

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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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 21, 1855.

There are 64,000 voters in Connecticut of whom about 3,000 are adopted citizens, leaving 61,000 majority of natives. It is those 3,000 naturalized citizens that the Know Nothings are afraid of.

The Rev. Mr. Crow, a Methodist minister of Cincinnati, it is said, is about to be silenced from preaching and turned out of the church, because he voted the Democratic ticket at the election in that city.

A census recently taken at Cleveland, the population is set down at forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty, increase in fourteen months, two thousand six hundred.

A few days ago quite a curiosity was brought up from the bottom of the arctic sea in Livingston, Ala. At a distance of 335 feet below the surface, and over 300 feet in the rock, an egg was found completely petrified, and perfect in shape save where the anger had defaced it a little.

AN EXCHANGE OF MIND.—An exchange tells us of an editor who went soldiering and was chosen Captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, "Front face, three paces in advance," he exclaimed, "Cash, two dollars a year, in advance."

Weak doses of wash-board are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of wood-saw.

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 300 deep, and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

Light is making its appearance in many dark places. In Darke county, Ohio, for instance, where the K. N.'s had a large majority in October, the Democrats now have a majority of 400.

Reason.—It is a striking and significant fact, which has been strangely overlooked by theologians, and utterly ignored by creedmongers, that throughout the Bible there is but one definition of religion. It is in these words:—"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unstained from the world." JAMES, I, 26.

At the late election in Hoboken, N. J., the Democratic was elected over the Know Nothing ticket by a large majority.

PROVIDES FOR THE BIRDS.—There are few who object to cultivating an intimate acquaintance with the birds; to having them this spring scatter their young, prey upon the worms and bugs in orchard, garden, and shrubberies. Invite them by putting up small bird-houses, and furnishing them facilities for nesting. A half-gallon empty oyster can turned down will attract the wrens, and in all the feathered family there is no more sociable singing and chattering summer companion.

Know Nothing Gallantry.

As all our readers are aware, the Legislature of Massachusetts is very intensely Know Nothing. In the Senate every member belongs to the order and was elected by it, and in the House all but three are attached to it. The latter body recently appointed a committee to visit the Catholic schools and nunneries in the State, and report upon any and all enormities they might discover in these institutions. Of the exploits of this committee, we find the following account in the Boston Advertiser, an old and reliable Whig journal:

On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by several ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as such entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alighted and inquired for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informed her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit was expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the element of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as the committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appear to be full, were required for their transportation, can only estimate their number at forty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known their rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen" (we presume must call members of the Legislature by this title) roamed over the whole house from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their violent search. No part of the house was enough sacred, or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilization, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobe were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel and showed their respect, as Protestants, we presume, for the One God who all Christians worship, by talking loud with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believed hallowed.

While in the chapel, the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found"—no matter what—it was not that they sought—unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark" at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts?

sets in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Some of the members of the committee, having called in question the accuracy of this account of their doings, the Advertiser reiterates their truth and gives the following additional particulars of the proceedings of the Inquisitors:

We stated that no part of the house escaped the vigilant search of the visitors. We repeat that this statement is correct. Notwithstanding what the Bee says on the subject, the cellar was visited. It is true that the proffered lantern was declined—but one of the gentlemen (probably thinking the offer was a pretext to gain time) pushed boldly down a dark and dismal cellar stair-case, which, if it existed in Boston, might give occasion for one of Mayor Smith's remarkable verdicts. We ought to say that there was a single clothes-press in the house which was not opened by the Committee. It was locked, and the superior did not happen to have the key at hand when the party about her reached it in their course. She was about to procure it, but some of the gentlemen (by this time we suppose convinced of the folly of expecting to find hidden enormities in the closets) said that it would be unnecessary. Several of the party, nevertheless, rattled the door with great incredulity. We are glad to be able to solve their doubts and remove their fears. We can inform them and the public that that clothes-press has since been opened in the presence of a Protestant gentleman from the city of Boston, and proved to contain nothing but clean linen, neatly arranged upon the shelves. This statement will doubtless bring inexpressible relief to several gentlemen. There is a sink in the lower part of the building where foul water is poured away to be conducted to the drain. This sink is covered with a lid, as is not unusual in houses where neatness and cleanliness prevail. Several of the visitors in their march lifted up this lid, looking with suspicious eyes, we suppose, to find some immured nun. We must do them the justice to say that they generally closed it speedily.

In a small chamber in the house, one of the boarders, a young lady whose parents we believe reside in the Island of Cuba, but who is herself an American by birth, speaking English perfectly—lay in her bed ill. During the day, the sister superior had been applying leeches to this sufferer; and the disagreeable operation was scarcely completed, when the omnibus drove up and the numerous party alighted. The advent of this masculine band caused great terror in the school-room; the children literally screamed with fright. The superior's first care was to pacify them and calm their fears; and next, recollecting what effect this noise and the unexpected arrival must have upon her young patient up stairs, the superior proceeded to her chamber, and hid her not be frightened; warned her that she might be disturbed, and advised her to appear to be asleep.

On receiving the party in the parlor below, the sister superior informed them that one of her pupils was ill, lying abed in her chamber, and requested them to make as little noise as possible in approaching that part of the house. We need not tell our readers how gentlemen of ordinary refinement and dignity would have behaved in such a case; our business is to tell what these visitors did. On reaching the chamber where the girl lay, the superior stated her fact. Did the "gentlemen" shrink back? They pressed onward. One, it is believed, actually entered the room; and, at eleven several approached within twelve inches of the bedside. The chamber is scarcely larger than a closet; the bedstead a small iron structure, and is placed close to the door—so that the inquisitors, thrust actually crossing the threshold, all carry their presence into its privacy. What were the feelings of that weak and feeble girl as these rude men hung over her, we shall not attempt to describe. They were not content with the view obtained by ordinary door. She saw two men's heads peering into the room by another arch, which was open, at the foot of the bed. In this view these two "gentlemen" had not leaned over another bed, which was across the open doorway in an adjoining room. We trust their curiosity was gratified.

There is no doubt whatever of the facts of this matter. We heard them first, indeed, from one of the supernumerary vines. We have since made inquiry, and we have unquestionable and direct evidence. Further than this, we have seen the young lady herself, a girl twelve or thirteen years of age. She has now happily recovered her health and her spirits, and we have heard from her own lips the story of her trial. Nobody could look in the frank and open face of that young girl, as timid and blushing, but with self-possession she answered the questions put her, and doubt one word of

the story—and he must be possessed of an effrontery of which we trust the inquisitors have the monopoly in Massachusetts, not to burn with indignation to think that such things are not only told but have actually happened. For ourselves, we confess that we were half abashed of the task we had undertaken—*infandum jure reusare dolo*—when we found ourselves only hearing the brief tale of what those men did. Is there a mother in Massachusetts who could read this recital without a shudder, collecting that the Legislature possesses precisely as much (and precisely as little) power to authorize such an invasion of her daughters' sick-chamber, in any house in the State? But we are ashamed to place the disgrace of the affair to the account of want of authority. Where was the courtesy, where was the decency, where was the humanity of these men? Suppose the illness of the girl had been more critical than it was—suppose the superior had not been able to warn her of the approach of the band of inquisitors—who will answer for the result or defend the proceeding? Truly, now at least, and in Massachusetts, "The age of chivalry is gone." A modern Burke might even utter a more bitter complaint. Chivalry is gone, and decency, and humanity.

ILLINOIS SUSPENDED BANKS AT PAR.—The Auditor of State of Illinois has published the following notice relative to the redemption of the notes of Illinois banks that have gone into liquidation:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILL.,
Springfield, April 4, 1855.

To the Holders of Notes of the Banks that are in liquidation:—I am now prepared to redeem the circulating notes of the banks that are in liquidation, at par, viz: The Farmer's Bank, the Phoenix Bank, the Union Bank, and the City Bank, situated at Chicago, and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, at Springfield, Ill.

THOS. H. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

Our Light-House system costs us near two millions of dollars a year. Unlike most commercial nations, we give to the navigation of the whole world the advantage of this great expenditure: The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

Great Britain, as is well known, levies a tax on vessels arriving at her ports, to defray the expense of maintaining her light-houses, even in cases where the vessels may not have seen the lights for the alleged use of which they are obliged to pay. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Lawrence, when he was minister at the Court of St. James, called the attention of the British Government to the subject, and endeavored to effect a remission of the light dues, but without success. Most other nations, with the exception of the United States, do the same. It ought to be placed to our credit in the general charge of greedy love for the "almighty dollar" under which the country labors, that the commercial world is allowed the enjoyment of our numerous light-houses without charge or tax of any kind.

THE GARROTING OF ESTRAMPES.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—THE EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—The United States ship Fulton, Commander Mitchell, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning last from Havana. Commander Mitchell reached Washington yesterday morning with important dispatches for the government from our acting consul at Havana, Mr. Robertson.

We learn from a private letter that Estrampes was garroted on the 31st ultimo. He met his fate with extraordinary coolness, courage, and composure. While the negro executioner was engaged in fastening the iron band around his neck, Estrampes exclaimed, in a clear, loud voice, "Death to royalty! Liberty forever!" Thus was sacrificed an American life in the person of a young man of excellent character and noble impulses. Whether he was tried conformably to the 7th article of our treaty with Spain is for our government to determine. The mockery of a trial to which he was subjected called forth an earnest, solemn protest from our acting consul at Havana; and it should also be borne in mind that Estrampes was tried for an offense committed before martial law had been proclaimed by the captain general.

The execution of Estrampes has caused the most intense excitement, not only in Havana, but throughout the island. Mr. Thompson, our commercial agent at Sagua, had not left Havana.

It was a pertinent and forcible saying of the Emperor Napoleon, that "a handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart; the one is a jewel, the other a treasure."

The best defence of lying that we ever read, is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that "truth was precious and not to be wasted on everybody."

In a crowd looking at the body of a man killed on a railroad, a fat Dutchman made the remark: "In de midst of life we are in death." An Irishman standing by, answered, "Be jabbers you may well say that, for he owed me two dollars!"

Maternal Love.

"How beautiful and touching an incident is that related of the mother, who, at work on a ledge of rock in the excitement and interest in her necessary employment, lost sight for a moment of the precious infant she had taken with her to her place of daily toil, who had sidled off towards the edge of the precipice, whence, to the agonized gaze of the too suddenly conscious mother, it needed but a moment more to transform him into a shapeless mass below. Maternal instinct, the strong current of her mother's heart-blood tightening around her chest, precluded scream or sudden motion. Calmly it led her to prostrate herself and bare her bosom to her stray boy's gaze. He saw, he turned, the little creeper and in a moment more was clasped to that scarce-beating heart, pressed to that heaving breast; all unconscious of past dangers, revelling in present joy, to drink in life-giving as well as life-giving nourishment. Oh! precious thought!—the noble instinct of a mother's heart. Is it not even thus in the moral world? While the father's whole soul is so enveloped with anxiety and care, and struggles to provide for the wants of his family, and the mother amid her daily duties and multiplied engagements for the younger ones, mayhap some fledgling of the nest, hitherto guarded and cherished tenderly, is suddenly lost to sight or thought, and like the little unknown creeper, is treading unconsciously on dangerous ground, or entering, unwarned, some trying scene tending to moral ruin. Were the bosom of love overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and yearning tenderness bared to his gaze might not the wanderer be lured back to home and virtue?—to love and safety? Whereas, alas! too often the astounding shriek startles the trembler to a sudden movement that becomes the last fatal step over the brink of the precipice, into the gulf below. How few of the young and erring are, how many might be, reclaimed to truth and virtue by timely, thoughtful tenderness.

Oh! maternal, parental love!—go beyond physical needs and mental culture; swell in the breast, flow in the veins with gushing fullness, for the moral as well as the physical weakness of your offspring; and, by one act of tender love, the trembling tottler of life's entrance, to expand perhaps into the perfect stature of a man—of mind, and heart, and virtue—instead of being hurried over the brink of error, to be destroyed for ever."—Knickerbocker Magazine, for April.

THE POWER OF THE HUMAN WILL.—We confess that put great faith in the human will. We believe that "where there is a will there is a way." But then the will must be a very resolute one, and must override all sorts of conflicting wishes. * * * Human will may not be supreme, but it is very apt to prevail, and the comparative strength of human wills goes far to determine the issue of war. Fortune is not the jade that some would represent her. She is to be wooed and won, but by no feeble or irresolute hand. If we wish for success, we must first resolve to let nothing we can help stand in its way—no favor, no fear, no sinister motive—above all, no friends; and then, when we have sacrificed all we have, we, at least, deserve to succeed.—London Times.

In a recent debate in the English House of Commons, Lord Goderich told a story of the truth of which he vouched—of a young English officer who, at the battle of Alma, got frightened and was on the point of taking to his heels, when a tall sergeant behind him, seized him by the back of the neck and pushed him into the thickest of the fight. The gallant young gentleman told the story to his mother. Whether he was promoted or not don't appear. The sergeant, who thus showed that he had courage enough for himself and for his superiors too, had no family influence, and was therefore certainly not promoted.

THE BROKEN CHAIN.—A little while ago, we passed a half hour in a village graveyard, reading the inscription on those tablets of the law, of "dust to dust." Upon one of them, carved in marble, was a chain. Of nine links composing it, one was broken. How legible the characters—how intelligible, the language! In that family were nine, once—a beautiful chain of affection, richer than gold; but death had unloosed one link, and the broken jewelry of the heart and the heart had glittered with the dew distilled from loving eyes. Broken jewelry! How many such trinkets of memory and affection there are in the homes of the world—souvenirs whose possession should render humanity hallowed. Grief makes sacred those upon whom its hand is laid. Joy may elevate, but sorrow glorify, but sorrow alone can consecrate.

RETIREMENT.—"There are minds," says Jefferson, "which can be pleased by honors and preferments; but I see nothing in them but envy and enmity. It is necessary to possess them, to know how little they contribute to happiness. I had rather be shut up in a very modest cottage, with my books, my family, and a few old friends, dining on simple bacon, and letting the world roll as it likes, than to occupy the most splendid post which human ambition can give."

Advice Gratis.

Advice to Girls.—Never marry a boy whose mamma is afraid to have him go on the water or whose papa cannot tell the difference between toothache and lockjaw.

Advice to Young Men.—Have it fairly understood before you wed, whether you intend to marry an individual, or a whole family.

Advice to Parents.—Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you in a violation of your obligations.

Advice to Babies.—Remain with your mothers as long as you can, and do not get married until you are out of leading strings.

Advice to any one who is pleased to receive it.—If you wish to stab a person's reputation by imputing to him or her falsehood, treachery, and the meanest selfishness, you may as well use the naked dagger to wound the blade with flowers.

Advice to Merchants and Traders.—Advertise, if you wish to prosper in business.

Advice to People in General.—Subscribe for a newspaper, and pay the printer.

Advice to Politicians.—Be honest—if you can—if you have been silly enough to make bets, collect them, if won, or pay them if lost, quietly; and never be guilty of such disreputable conduct again.

BEANS.—Beans are not cultivated as a field crop, to any great extent, in the West. Our farmers are apt to esteem the cultivation of such crops of small importance; but in fact they are not of small consideration. Small things enter into the composition of large ones, as well in the economy of the individual as in the wealth of a people. And to become really independent, we must not despise the day of small things.

It is laid down as a rule by those who are expert in the cultivation of beans that any soil adapted to the production of corn, will produce a good crop of beans. This is a general rule, which will apply to our Western farmers very well. The land should be put in good order, and the seed in the ground by the middle of June, at the farthest. They can be planted by a machine, as corn is planted; or dropped and covered by hand. A bushel of seed is sufficient to plant an acre.

If the ground is properly prepared the beans will not require any more attention than corn while growing. Keep the weeds down, and the soil loose. The crop will usually attain maturity in about three months. In harvesting, it is usual to pull up the stalks, about the time one half the pods become yellow. After pulling, they are thrown into winnows and exposed to the sun and atmosphere for a day or two, and then turned over, and permitted to remain until the beans are cured.

They are then raked into bunches and pitched upon a wagon or cart and hauled to the barn. They should not be housed, however, until perfectly dry, else the beans will have a bad color. Threshing should be done with flails, though it is frequently done with horses.

The average yield of an acre of beans, is about 18 bushels, which will readily command, any season, \$1 per bushel. Wheat may be sown after beans to advantage.

THE UNFORTUNATE ERICSSON INVENTION.

The Ericsson experiment is at an end. The invention is conceded to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man. He has spent all his fortune in building his calorific ship, and in the experiments he has made on the vessel. He has done more, he has spent all his wife's fortune, which was great, and she too is beggared. But the worst of all is that it has led to such reprobation and alienation that they have separated, never to be united again perhaps. Had he been successful, his name would have been enrolled with that of Columbus, Newton, Fulton, and other men of illustrious renown. But he has failed; he has lost his all, he has introduced ruin into a once loving and happy home; and the world coldly looks on, and says "I told you so."—Boston Journal.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the 5 o'clock train from the Falls yesterday afternoon was approaching Tonawanda, and when within about 5 miles of that place, a man was noticed on the track. The usual signals were given and an effort was made to stop the cars, but he did not leave the track, and while they were still in motion the cow-catcher caught him and landed him against the engine-boiler under the locomotive lamp with his hands in his pockets! He was brought to Tonawanda, and before the train left he had taken his hands out of his pockets and drank a tumbler full of cold water.—Buffalo Com.

A COVER.—The Van Buren (A. L.) L. died at Edinboro, Pa., this State, on the 19th ult.

It has been mathematically proven and practically demonstrated, that the Arkansas river will no more be a bar to navigation. The banks have fallen in to such an extent as to render the bed of the river unmeasurably reducing a large volume of water than usually comes down in ordinary years, to furnish the same bed, and to fill up the bed. The only objection now is the railroad.

DR. J. D. FULTON, of the Christian Church, died at Edinboro, Pa., this State, on the 19th ult.

Trial of the Regulators!

State of Indiana,
vs.
BERRY LUCAS, et al. Riot.

This case was called for trial on Tuesday last, in the Common Pleas Court. Lewis O. Stinson, District Attorney, and Gen J. B. Lowe appeared for the prosecution, and Hon. G. G. Dunn, Gov. DENNING, and A. B. CARLTON appeared for the defendants. On motion of defendant's counsel, the several informations against the defendants for "the SALLY QUICK riot" were consolidated, and the defendants were put upon their trial together, with the exception of SAMUEL PERRY and WILLIAM HOPKINS, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered by the Prosecuting Attorney as to PERRY, and HOPKINS having been discharged on motion of the Prosecutor, as a witness for the State. The defendants put upon trial were:

- David Gray,
Berry Lucas,
Wm. Hopkins,
Thos. Todd,
Josh. Blackwell,
Jno. Helton,
Calvin Young,
And. Temple,
Samuel B. Perry,
Thos. Lucas,
Arthur Sutton,
Wm. Lake,
Howard Arwine,
Jas. Clark,
Henry Clark,

Mr. DUNN moved to enter into a stipulation for some absent defendants. Prosecutor objected that as imprisonment might be part of punishment, a stipulation could not be given in such case. Mr. STINSON, however, agreed to stipulation. Gen. Lowe objected to stipulation and said it would be a nullity. The judge, however, permitted the stipulation to be entered into by agreement of counsel. The information in this case charges the defendants with a riot in destroying SALLY QUICK's house and confining WILEY DAVAR. A large number of witnesses were sworn, and a large and interested audience were present to learn something of the celebrated Regulators. The jury having been sworn to try the case, the Court adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court met. Gen. Lowe stated that he wished to offer evidence that one of the jury that had been empaneled had stated that if he should be a juror in this case he would not find the prisoners guilty. The motion was overruled. Mr. HOPKINS being called as a witness for the State, Mr. DUNN requested the Court to instruct the witness as to his rights. Mr. STINSON objected that the rule would not apply to the case of HOPKINS for the reason that he had been discharged for the purpose of making a witness of him, under the Statute, which provides that a party thus discharged for the purpose of having him to testify, should not afterwards be prosecuted for that offence. It was insisted on the part of the defence, that although he was discharged from the prosecution, yet if his evidence would subject him to other prosecutions for other offences he might decline to answer. The Court decided he was not bound to answer.

Mr. HOPKINS being asked what he knew about the commission of the SALLY QUICK riot, declined to answer. He said he could not answer that question.

WILEY DAVAR testifies that at and before the time they tore down the house of SALLY QUICK he was blindfolded, so that he couldn't tell who went and who didn't. Can't state in the positive, but there were between 35 and 60 men come there—they come—they had hickories and clubs, switches and clubs—hadn't anything else that I seed. They come some ten or fifteen minutes after the clock struck twelve. I can't tell how long they stayed, because when they came, I ran out of the house and they knocked me down with a club.

To the best of my knowledge, I saw SAMUEL PERRY, DAVID GRAY, WILLIAM GRAY, and JOSHUA BLACKWELL; I don't know as I know any others. I don't think I saw BERRY LUCAS. My impression was, and is, that JONAS HUMPHREY was there; I didn't see him. There was a man there that favored CALVIN YOUNG; it is my best impression that it was him. I saw a man there that I took to be ANDREW TEMPLE, at the tree where they whipped me, but I can't say in the positive whether it was or was not. I saw some man there that looked like JOHN HENRY HUNTER; I could not form any certain opinion. My impression is that JACOBSON HUNTER was there. I can't say as to SINGLETON SPIES, nor HENRY SPIES, nor JAMES SPIES; I saw some men there that resembled them; I can't say whether they were there or not, nor as to MARTIN DECKART. There was a man there that I thought was JAMES CLARK; I am tolerably well acquainted with him. I can't say whether HENRY CLARK was there or not; I heard some man whispering that I took to be him. I saw a man that I took to be JOHN HANSON, jr.; it is rather my impression that he was there; I couldn't say, though, for certain. I don't know whether ALFRED BROWNING was there or not; nor WILEY BROWNING, nor GEORGE HELTON. I saw a man that resembled ADAM HELTON; that was my impression then; I have studied it over since, and I can't get it formed right, whether he was there or not. I can't say as to THOMAS LUCAS. There was a man there that resembled ARTHUR SUTTON; I couldn't say. Can't say as to WILLIAM LAKE. I didn't know HOWARD ARWINE. I am acquainted with most of these men except SAMUEL PERRY, and Mr. YOUNG; I had seen them, and I had no familiar acquaintance. I can't say whether these men by their *ing* and *appea* knew some one or *no* given. SAM.

PERRY did most of the talking. I have heard PERRY's voice since. Some of the men had their coats turned wrong side out; some had their faces blacked; those I was acquainted with had their faces more blacked than the others. I haven't talked with any of them; but HOPKINS came *raring* onto me yesterday—[objected to by defendant's counsel; objection sustained.] They tied me with a hemp rope to the tree and whipped me. I have got a piece of the rope now, which they left there. In the first place they tied me; then, sir, they drew my breeches down to my feet; then some of them said, "take his drawers down," which was done; then they tucked my shirt up under my collar; then commenced whipping me. They tied me to a big sugar tree. I don't know how long they whipped me. They counted it themselves and said three hundred and forty-five would do very well.

Q. Three hundred and forty-five what?
A. "Receipts," they called them.

Q. Well, sir, what effect did that have upon you?
A. Well, sir, it nearly killed me.

Here the witness was requested by the attorneys for the State to draw his coat and shirt—He did so, saying "he wasn't afraid for anybody to see his back if they were nice men." "Gentlemen, you can look at it as much as you please, and see what a nice set of men can do!" Here HENRY PULLER said "he didn't see anything to laugh at." DAVAR said "he didn't care who laughed."

They whipped me till I was rendered insensible. I was not sensible of a portion of the last stripes I got there. Something near half of them remained with me when the others went to tear the house down. This took place not far from the 28th of October last, (1854) in this county. I showed that tree and the spot to Mr. HOLZMAN, and ROBERT FARMER afterwards. I saw Wm. HOPKINS and DAVID GRAY pass by my house on Sunday morning. They had been up to Nashville—so report said—SALLY QUICK was the owner of, and lived in that house when it was destroyed.

A number of other witnesses were introduced by the prosecution; but their evidence was unimportant, and had but little or no bearing on the case. The defendants then introduced a large number of witnesses, who testified to WILEY DAVAR's general bad character. Some said it was bad and some very bad. Witnesses were then introduced to sustain his character. The case was then argued by Gen. Lowe and Mr. Stinson for the State, and by Messrs. Dunn, Dunning, and Carlton for the defendants. The jury after being absent about a half hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

We must inform the editor of the *White River Standard* that he has done Dr. Daily injustice in stating that he advised the students who were arrested for burning Buchanan, Nesbitt, and Matamore in effigy, to forfeit their recognizances, &c. Dr. Daily never gave any such advice. These young men have no fears of standing their trial. The whole prosecution is looked upon here as a mere farce; and the prosecuting attorney evidently did not regard it as a very heinous offence, from the fact that he agreed with all the boys that if they did not see proper to attend at this term of the court, the cases should be continued. We are willing to compare Dr. Daily and his students, for high and honorable bearing with those of any other College; and we cannot but believe that Mr. P., if he knew their gentlemanly and honorable character, would feel ashamed to lend his influence in favor of house-burners and their friends and abettors against such men as are prosecuted in this case.

There are strong indications of a war with Spain, in relation to Cuba. We have already received insults and injuries sufficient to constitute a good cause of war. It is the manifest destiny of the Queen of the Antilles, that she shall become a portion of this Union. Now is the time for action, while France and England are too busy with their little "scrimmages" with Russia, to interfere with Cuban affairs. This rich and beautiful island, is like a ripe peach, ready to drop into our hands.

The *Sullivan Democrat*, after quoting our remarks under the head of "Romantic," in relation to JACOBS and LITTLE stealing Misses KIMBERLIN and WISELY, says:

"We rather think that 'Romance' is a great sentiment with the good people of Monroe county."

Yes Sir! We are a romantic people! Come over and see our beautiful scenery on Salt Creek, and say if it is not the very home for Romance and Chivalry!

We are truly glad to notice that we have a butcher shop in town of the right kind. On Saturday morning last, Mr. GEORGE HERRERT, an accomplished butcher, opened on West Main street, one door above the Orchard building, a real, "tasty," nice butcher's establishment. We must say that neither in New Orleans, Louisville, or Cincinnati have we ever seen an establishment of this kind more neatly, orderly, or gentlemanly conducted. Mr. HERRERT, besides being a connoisseur in his profession, is one of the politest gentlemen we ever came in contact with. He desires to be liberally patronized, and we have no doubt he will be. See his advertisement.

Mr. J. B. MURK, Druggist and Book-seller, has sold his establishment to Dr. JOSEPH ORR, formerly of Ohio. Dr. ORR is a gentleman of considerable means and a very extensive experience in the business; a very pleasant, and intelligent gentleman; and we have no doubt he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

Fire in Martinsville.

A destructive fire occurred in Martinsville on Saturday night, the 14th inst. The fire originated in one of the upper rooms of the hotel of JAMES CUNNINGHAM, occupied by ISAAC THOMAS, and was discovered about 11 o'clock at night. In a short time the tavern and the store house of J. M. & S. M. MITCHELL were reduced to ashes. The principal sufferers are JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., ISAAC THOMAS, Mr. BARNARD, and the Messrs. MITCHELL. BROWS & SAILORS suffered some loss. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

The Messrs. MITCHELL saved a large portion of their Dry Goods, but with considerable damage from the rain.

No insurance except on the goods.

On Wednesday evening the star-gazers were busily engaged in watching for the eclipse of the planet Venus by the moon. Not more than one-half or two-thirds of the planet, however, was hidden at any one time. The astronomers had calculated that Venus would be completely obscured, but such was not the case in this latitude.

New Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

MR. THEODORE JOHNSON, of New Albany, is fitting up the room formerly occupied by E. D. SHEPARD, for the purpose of manufacturing everything in the Saddle and Harness line. We have known Mr. J. for several years, and have seen a great deal of the work manufactured by him. He is an energetic and industrious gentleman, and one of the best mechanics we ever saw.

THE REGULATORS.—Why did they lynch WILEY DAVAR? We do not propose to justify, but only to explain the act. Some persons think that 345 lashes were too much. It was severe, if true; but there is no satisfactory evidence that they gave him that many "receipts." Before he was whipped he acknowledged that he was guilty of counterfeiting; but "hain't much of the money by him at the time." He said he had intended to burn the houses of Peter Norman, Thomas Todd, Joshua Blackwell, David Gray, and William Hopkins—that he and Margaret Anderson, his wife, attempted to rob his father Jesse DAVAR, [upon whose evidence an indictment was found at the last Circuit Court against the two.] The whipping was administered after this confession, when he refused to disclose the names of his confederates. The application of lynch law produced the desired effect.

The most beautiful sight in this world is a pretty woman with a market basket on her arm, her eyes full of love and laughter, and the basket full of potatoes and cabbages.

Pending the last election the Fusionists were clamorous for "new men" to fill the State offices. Well, Dr. COLLINS, the Secretary of State, is a "new man," out and out. How are they pleased with the specimen?

The celebrated race-horse, Lexington, is reported to have run four miles in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, over the Metairie course, at New Orleans, on the 2d inst. This is the fastest time on record. Lecompte once made four miles in 7:26. Fashion's time was 7:52.

The New Albany *Ledger* learns that the New Albany and Sandusky Railroad Company, have made such financial arrangements as will render the rapid progress of the road certain and relieve it from embarrassments.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR.—The Baltic brings intelligence of the death of MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR., son of the ex-President. He died in Paris on the 20th ult. A large number of Americans accompanied his remains to their temporary resting place in the cemetery of Montmartre. The deceased had for a long time been wasting under the blight of consumption, but his death was so sudden as to surprise even those friends who had despaired of his recovery. He had seated himself at the dinner-table when his head fell forward on his breast, and he expired without a groan. An eloquent allusion was pronounced at the tomb by the distinguished Protestant divine, M. COCHERET, former representative of the people under the republic.

The deceased was about forty years of age, and was next to the youngest of Mr. VAN BUREN's four sons. His remains will be brought to the United States by July.

The Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law requiring nigger children to be admitted to the public schools on terms of equality with white children. The same Legislature has passed a law prohibiting white citizens of foreign birth from holding office.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE WIND.—The people of St. Anthony, Minnesota, have been enterprising enough to build a wire suspension bridge over the Mississippi at the falls of St. Anthony. Its completion was rightfully a matter of much rejoicing in that thriving village. Their pride has been soon humbled, however, for on Sunday the 20th of March, a terrible gale of wind destroyed it. A correspondent of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* says:

"The wind swayed it, and raised it in the center, and as they had not secured it to the banks to keep it from rising, it had raised the floor above the cables, and capsized and really emptied it out like water out of a bucket, and precipitating its wood work on the ice. As most of the timber and all of the iron can be used again, it is believed from three to five thousand dollars will repair the damage."

We would especially call the attention of our readers to the large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing just opened at the store of Messrs. KAHN & BRO., on the west side of the square. They have also a splendid stock of jewelry—every style and at all prices. Give them a call.

[For the News-Teller.]

Rev. John Dick.

When in the great drama of the Universe, the Savior of the world appeared to offer to all mankind the gift of life, he chose as his first disciples the humble fishermen of Palestine. These he addressed in words "such as man never spoke," and instructed by an example of a blameless life; and to complete their preparation for the mighty work, he endowed them with inspiration itself. He intended for them to spend their lives in such a manner as would convince the world that their mission was divine, and that unspeakable happiness should be the reward of the faithful throughout ever-enduring time. Years passed on—the days of miracles were gone—the fires of persecution were kindled—and the sweeping winds played with the ashes of the martyr. But a brighter day at length appeared—the Christian no longer writhed at the stake—and the protecting care of Heaven watched over the land of "the free and the brave."

In this favored period flourished the Rev. JOHN DICK. Born in the vicinity of a noted University, he received his education within its walls, and then went forth to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to a dying world. Just at the commencement of his ministerial career, he told an acquaintance that he intended to take especial care of the young sisters of his charge. And no great while after, with the design of inducing a very talented young man to engage in the work of the ministry, he made these statements: "that he lived off the fat of the land, and that the chickens knew him and always manifested their joy at his presence by a loud squawk."

A man possessed of such commanding talents could not long remain in obscurity. He came upon a visit to the city of letters, to use his own words, in order to "fork a woman." So great had his reputation become, that the minister in charge extended to him an invitation to preach on the next Sabbath evening. The night of his arrival he delivered a long lecture upon the text, "It is not good for man to be alone," to an audience of one person. His next discourse occupied the whole of the Sabbath forenoon—subject: "Pulling the women." It was so interesting that two young men listened to it, in place of going to Church, which they had intended to do. At its conclusion he struck up that good old Methodist air: "Tar ump de da de iddle dill," &c.

Exhausted by these long continued labors, he sank upon his bed and spent several hours in refreshing slumber. When he awoke, to his extreme mortification, he found that the hour was too late for him to be present at the Sunday School. At this time he presented such a woe-begotten appearance that it was difficult to tell whether he was dead or alive. The soothing influence of woman, however, having been brought to bear upon him, it carried consolation to his heart and caused his countenance to glow with animation; thereby enabling him to appear in the pulpit at the appointed time in all the dignity of "mon." He took his text and then began his sermon.

He soared far up into the regions of ethereal space; paid the lovely queen of night a visit; ran among the planets of the solar system; darted through the ring of Saturn, knocking the bark off his shins in the operation; chased the comets round the circle of the Universe; and lost himself among the stars of the milky way. Again appearing, he plunged into the deep abyss of eternal woe; wandered among the smoky caverns of the lower world; sailed over the seas of surging flame; and having explored the Universe to its most distant margin, he once more found himself in the pulpit. When the eminent divine made this discovery, he took his seat to the great delight of his auditory.

In conclusion, Madam Humor says that this worthy divine has, in course of preparation, one of the "idolishiest sermons on hell ever dug up by mortal man."

JOHNNY LOOKSTRAIGHT, Esq.
Bloomington, April 18, 1855.

Yankee Robinson's Athenaeum.

Our readers will hardly fail to notice in this morning's paper the conspicuous historic cut of the inimitable Yankee Robinson's Athenaeum. This excellent troupe have been performing during the past winter in Indianapolis; and the daily papers of that city speak very highly of their performances. The *Sentinel* of Monday last says of their departure from that city:

"Yankee Robinson's procession moved through our streets yesterday afternoon to the music of a most excellent band. It attracted the attention of large crowds upon the sidewalks and street corners. About four o'clock the procession stopped on the corner of Washington and Meridian street to enable Messrs. Bowers & Purcell to take a Daguerrotype miniature of it, which they succeeded admirably.

The "show" in the canvass at night was crowded to excess, and the performance passed off very well—Yankee Bierce a lady took part in the entertainment.

This morning the traveling Athenaeum leave the city of its seven months' sojourn commencing to-day at Greenfield. Success to the Yankee. Long may he wave

Since the destruction of the ballot box in Cincinnati by the religious fanatics and political desperados, hundreds and thousands, to voted for Pap Taylor, have out loose from the oathbound outlaws; and the *Enquirer* declares that if the election was to take place again, Faran would be re-elected by at least 5,000 majority.

Verily, Satan's kingdom is tumbling down!

"M. son," said Mr. N., (a Yankee whose conversation is reported in the *H. Register*, "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father," said the son, "I don't like to keep two women—and if I'd married a Yankee girl, I'd had to have hired an Irish girl to take care of her."

No Telegraph.

Arrival of the Northern Light.
New York, April 15, M.—The Northern Light has arrived, bringing \$170,000 in specie.

The revolution in Central America has not been suppressed. Gen. Munos heads the revolutionary party, who expects to be largely reinforced by Walker's emigrants from California.

Walker has a large number of volunteers who are preparing to follow in his steps.

Two ships have already been chartered for this purpose.

It is expected that Monral will effect an important change in the affairs of Central America, especially Nicaragua.

There is but little news of importance in financial affairs.

The miners were doing well.

But little gold was coming forward in consequence of the scarcity of coin.

The Kern River mines had disappointed the expectations of the miners, and they were returning disgusted.

A large quantity of cigars that were smuggled into San Francisco, had been seized.

Business was languid, and there was but little change in prices. There had been considerable operations in flour, and prices were firmer. Provisions were inactive.

Later from Mexico.

Compterson, April 13.—The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 8th, in six days from Vera Cruz. By her we have six days later advices than those by way of New Orleans. Everything indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. Moreno's disaffection and subsequent capture and execution were all a fable, to entrap Alvarez.

Col. Bires was discomfited at Cafones and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists. Those who attempted to recross the Papagayo river were all drowned. Governor Malimo Ortiz was on the march from Itchmean to Tehuantepec, fell in with an ambuscade and his whole force, 600 in number, were nearly all annihilated. Accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the revolutionists.

Alvarez is supreme in Guera. It is the universal opinion that he will be obliged to fly.

It is also evident that the allied powers, stimulated by the Mexican internal commotion, will try to bring Mexico on the other side and identify her with Cuba.

Later from Havana.

New York, April 16, M.—The Cahawba arrived to-day with Havana dates of the 11th.

Havana was quiet.

The city is garrisoned by volunteers.—The regular troops were nearly all stationed along the coast.

Beck, who was recently arrested at Puerto Principe, was released from prison on the security of a friend that he would remain in Havana until his case was decided.

Charles Castello was also released and allowed to remain at his residence until the sailing of the packet from Cadiz. Business was improving. The Princeton was at Havana—all well.

Boston, April 18, P. M.—The House resolved to amend so as to allow aliens to vote and hold office after a residence of 21 years.

Horrible Murder in Wabash, Indiana.

Some weeks ago the body of a man named BOYLES was found in the canal near Wabash, Ind., and suspicions having been aroused that he had been murdered for his money, a family named HUBBARD were arrested and confined in jail. Soon after the arrest it was suspected that they had murdered a whole family named FRENCH, consisting of husband, wife, and five children. To test the matter, some citizens went to the cabin where the HUBBARDS lived. They found the floor raised and some dirt removed. The *Wabash Gazette* relates what followed:

They then proceeded to dig away the dirt and soon discovered the body of an infant very much decayed. They immediately left and came up to town and got the coroner, who summoned a jury, consisting of Stearnes Fisher, J. Lewis, D. Brooks, F. Cleveland, M. W. Stober, and J. W. Jebbison, who at once proceeded to the place, which they reached about 7 o'clock last evening.

In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family. Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken so that he could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and mother at the bottom and the children on top. The babe was about 15 months old, and the oldest child about 15 years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who have known them. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubbard will be examined to-day. There appears to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars.

NOVEL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Gerret Smith, Barlan Green, and a few other spirits of that order, have lately been holding a meeting of several days at Oswego, to adopt measures to break up all old religious denominations and organizations, and build up a new system of their own, to take the place of every other. They hold that all sectarianism is wrong, and that honest duty should be the only test required to entitle a person to the rights of membership, and so on.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle*.

Motto of the Massachusetts K. N. Peeping Committee: "Get thee to a nunnery."

For the honor of human nature we had hoped we had got to the depth of the infamy of the K. N. Committee which visited the Roxbury Catholic school. But we were mistaken, and it has come out in the course of the investigation that the Hon. Mr. Hiss, of Boston, who wished to have some "private conversation" with the Lady Superior, spent the night while on this investigation with a notorious woman named Mrs. Patterson, from Lowell, whose lodgings were charged to and paid by the State!!!—*N. A. Ledger*.

[From the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.]

Value of Indiana Free Bank Money.

Below we give a report of the Citizens' Committee, which was appointed to fix the value of Free Bank paper. These gentlemen were selected from among our best business men. There is no important difference between this classification and that made by the Association of Free Bankers at the late meeting. It is a very general feeling among all classes of people in the city and county to be governed by a uniform rate of Free Bank money; and, so far as we can learn, the following list gives satisfaction:

First Class, Specie Paying, Par.

Bank of Indiana	Farmers and Merch's Bank
of Brookville	Indianapolis
of Syracuse	Gramercy Bank
of Elkhart	Hosier
of Rockville	Indiana
of Goshen	Indiana Stock Bank
of Mt. Vernon	Kentucky Stock
of Salem	Lagrange
of the Capital	Merch's and Mech's Bank
of N. America Clinton	New Albany
of Warsaw	N. Y. and Va. State Stock
of Monticello	Bank
Canal Bank,	Prairie City Bank
Crescent City Bank,	Southern Bank of Ind
Cambridge city	Savings
Central	Traders
Fayette City	" Indpls
Farmers' Bank, Westfield	

Second Class, Worth 90 Cents to the Dollar.

Bank of Fort Wayne	New York Stock bank
of South Bend	Tippecanoe
of Perryville	Upper Wabash
Delaware county bank	Wayne bank, Logansport
Great Western	Wayne bank, Jasper
Huntington city	Wabash River bk, New
Indian Reserve	Wabash River bk, New
Kalamazoo	Wabash River bk, New
North-Western	Wabash River bk, New

Third Class, Worth 75 Cents to the Dollar.

Agricultural bank	Greene county bank
Atlantic	Laurel Bank
Bank of Covington	Merchants' bank, Lafayette
of Albion	Merchants' " Springfield
of Attica	Marshall county bank
of N. America, Newpt	Northern Indiana
of Bridgeport	Orange
of Rochester	Public Stock
of Connersville	Perry county
of Hensseler	Plymouth
of T. Wadsworth	Shelby
of Rockport	Stauben county
of America	State Stock bank, Marion
of Auburn	State Stock " Logansp
of Albany	State Stock " Peru
Drovers' bank	State Stock Security bank
Elkhart county bank	Traders' bank, Nashville
Farmers and Mech's bank,	Traders' bank, Terre Haute
Rensselaer	Western bank, Plymouth
Farmers' bank, Jasper	Wabash Valley bank
Government Stock bank	

The New Bounty Land Bill.

It is enacted, &c., That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary, seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, volunteers, or State troops of any State or territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of warrant from the Department of the Interior, for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he has heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each person having served aforesaid; and the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear at the muster-roll of his regiments or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant aforesaid, and under any act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child, or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor children shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person shall be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: Provided that a subsequent marriage, shall not impair the right of any such warrant, if she be a widow, or the right of any child, or children; and provided, further, that those who are considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant, shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, or sold, at the option of the warrantee, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty land warrants.

As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it. The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

* See advertisement in another column.

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bile Beans, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Has recently been made by Dr. Curtis of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhalant Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has issued several certificates. Speaking of the treatment a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape in many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all leading druggists throughout the country. (From the New York Dutchman of Jan. 14th.)

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

W. R. M. CARLTON is our authorized Agent at Bedford, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

W. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is an authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to take subscriptions and advertising for the same.

W. C. WOOLLETT, is our authorized Agent in Chicago, to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions for the News-Letter in that city.

The News-Letter, strongly and neatly enveloped, may be had at the office every Saturday morning at 5 cents per copy.

Answer to poetical riddle of last week: "Tyne."

The Cabinet is reported to be holding daily sessions, discussing Cuban affairs.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., a leading citizen of New Albany, and one of the most extensive boat-builders in the West, died on Saturday. He was a man of high character and of great benevolence.

An experienced woman asserts, that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately and growing in its place.

Melancholy Suicide.

A man named Charles Cook committed suicide by drowning, in this city on Thursday evening last. A more singular case of the kind perhaps is not on record. He was a German, and married about two months since, a German girl, as we understand, who has been living with Mr. J. O. Clark for several years. Since his marriage he has often threatened to destroy himself, which caused his friends much uneasiness. It appears that he was haunted with the foolish delusion that he and his wife were doomed to starvation, although he was a sober and industrious shoemaker, with steady employment, and had in his possession at his death \$150 in gold, with every prospect of future success which may be drawn from prudence and economy. His disconsolate wife returned yesterday morning to Mrs. Clark's with her effects. A short time before he did the act he asked his wife to accompany him in a walk, which she said she would do in a few minutes, but he walked out, and was seen no more till one of a company of fishers about a mile below town, caught something tremendous heavy on his hook, when upon drawing it to the surface, to his inexpressible consternation he discovered to be the body of a drowned man, which proved to be that of poor Cook.—*Vincennes Courier of Saturday last.*

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Eld. Joseph W. Wolfe, Dr. Jos. Wallis of Sullivan county, to Mrs. Nancy Madden, of Monroe county, Ind.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

THE MAILS.

Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O. From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 9:32 A. M., and departs North immediately. From Michigan City (by Railroad) arrives at 10:25 A. M., and departs South at 10:45 A. M. From Columbus (by two horse back) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 M., and departs every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M. From Bloomfield (by back when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M., and departs every Monday and Friday, at 6 A. M. From Indianapolis (by two horse back) arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 M., and departs same days, at 1 P. M. From Point Commerce, via White Hall, (horse-back) arrives every Thursday, at 1 P. M., and departs same day, at 1:30 P. M.

THE COURTS.

Monroe Circuit Court, Spring term, 1855, commences 5th Monday in April, the 30th day, and sits two weeks.

Lawrence Common Pleas Court commences its quarterly session on the 3d Mondays in April, July, October, and January, and sits two weeks.

County Commissioners' Court commences its quarterly sessions on the 1st Mondays in June, October, December, and March.

PROGRAMMES.

The attention of Principals of High Schools and Literary Societies, is especially called to our notices for printing fine Programmes, either on cards or fancy note paper, and with gold, silver and crimson bronze, for public exhibitions. We have as good an assortment of card type as any establishment in the State; and will execute work of the above description at very reasonable rates. Specimens of our Programme printing will be sent by mail to any one wishing to examine the style of work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!

THE MOST SPLENDID STOCK YET! The subscribers have just received a most superb assortment of Goods, such as

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

all of which they are offering at prices that must defy competition. Also a very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Latest Style of Hats, Shirts and Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, a very

Large Stock of

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

S. KAHN & BRO. Bloomington, April 1855-56.

Fresh Meats.

GEORGE HERRERT. HAS located in Bloomington, for the purpose of supplying the public with fresh meats. On Tuesdays and Fridays he will have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, and on Thursdays small meats only, such as Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.

Shop on West Main street, one door above the Orchard House.

WANTED TO RENT,

A small family, a house with two or three rooms and a kitchen, with a garden attached. Apply at the News-Letter office.

DAILY ARRIVALS

Of all kinds Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the New Store, April 7-61.

JUSTICES BLANKS.

EXECUTIONS, Subpoenas, and Summons, neatly printed on good paper, may be had at this office.

Embracing over One Hundred Men and Horses.



Re-organized, Enlarged and Improved for the Campaign of 1855.

THIS vast establishment, the only one of the kind in the world, will give their varied performances at 7 o'clock, on Thursday, May 24, at 11 o'clock, on Friday, May 25, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, May 26, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, May 27, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, May 28, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, May 29, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 30, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, June 1, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, June 2, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, June 3, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, June 4, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 5, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 6, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, June 7, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, June 8, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, June 9, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, June 10, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, June 11, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 12, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 13, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, June 14, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, June 15, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, June 16, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, June 17, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, June 18, at 1 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o'clock, on Sunday, December 7, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, December 8, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, December 9, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, December 10, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, December 11, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, December 12, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, December 13, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, December 14, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, December 15, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, December 16, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, December 17, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, December 18, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, December 19, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, December 20, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, December 21, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, December 22, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, December 23, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, December 24, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, December 25, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, December 26, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, December 27, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, December 28, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, December 29, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, December 30, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, December 31, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, January 1, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, January 2, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, January 3, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, January 4, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, January 5, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, January 6, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 7, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, January 8, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, January 9, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, January 10, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, January 11, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, January 12, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, January 13, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 14, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, January 15, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, January 16, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, January 17, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, January 18, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, January 19, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, January 20, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 21, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, January 22, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, January 23, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, January 24, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, January 25, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, January 26, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, January 27, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 28, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, January 29, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, January 30, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, January 31, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 1, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, February 2, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, February 3, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 4, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, February 5, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, February 6, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, February 7, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 8, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, February 9, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, February 10, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 11, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, February 12, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, February 13, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, February 14, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 15, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, February 16, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, February 17, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 18, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, February 19, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, February 20, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, February 21, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 22, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, February 23, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, February 24, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 25, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, February 26, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, February 27, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, February 28, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 29, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, March 1, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, March 6, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, March 7, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, March 8, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, March 10, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, March 11, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, March 12, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, March 14, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, March 15, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 16, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, March 17, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, March 20, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, March 21, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 23, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, March 24, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, March 25, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, March 26, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, March 2

