROBINSON'S
South Side of the Public Square.

OUR stock is now complete in all the following departments, and will be found worthy of inspection: Black and Fawn Silks, Tissues, Bareges, Lawns and Chiffons, Muslins and Calicoes, Embroideries, Laces, Millinery and Gloves, Bonnets and Ribbons, De Laines, Gingham, Wreaths and Flowers, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also large stock of DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVET and MOIRE ANTIQUE, with our usual large stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We would call particular attention to our stock of summer goods for men's and boys' wear; in short every department has received additions.

The success since our commencement in business, gives us the utmost confidence in placing ourselves and our goods before the public notice, and while we do so we gladly take the opportunity to thank our customers generally our sincere thanks for their kind support. We think we are justified in saying we have done everything in our power to oblige our customers, and for their interest we lay and retain our efforts, and in the selection of them give our customers the benefit of all the skill and judgment which our experience enables us to command. This we pledge ourselves to continue to do, and as we look forward to an increased business, we shall try, by strict personal attention, to merit the kind preference of those who may favor us with their orders, as a single trial will be sufficient to convince all that a real saving will be effected by purchasing at this establishment. Bloomington, April 19.—7tf

THE MODEL SCHOOL.
THE next session of this School will open on the 1st of May. Tuition fees will be required in advance.

TERMS.
Orthography, reading and writing,.....\$3 50
Primary Geography and Mental Arithmetic, 4 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar,.....5 00
Natural Philosophy, Algebra, &c.....5 00
D. E. HUNTER, Teacher.
April 19, 1856.—7w3

INFORMATION WANTED.
THE undersigned wishes to learn the whereabouts of Mrs. John Carr, who is supposed to be living in some part of the coal region of Pennsylvania. I have had no word from her since I came to this country, more definite than the above. Information of her whereabouts sent to the "News-Letter Office," Bloomington, Ind., will reach me. Pennsylvania papers, in the neighborhood of the coal country, will confer a great favor on the undersigned, (Mrs. G.'s brother,) by publishing the above among the news matter, including this notice. 7w3 BRYAN LESLIE.

LOUISVILLE BONNET AND RIBBON HOUSE.

The Undersigned, at his Establishment,
421 MARKET ST. BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.
Has now in store the largest Stock of
BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
MISS'ES FLATS AND HATS,
CRAPES, RUCHES, STRAW TRIMMINGS,
Frames, Crowns, Wires, and other
MILLINERY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET.
HAVING a resident purchaser in New York, and dealing exclusively in the above named goods, we can and will offer inducements to merchants and others in stock and prices, which cannot be equaled in the city. Specie-paying Free Bank paper taken at par. JOHN H. CANNON
Louisville, April 19, 1856.—7w3

THINGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—An article in the Edinburgh Review, professing to draw its facts from Felt's History of Salem, gives the following ludicrous description of the way things used to be done among the Puritans:—

"The boys were ranged on the stairs of the meeting house, and a man was appointed to keep people from sleeping by means of a short clubbed stick, having at one end a knob, and at the other a fox tail, with which he would stroke the women's faces that were asleep, and with the other he would knock unruly dogs and men. In the same place, Salem, two men were appointed to make a circuit of the town during services, and to mark down the non-attendances, in order to present them to the magistrate, while, at the same time, three constables were appointed to keep watch at the three doors of the meeting house to prevent any man from going forth till all the exercises were finished."

REPENTANCE AND RESTITUTION.—Some ten years since the Aetna Insurance company of this city paid a claim on what was deemed conclusive evidence of its justice; but it now appears to have been a gross swindle upon the company. The guilty party has been a wanderer since the period of the fraud, and recently returned from California; says he could not wipe from his mind the recollection of his guilt, and desired to return the ill gotten money, with strong assurances of his penitence for his wrong acts. The company acknowledge the receipt of twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, in this public manner, for the benefit and imitation of others who may have possessions fraudulently obtained, to act in like manner.—Hartford Courant.

THE SHARPE RIFLE MISSION.—There seems to have been an omission at the war-meeting held last week at the North Church, in fitting out the emigrant company. Rifles are no doubt very good in their way, and murderous enough at 100 rods—but should not bowie knives be furnished, also, for close encounters. It is customary, we understand, in the manufacture of these christianizing weapons, to ornament the blades with some agreeable and pertinent quotation,—"a Dutton toothpick," "a North Church gospel pleader," "a Ward Beecher soul stirrer," or any other pleasant motto, illustrative of their use and of the donors. To be sure this is not the armor in which the Savior sent out his disciples—but it is fair to infer that the heathen of that day were not as stubborn as our border ruffians.

A green-looking fellow hailed an omnibus driver, as he was dashing down Washington street, with "Go in to Roxbury?" "Yes," said Jehu, reining up his horses. "Wal so I thought," responded the gawky, and passed quietly on.

GROCERIES.

We are in receipt of a large invoice of Groceries, consisting of

Brown and Crushed Sugars,

Also a superior article of

COFFEES.

We offer these articles by the barrel, at prices which cannot fail to please.

We have also a lot of superior

RIO COFFEE,

which we will sell in quantities to suit customers.

March 15-24

TULEY & ROBINSON.

A. ADAMS,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

MAKER.

West Side of the Public Square, immediately West of the Court House.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomington and Monroe county, that he has permanently located in Bloomington, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches.

I will keep on hands, or will manufacture at short notice,

Saddles, Brides, Harness,

Collars, Martingales, Carriage and Riding Whips, Trunks,

And any and every article made by saddlers and harness makers anywhere. I will endeavor to keep on hand every article in the line.

By employing none but the best of workmen, using none but the best material, and by close attention to business, he is satisfied that it will be to the interest of all to call and see his work before purchasing elsewhere.

Up Shop next door to J. T. Cox's store.

A. ADAMS.

Bloomington, March 29-44.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Owen County, ss.

Owen Circuit Court to May Term, 1856.

James L. Strong,

vs.

Lucinda Strong,

Complaint for Divorce.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that the plaintiff, by Mr. Dyer, his attorney, has this day filed his complaint herein, together with an affidavit of a competent witness by which it is satisfactorily shown that the abovesaid defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

The said defendant, Lucinda Strong, is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the second day of the next term thereof, to answer said complaint, or the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Test,

March 24, 1856.

BASIL MEEK, Clerk.

The Monroe County Agricultural Society

WILL give premiums of the following lots in field and garden, and other products of the farm and garden, which will be held as follows:

For the best one acre of fall wheat.

For the best 5 acres of do do.

For the best 1 acre of spring wheat.

For the best 5 acres of do do.

For the best 1 acre of Indian corn.

For the best 5 acres of do do.

For the best 1 acre of oats.

For the best 5 acres of do do.

For the best quarter acre of Irish potatoes.

For the best 1 acre of do do.

For the best quarter acre of sweet potatoes.

Premiums to be awarded by the appropriate committees, and amounts specified on bills.

All persons presenting lots for inspection, or either of the above mentioned prizes, will be required to present them with a written statement of the manner of cultivation, quality of soil, manner of sowing, and, if any, the kind of grain and amount sown per acre, or seed planted in the hill or drill, as the case may be, together with any other information which may be useful to the agricultural community.

[4w4]

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO DICTIONARY.

WHAT is more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good ENGLISH DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

Is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—sold by all Booksellers

Webster's School Dictionaries—Academic, High School, and Primary.

BLANK NOTES, printed in the very neatest style, on superior paper—bound in books of 50 notes each—for sale at this office.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

C. P. TULEY

TAKE this occasion to thank his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage which he has received since he commenced business in this town, and would now inform them that he has associated with him Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON.

Our stock will consist of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

We expect to extend our business and by keeping a large and well selected stock of goods, selling at low rates, and promptly attending to customers, to merit a good share of custom.

Every variety of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

17,000 bushels of Dried Fruit wanted, for which we will pay the highest price in cash.

TULEY & ROBINSON.

South side of the public square, Bloomington.

N. Y. & N. O. RAILROAD OF CROCKERY.

At N. Y. & N. O. RAILROAD OF CROCKERY.

February 2.—44

1856. SPRING TRADE. 1856.

NEW ALBANY

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

Can depend on Buying their

QUEENWARE AND HARDWARE

From the Mammoth Establishment of

Brooks & Campbells,

As low as from any house west of the Mountains.

WE have in Store and to arrive for the Spring Trade

Comprising all the latest designs and qualities, which we are determined to offer to the trade at

UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES!

ALSO,

1,000 BOXES OF GLASSWARE.

Consisting of all kinds of Tumblers, Jars, Molasses Cans, Salt Sugars, and Preserving Jars, &c.

Together with an immense stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

In our Domestic Hardware Department, we can only say that WE WILL duplicate any Cincinnati or Pittsburgh invoice. And in all Foreign Goods, no house, East or West, shall undersell us, as we import directly from the manufacturers.

We have also the heaviest stock of

FARMING TOOLS

Around the Falls, and will offer them at such prices as will induce every one that gives our stock an examination to leave their orders.

We only ask that, before making their purchases, they will give our stock a thorough examination, and we feel confident of quoting prices that will be satisfactory and secure your custom.

You will always find us open from 6 A. M., until 9 P. M., ready to show you through our stock.

All orders sent us, will receive the personal attention of one of the members of the firm, and we will give our stock a thorough examination, and we feel confident of quoting prices that will be satisfactory and secure your custom.

Brooks & Campbells,

Main street, New Albany, Indiana.

February 23.—51

THE GREAT

PIANO, MELODEON AND MUSIC

ESTABLISHMENT

—OR—

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, - - - - New York.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!!

THE largest assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. Pianos from 75 different Manufacturers, comprising those of every variety of style, from the plain and substantial 6½ octave, in Walnut or Rosewood Cases, from \$150 to \$200, to those of the most elegant finish up to One Thousand Dollars. No house in the Union can compete with the above in the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor in the EXCELLENCE LOW PRICES at which they are sold.

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS.

With or without Iron Frames, possessing in their improvements of over strings and action, a length of scale, power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Piano, united with the beauty and durability of structure of the square Piano. They are justly pronounced by the Press and by the first Musical Masters to be equal to those of any other manufacturer. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Each instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. SECOND HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS, constantly in store, prices from \$30 to \$140.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS.

Superior Instruments in tone, touch and durability of make. (Tuned) the most beautiful and melodious of all other styles and makes. Prices, \$45, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$140; double Reeds, \$150; double Reeds, and two banks of Keys, \$200. Clergymen and Churches, 15% per cent discount, and a very liberal discount to all purchasers for cash.

Martin's Guitars, Brown's Harps, Flutes, Viols, and Musical Instruments of all kinds.

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