

# 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, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

**AFFECTING APPEAL.**—An unfortunate Know Nothing editor in Kentucky, thus addresses his delinquent subscribers:

"Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrelful, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a jay-bird."

**The "Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company,"** of the City of New York, after an investigation has "been found wanting," and as in the case of several of its bogus cotemporaries, its doors will be closed.

**The deficit in the allowance made to the Preachers of the North-Western Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church for the year ending August 28, 1855, amounted to \$4,414.**—Was the deficiency attributable to "Sam?"

**A good newspaper** is like a sensible and sound-hearted friend, whose appearance on one's threshold gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

**Since the acquittal of MARY MORIARTY,** for stabbing her seducer in Memphis, Tenn., no less than three other women similarly situated have either killed or attempted to kill their gay deceivers.

**The Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad** was sold at public auction at Saint Louis, on Friday last, for \$10,000. H. D. BACON, of the firm of PAGE & BACON, was the purchaser.

**Colonel LEHMANOUSKY,** the old soldier of the Napoleon wars, is lecturing in New Albany before the Mokuna Society.

**Ground was broken for the Capitol of Kansas,** at Lecompton, on the 24th ultimo. It is to cost \$50,000.

**HUMPHREY MARSHALL** says "the National American Party is gone to the Devil." It has found its level at last.

**In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania,** in 1833, while a bill granting pensions to certain revolutionary veterans was pending in that body, Mr. MATTHIAS moved to add a gratuity of \$40 to one SARAH CROSS, "the sweetheart of an old soldier," which motion prevailed, 45 to 36.

**It is understood that the dress-making business** is about to be incorporated with coöpering. A number of active coöpers will be required to hoop the ladies' petticoats; the model of female elegance now being a molasses cask or beer barrel.

**FAIR HIT.**—On Saturday week, on the adjournment of the Senate, Hon. JOHN P. HALE remarked "we have made over a dollar a minute, to-day, the session having lasted only seven minutes."

**GENERAL SAM HUSTON SIGNALLY REPUKED AT HOME!**—The House of Representatives of Texas has passed a resolution by a vote of 71 to 3, approving the course of THOMAS J. RUSK in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska act, and disapproving the course of SAM HUSTON in voting against it. The day before the passage of this resolution, General HUSTON made a speech to the "Americans" in which he strongly defended his course in Congress, and assailed in severe terms the Administration and the dominant party generally. The almost unanimous vote of censure of the Legislature, shows that the name of the hero of San Jacinto has lost its power in Texas.

[The following correspondence from a gentleman of high standing in a private station, although not designed for publication will be read with interest, as it gives the history of the noble sentiment inscribed on Indiana's block of marble in the Washington Monument.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1855.

EDITORS OF THE NEWS-LETTER.—Dear Sirs: I see by your paper of the 15th instant, that you have quoted the motto, an inscription upon the Washington Monument. You have made a slight mistake. You have the correct history of this motto in the following article of the Governor's Message of 1850, which I send you.

There is one fact that is not generally known—Governor WRIGHT is the author of this sentiment which sometimes is attributed to Webster, President Pierce, and others. The facts of the case are these: the last of February, 1850, Governor WRIGHT authorized this motto to be inscribed upon the block of marble to be placed in the National Monument—"Indiana knows no North, no South—nothing but the Union." The sentiment cannot be found by any before that date.

I say with you, let it stand as a perpetual monument to future generations of the fidelity of Indiana to the Union. It is a proud sentiment,—a noble one. Give the author of this sentiment the credit that is due him, which I know you will with pleasure. Very Respectfully, Yours,

### EXTRACT FROM GOV. WRIGHT'S MESSAGE.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the last session of the Legislature, a block of marble, native of the State, was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument now in progress of erection there, to the memory of the father of our country.

The General Assembly did not authorize any sentiment to be placed on the block. I took the liberty of having inscribed the following:

"Indiana knows no North, no South—nothing but the Union."

I did so, because I believed, as I still believe, that the sentiment thus engraved on enduring marble, was written also on the hearts of our people, that it was the sentiment of the great mass of my fellow-citizens of Indiana, on the most agitating question of the day.

Complete unanimity is rarely the incident of human councils. In a confederacy like ours, differing as its members do, in soil, climate and productions; in habits, manners and social relations; in local and sectional interests, it could not be expected now, any more than at the birth of the Federal Constitution, that any compromise, based upon mutual concessions, should be satisfactory to all.

It is not a practical question whether those measures of peace, recently framed by great and good men, in the same spirit which actuated our fathers in days gone by, are, in every respect, such as meet our unqualified approval. It has been well said, that the lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils; and it is often a bounden duty to endure a temporary and incidental evil for a permanent and inherent good. A domestic institution, forced upon our forefathers in colonial days, rather than voluntarily adopted by them, is, for the present, the necessary policy of our Southern brethren. Any sudden abandonment of that policy, is impossible. Even its gradual relinquishment is beset with difficulty and embarrassment. The patriots of the revolution convened to frame a government that has endured for three quarters of a century, has spread over half a hemisphere, the blessings of peace, of political and religious freedom, and of national prosperity;—assented to the great principle that each State of the Union is sovereign, as to her internal government, and her social relations. Without this recognition, absolute and unconditional, the thirteen original States would never have concurred in the federal compact. That was the great conservative element which bound hearts though it could not reconcile opinions. Without that element the Union would not have been created then. Without it, the Union cannot be preserved now.

Indiana, a central State, has always maintained a high, conservative position, especially on that exciting question of the day, which has threatened more seriously than any other, the integrity of our confederacy of States. She is, indeed, convinced, that she has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is satisfied with the degree of prosperity, which, under that free policy, she has attained. Our State was the nineteenth admitted into the Union. In wealth, in agricultural and commercial importance she is now the fifth, if indeed she is not the fourth. Of the eighteen States which composed the Union when we were admitted, four, at most, are now in our advance; and not one of those since admitted has come within sight of us. Maintaining her position ahead of all her younger sisters, Indiana has walked quietly in advance of fourteen of the older States. In our onward progress we have uniformly acted toward each, equal to equal. Our compacts with the Great Confederacy to which we belong and every

member of it, have been faithfully kept in letter and in spirit. Neither by legislative act nor otherwise have we withheld from any citizen of the Union the rights which, under the federal compact, are assured to him. To this day no cause of complaint has been given him; nor, so far as I know, has complaint been made, against Indiana, by any State in the Union. Above all, Indiana recognizes the imperative duty, by every good citizen, of obedience to the laws of the land.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress, however ultra men in the North or in the South may oppose or denounce them, there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue; and that is, unhesitatingly and in good faith to carry out their enactments.

There is no safety for property, for liberty, nor for life, except in the absolute supremacy of the law. There is no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy. As we value the heritage, rich beyond all price, purchased not with silver or gold, but with the life's blood of the good and brave—that heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we, in turn, must bequeath inviolate to our descendants—let us bear in mind this great truth, that the first public act of disobedience to law, is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy.

The Constitution of this great Confederacy, written on parchment, may be rent asunder, if it be not written also on the hearts and affections of the people. It is written on ours. We love, we respect it, we give it our highest sanction, alike for the sacred principles, guardian of human liberty, embodied in its provisions, for the unnumbered blessings we have enjoyed under its rule; and in memory also of that band of great and good men, who conceived and established it. This truth should be understood by our people, that this Union cannot be preserved by force. If it could it would not be worth preserving. The bonds and ligaments that bind us together, are moral and not physical. Our glorious Union is one of consent and not of force. It is a Union of confidence, of trust, of love, and of affection. When these are gone, the Union loses all its attraction and value.

At no hour of our history have we required, more than at the present, an infusion into our councils of that spirit in which the articles of our confederacy were first conceived. As Representatives, as citizens of Indiana, as citizens of the United States, we have difficult, delicate, important duties to perform. Foremost among these is the obligation to oppose, by every lawful means, that spirit of factious fanaticism alike suicidal wherever it has birth, which insidiously assumes the garb, in one section, of philanthropy, in another, of State rights. By speech, by action, by concession, by forbearance, by compromise, by the influence of moral suasion and the strong power of kindness, by each and all of these means, let us seek to allay the spirit of lawless misrule, that spirit which installs each man's opinion the arbiter of constitutional rights, or which coolly estimates the value of this Union, and looks with steady eye on a separation of these States, the certain herald of bloodshed and a thousand horrors, a separation to be surely and speedily followed by war, in its most odious form, servile, perhaps, as well as civil,—war among those of the same race, the same name, the same blood,—war that shall bring together in hostile array, neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sire.

To avert calamities so direful, Indiana will cast, even to the last, the entire weight of her influence. She will be just to each and every member of the confederacy—just to the Constitution—just to the laws. She will abide by that Constitution—abide by the laws; and above all, she will abide by the compromises made by our fathers—the compromises made by the great and good men of this day. She will hope, she will pray, that the same kind and overruling Providence which watched over our Fathers at the adoption of the Constitution, and has sustained in every crisis and cheered in every hour of darkness since, will direct their sons also in the paths of wisdom and of peace, and enable us to transmit to posterity that sacred instrument, a guide and a blessing in the future, as it has ever been in the Past.

Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of Northern destiny. She plants herself on the basis of the Constitution; and takes her stand in the ranks of AMERICAN DESTINY.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

December 31, 1855.

**A YOUNG HUSBAND SURPRISED.**—A gentleman living in an interior town in Tennessee, recently had occasion to be absent from home a short time, was astonished by the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing that his wife, to whom he had only been married some six months, had had a child the night before. He was in great tribulation, but telegraphing home for particulars, he soon ascertained that matters were not quite so serious as represented. A blundering telegraph operator had made a "child" out of a "chill."

### Greeley on Dunn.

Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, having paid his respects to Col. R. W. Thompson, whom he appears to hold responsible for the vote of Harvey D. Scott against Banks; has now turned his attention to another of our Indiana delegation—Mr. Dunn, of the Madison District. He is quite severe on Mr. Dunn, but he had some cause for it, as Dunn gave Greeley a most severe castigation in a speech he made in the House on the 17th, charging him (Greeley) with having, as a member of the House, some years ago, voted for and received several hundred dollars worth of books after denouncing the voting and taking of such books as little better than stealing. Against this charge Mr. Greeley defends himself, and at the same time proceeds to dissect Mr. Dunn. He charges that Mr. Dunn has acted with much inconsistency and bad faith on the Speakership question. He says that Mr. Dunn gave as an excuse for refusing to vote for Mr. Banks that he had not been nominated by a caucus, and there was no evidence that he was the choice of the anti-Nebraska members; that to humor him, a caucus was called, at which Mr. D. made a speech and then put on his hat and bolted; after this Banks was nominated. Greeley concludes thus:

"Yet, though thus concluded by his own volunteered pledge, Mr. Dunn coolly repudiates it, and persists in voting steadily to keep the House disorganized and in chaos, and let the border ruffians work their will upon the Free-State men of Kansas. And now this unhappy suicide seems to think that I have dispatched him, when it is nobody but himself! If Judas Iscariot has been made exemplary and Benedict Arnold rendered by comparison a patriot, the credit or blame belongs in no part to me, but solely to the Honorable George G. Dunn."

Now this is a "very pretty quarrel as it stands," and we very much doubt whether Mr. Dunn will be willing to "give it up so." He will no doubt return to the charge if he thinks the game worth the candle. Greeley has one advantage over his antagonist, however. His paper, the Tribune, has a larger circulation than Congressional speeches usually obtain, and he can always get a hearing through his own columns, while it is not every day that Mr. Dunn may be able to catch the eye or ear of "Mr. Speaker," when that functionary shall be installed.—State Sentinel.

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERY.**—Oliver King and Warren C. Ayres have been arrested in Lawrence, Massachusetts, charged with robbing the American Express at the West, of fifty thousand dollars in gold belonging to the government, the particulars of which were published some weeks since. The accused were arraigned before the police court last Saturday, and committed for examination next Wednesday. Their bail was fixed at thirty thousand dollars. Ayres was recently a broker in Boston, and King a hotel keeper in Lowell.—Nothing is yet made known of the evidence against them.

**W. C. White,** the express messenger, who had charge of the money between Chicago and Detroit when it was stolen is also under arrest, and circumstances strongly implicate him with the others; a fourth person is also in custody. White, a short time after the robbery, left the employ of the Company. Officer Best, of Buffalo, was instrumental in bringing the matter to light.

### The Kansas War at an End.

From the Saint Louis Democrat of the 19th instant, we learn that the anticipated troubles in Kansas were not brought to a head. The Democrat says that a proposition was made by Atchison and Shannon that the people of Lawrence comply with the laws and deliver up their arms. The latter professed their entire willingness to obey the laws, but refused to part with their revolvers and rifles. To this the proslavery party assented, and on Sunday morning the Missourians received orders to disband. They were encamped at Wakarusa, six miles from Lawrence, and numbered about six hundred men. At Lecompton were about two hundred more. The Free State men numbered about seven hundred men in Lawrence, all armed with Sharpe's rifles. The Missourians were reported to have been much dissatisfied with the order for their disbandment. They are said to have suffered a good deal from inclement weather and to have lost a portion of their horses and arms.

The whole country will be rejoiced to hear of the termination of this difficulty, which at one time threatened the most serious consequences.

**THE OTHER JORDAN.**—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that at a Sabbath school not many miles from that city, a few weeks ago, a reverend gentleman, after exhorting the school most piously and affectionately for half an hour, and then by way of giving the pupils a chance to contribute their mite to the general glory of the occasion, he requested them to sing Jordan for him, expecting, of course, to hear "on Jordan's stormy banks I see," when to his surprise, the scholars with one accord struck up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel."

### Correspondence of the State Sentinel.

**Fusion Dissolving—Garber Pitching into Dunn—Sectionalism—Waldo vs. Garber.**

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 18, 1855.

It is seldom that you hear of anything cheering from old Jefferson. The enemy in times past have almost invariably borne off the palm of victory, while the true Democracy have too often met with ignominious defeat, losing everything save their honor. It has only been at some rare times when public works were progressing and business active that the Democracy have triumphed in this county, through the aid of the votes of laboring men. In 1854, the Fusionists carried the county by over 1300 majority. It was a gloomy hour for the friends of civil and religious liberty, and of popular sovereignty, while our enemies predicted in future no old liner would dare use his tongue or wield his pen in defence of those principles which had so long marked the policy of our government, extended our dominions, and contributed to our prosperity.

Though our State has been gloriously redeemed, it must be admitted, that it would be a Herculean achievement for the Democracy to overcome the 1300 Fusion majority of Jefferson in two short years, but you may rest assured that there will be no such overwhelming majority for the Thugs again. Signs of the dissolution of that combination are too visible to escape the attention of the most superficial observer. Dissensions have already entered the enemy's ranks—factions that combined to make up the great Fusion army are already suffering from intestine broils. Even Garber, of the Courier, who meekly submitted in '54 to the choking off of his favorite candidate for Congress and the placing of Mr. Dunn on the track, has too late for his man Friday seen that he was badly sold. Now Mr. Garber expresses his surprise that Mr. Dunn voted for Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, for Speaker, and in commenting upon the vote, which he so strongly condemns, he says:

"The duty of reconciling the vote for a member from a Slave State, and one which it appears from the record, no other anti-Nebraska member did vote for, with the pledges made during the canvass, devolves upon Mr. Dunn, not upon us."

It is seldom that so much sectionalism can be found in so few words. He does not charge Mr. Dunn with voting for a Nebraska man, because that charge would not fit the case, it being a well known fact that Mr. Etheridge was a member of the last Congress and voted against the Nebraska bill, but because Mr. Dunn voted for a member from a Slave State, Mr. Garber is awfully surprised and imagines that all of Mr. Dunn's supporters in this end of the District are in the same predicament. The Know Nothings proscribe men who happen to be born in the old world or who profess a religion different from their own, but Mr. Garber and his adherents go a step farther, as if the mere fact of a man living in a slave State should be sufficient reason for voting against him. This editor calls himself a Republican. If this be Republicanism, that name so dear to our people has lost its original significance in this fast age, and it is impossible for a plain man with the aid of all the railroads and telegraphs to keep up with the mutilation and changes of words. What would be the surprise of old Rip Van Winkle were he to wake up a few years hence, and in looking in the dictionary find the word defined as follows: "Republican—one who believes that the North half of a country should proscribe, make offices for, and govern the South half of said country." Indeed, such would seem to be the policy of the so called Republicans. But let us apply the principle and see what it would lead to. If this Republicanism would censure a Congressman for casting his vote for a man from a slave State, upon the same principle it would not tolerate a President in appointing a man south of Mason and Dixon's line—hence a President of such a party would be expected to send men from the North to fill all the offices in the South, the effect of which would be to force a dissolution by reading the South out of the Union. This so called Republican party have already formed associations and sent out colonies for the avowed purpose of ruling Kansas, and if the Missourians have done the same thing, they cannot claim the originality of the idea because the patent belongs exclusively to the Yankee Republicans. But those Republicans might with equal propriety send colonies into a State to carry a Presidential election and seek to justify themselves upon the pretext that it was a good cause and the end justifies the means. Certainly there would not be a greater impropriety in sending officers to govern the South than there would be in sending colonies to a territory to overpower those that settled in such territory of their own accord, unaided by any association.

I am no defender of Mr. Dunn, but if he has displayed less sectionalism than his Fusion supporters, that much should be set down to his credit. It must be admitted, however, that he has not shown a great amount of consistency. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Scott both voted for Mr. Campbell, an Abolition. Know Nothing, and why they should refuse to stick to Banks, a man of precisely the same principles as Campbell

and of superior qualifications (as the N. Y. Tribune would have it), is a little mysterious, not to say inconsistent. But I think you have unravelled the mystery in one of your editorials, by intimating that Mr. Banks was once a Democrat, while Mr. Campbell was a Whig. The fact is Mr. Dunn was elected by the combination of so many *isms* that he would be the most lucky man that was ever made if he could be so fortunate as to please them all. It would seem that he has not made a favorable commencement to accomplish this object. So far from it, the factions that elected him are actually disputing among themselves about the issue upon which he was elected. To read Garber's paper, one would suppose that anti-Nebraska was the issue that elected him, but Waldo, of the Vevay Reveille, a Know Nothing paper, knocks all such ideas in the head.—Hear the Reveille:

"Hon. George G. Dunn, the present able Congressman from this District, was elected as the American candidate, and received the entire vote of the Order. Had he run simply as an anti-Nebraska candidate, Mr. Dunham would have been elected by a very large majority. The American party alone had the strength that elected him."

This paragraph takes the wind out of Garber's sails, and leaves the inference that anti-Nebraska is in the minority in this District. OLD LINER.

### "La Belle Dormeuse."

The special Paris correspondent of the New York Times tells the following curious story:

A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's Heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Erino Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her of her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "La Belle Dormeuse." While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and so attractive, that the awakening into the common-place surroundings of this world displeases her, and she hastens back again into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the theater, wherever she is left alone for a moment, she settles into a caressive sleep, and with a lovely and childlike face, and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her face in sleep is the center of attraction for all eyes and that she well merits the title of "The Beautiful Sleeper." The symptoms of the case betray one of the curious forms of hysteria, and no doubt, after time has cured her of her abnormal condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does delight.

### Flirtations of Married Women.

The recent occurrences in Boston form the text for a sensible sermon by the Hartford Courant. The improper "flirtations" of the two married women with young men has blasted their characters forever, caused the death of an amiable but weak young man, and imprisoned the husbands on a charge of murder! Says the Courant:

The "innocent flirtation" of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in the wife. The love of one and his approval should be all that she should desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting, an appalling sight, to see her decorating that beauty for the public gaze—to see her seeking the attention of all the senseless fops around her, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always, among the sedate and wise, a sensation of disgust, when a married lady attempts to ensnare and entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlimited outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the indifferent beholder—"the trail of the serpent is over them all."

Such wives should know, if they do not know it already, that their influence over the virtue and the prudence of young men is as deleterious as if they were the most abandoned of women. They lead them to believe there is no virtue in the sex—that married virtue is but an outside show—and that delicacy and propriety are but masks or outside dresses. The effect of their character is that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundation of honor, and probity, and truth. Let them beware. Let them reserve their charms and the fascination of their flattering attentions for the husbands to whom they belong, and if they must be admired, let it be as faithful wives, as self-denying mothers, as the educators of a young generation of immortals. It was said in the praise of a woman in ancient times—*Dominum mansit; la nam fecit.* Let such be the motto of married women now.

**HEARTS.**—Little red things, that men and women play with for money.



# The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

## George G. Dunn's Treachery to his Party.

The Congressman from this district has acquired, in the short space of one month, a most unenviable notoriety, and occupies a position in the newspapers before the public which will condemn him forever. A member of the Know Nothing order—an avowed opponent of the Nebraska bill, and, indeed, for years very bitter in his professions of anti-slavery sentiment,—he forced himself upon the Fusion party of this district; kept aloof from their convention, but had his law-partner, his relations and friends there, to break it up if they could not govern it; and when outvoted there, crowded their nominee off the track, and at length, by his extreme zeal for fusion doctrines, won over all the Abolitionists' odds and ends, and was elected to Congress. Great feats were expected of him. If he had swallowed the first slaveholder he met, whole, he would not have exceeded the exaggerated expectations he had excited in his partisans. An immense storm was to be raised, in which slavery was to be torn up by the roots, Democracy blown off by the winds, and PREROGATIVE, the Cabinet, and the foreign population all piled together in one promiscuous, hopeless ruin; while Mr. DUNN, sitting astride of the political horizon, was to form a rainbow with his legs, and with the "restored" Missouri Compromise in one hand, and the demolished naturalization laws and the 13th article (State Constitution) in the other, to still the elements with his voice, and proclaim a political millennium by pronouncing the magic words, "Americans shall rule America!"

But, alas, how have these great hopes been disappointed! The Congressman elect goes on to Washington and takes his seat. He votes for Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, twenty-three times. Mr. CAMPBELL withdraws and goes for Mr. BANKS. DUNN votes for him until it becomes evident that his prospects for election are fair. Then he leaves him and for many days throws away his vote by casting it for persons not candidates and who generally received no vote but his. Upon him and some five or six others rests the responsibility of the failure to organize the House of Representatives! His party are astonished. At first they murmur, and then they openly denounce him. The New York Tribune charges him with "gross bad faith" to his constituents—the New York Times censures him—the Cincinnati Gazette condemns his course—the Indiana State Journal condemns it—the Indianapolis Republican gently complains—the Madison Courier, in his own district, comes out against him. His ardent supporters in the campaign of 1854, look at each other with blank dismay, and say "we are sold!" The President and heads of Departments who had commenced packing up to leave when he arrived in Washington, begin to breathe freely, and say to one another, as the negro said to Noah in the days of the flood,— "don't bleeve it's a going to be much of a fresh after all!" But Mr. DUNN defends his course. He makes a long, pettifogging speech to explain it—abuses HORACE GREELEY—professes his great horror of "trickery" in politics, and, growing eloquent, exclaims, that "CASS has a party, and ANTONY a party, but Rome has none!"

Mr. BANKS replies briefly, modestly and conclusively. DUNN is regarded as a used up man. The voting goes on and BANKS holds his own, while Mr. DUNN still throws away his vote.—His flimsy defence has only done him an injury. He may as well be quiet. He will never be able to stem the current that is set in against him. *Traitor* is now the mildest term his party have for him, and some of them construe his figure of speech to mean—"BANKS has a party, and RICHARDSON a party, but DUNN has none!" Does he want to be Speaker himself? If so, he has probably heard that MAHOMET went to the mountain, because the mountain couldn't come to him; and he wants to be the mountain. We have no complaint to make of Mr. DUNN; neither, we imagine, have the Democracy of this county;—he never deceived either the one or the other. We knew the man, and put no faith in his false, hollow professions. We voted against him. But our good Fusion friends and those unlucky brethren who strayed from the Democratic fold, in other counties, and followed this will-o'-the-wisp in 1854,—how do they feel? Somewhat as though they had been gulled and cheated, do they not?

## Springville, Lawrence county.

On a recent visit to the pleasant town of Springville, we were pleased to meet with a number of our old friends and acquaintances, whom we had not seen for a long time; and we were also gratified to find a large number of persons whom we had known, in former years, as "wheel horses" in the old Whig party, that are unwilling to be swallowed up by Abolitionism, Know Nothingism, and Maine Lawism, and are now acting with the National Democratic party. Some of these persons came forward, unsolicited, and subscribed for the *News-Letter*. We would be glad to extend our list in that place, especially by reason of old acquaintance. Will not our friends ALEX. GARNER, WILLIAM McCLELLAND and NOAH BRIDWELL, use some exertion to send us a list of names?

It is pleasant to open your wife's jewelry box, and discover a strange gentleman's hair done up as a keepsake. Vel, vot of it? aint it her cousin's? Humph!

Thanks to our Martinsville correspondent, W. K., for his kind invitation to his town on Christmas. We are always happy to meet him, and particularly on an occasion such as he mentioned.

## The Kansas Bubble has Burst.

The Abolition, Know Nothing press have, for some time past, been laboring to make their readers believe that the country was on the point of a sanguinary civil war, growing out of the late difficulties in Kansas. Every scene of disorder necessarily attendant on the settlement of a new country was attributed to the working of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. If the Abolitionists and the Missourians had not interfered there would have been no difficulty. The people would have settled all questions of domestic policy peaceably and quietly. At the last accounts the Missourians had withdrawn from the country, and peace was restored. "Othello's occupation's gone." What next?

## Death of a Poetess.

"Call it not vain that she do not err,  
Who say that when the poet dies,  
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper  
And celebrates his obsequies."

We have learned with deep regret that Miss M. LOUISA CHITWOOD, late editress of the *Ladies' Temperance Wreath*, and a poetess of great merit, died at Mount Carmel, Franklin county, in this State, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Miss CHITWOOD has written some beautiful verses which will long keep her memory sacred in the hearts of her numerous admirers.

## Strong Case of Grief.

About the strongest and loudest "cryin'" we ever heard of is related by Professor LONGFELLOW in his late poem of "Hiawatha." It is as follows:

"And he rushed into the wigwam,  
Saw the old Nokomis slowly  
Rocking to and fro and moaning.  
Saw his lovely Minnehaha  
Lying dead and cold before him,  
And his bursting heart within him  
Uttered such a cry of anguish  
That the forest moaned and shuddered,  
That the very stars in heaven  
Shook and trembled with his anguish."

This is a "heep" stronger than the "huge great grief" which KARY DARLING's lover bore about him, and rather too much, we think, for an "Ingin." But we suppose Professor LONGFELLOW knows—we suspect he was "thar," and saw the stars shake.—Probably they had the "ague and fever." Wonder if they took quinine?

## Christmas

Passed off in our town without any unusual demonstration; and we suppose New Year's day will share the same fate. If BUNKER mourned that the "age of chivalry had passed by," he might now express his regret that "Merrie Christmas and Happy New Year," are also "entombed with the Capulets." We say to the "Almighty Dollar," "thou art the god of my idolatry and I believe in thee!" What an age of progress! The next thing we will all be turned to automatons or a nation of "money changers."

What is more contemptible than a little, low dirty newspaper, edited by a malicious, uneducated ignoramus—who is no gentleman and never associated with gentlemen?

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has so far recovered his health as to proceed to Washington to enter upon his Senatorial duties. The Little Giant receives a cordial welcome from the National Democracy, wherever he goes.

To the people of Monroe, Owen, Greene, Lawrence, and Brown counties, we say, if you want job-printing or legal advertising done in the best style of the art, send in your work, and it will be promptly executed. We have plenty of hands now, and the *News-Letter* office is on a firmer footing than any other previous establishment in Bloomington. We have all sorts of job type, and are prepared to do any kind of work—book or pamphlet-printing, posters, cards, plain or fancy work, gold, bronze or silver, chromotypic bordered cards in all colors, &c., &c.

The man who passes through life without enemies, has a character so pusillanimous, as not to be worth depreciating.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL.—This magnificent Magazine for January has been received. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is illustrated with many excellent engravings. Price \$2 per annum. Address FRANK LESLIE, 12 and 14 Spruce street, New York.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—for January, 1856, has been received. A most excellent and splendid number—beautiful engravings, and excellent reading matter—some elegant and recherche little poems, &c. Price \$3 per year.

We learn that the Ladies' Fair on Tuesday night was pretty well attended, and that the profits of the evening amounted to about \$50. We regret that our absence from town prevented our being present.

FASTIDIOUS.—A wealthy Saint Domingo coffee dealer, whose skin was rather dark, essayed to dine last week at one of the Boston restaurants, when the waiter informed him that it was against the rules to entertain colored persons. A row ensued, which required the interference of the police; but it appears that the gentleman did not succeed in getting his dinner.—Boston folks are full of notions.

We would be obliged to our friend, John S. ECKART of Fairfield, Iowa, for a continuation of his interesting correspondence, from the Hawk Eye State.

Betting is immoral; but how is no bet-ter? The man who bets worse than he who can bet.

WATERING PLACE MORALS.—The Cheltenham (Eng.) *Guardian* says the Leamington Magistrates have resolved to discountenance the prosecution of persons keeping houses of ill-fame, of which there are forty-seven in Leamington, on the ground that it will drive all gentlemen away, and the town will be ruined.

## CARRIERS' ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

## Bloomington News-Letter,

JANUARY 1, 1856.

Unite dulci.

Your conscience to ease, and your morals to better,  
Come up and pay for your last year's *News-Letter*.

## The Express War!!

Last Saturday when the railroad train arrived at Bloomington from New Albany, Mr. Conductor GOULD forcibly ejected from the train, Mr. BAKER, one of the messengers of the American Express Company. As the difficulty between the American and the People's Express Companies is exciting some interest, which will probably increase, we have taken some pains to inquire into the facts. Prior to the 1st of November, the Adams Express Company held the exclusive right to the business on the south end of the road as far up as Greencastle, and the American Company had the exclusive right on the north end, from Greencastle to Michigan City. The Express business being thus divided between two Companies, great complaints were made on account of high charges and delays in the delivery of packages. For these reasons, among others, the Railroad Company determined on a change. A new Company was organized, (its members residing principally in New Albany, we believe,) called the People's Express Company; and Mr. Brooks, President of the Railroad, made a contract with them covenanting for their exclusive right of expressing from New Albany to Michigan City. Notice was given to the other Companies to vacate. The Adams Company acquiesced. The American refused, and as the rules of the Company allow every passenger to carry baggage not exceeding 100 pounds weight the American Company's messengers have been traveling on the road as passengers, paying their way as such, and carrying packages in their carpet-bags not exceeding 100 pounds weight. The Company permitted this, reluctantly, for a while, although it was a violation of the contract with the People's Express, until on consulting counsel they were advised, "that no one can go on the road to do any business which the Railroad Company, as a common carrier, would have a right to do, or which would diminish the revenue of the Company. If a person should persist in this determination by advertising that he will do it, and going on the cars and delivering packages, the Railroad Company may eject him, using just as much force as is necessary for that purpose." In the case of BAKER this was done. The gentleman who, we learn, gave the above opinion is a very careful lawyer; but does not the question admit of considerable doubt? And *quere*—if the messenger, BAKER, paid his way as a passenger, carrying a carpet-bag of no greater bulk or weight than other passengers, had the Company the right to eject him? but should they not have resorted to a Bill of Injunction against the delivering of packages? We express no legal opinion, as we have not examined the question; but it seems to us, that the American Express are acting in bad faith, and that the People's Express are in the right.

## Dunn out-Herods Herod.

We don't see any use of the Abolitionists, *alias* anti-Nebraskaites, *alias* Free-soilers, *alias* Republicans, *alias* Americans, falling out so terribly with Hon. Geo. G. DUNN for not going for Banks for Speaker, as we learn that the Honorable member from Indiana objects to Mr. BANKS for some vote he gave in Congress in relation to the Nebraska bill, not sufficiently anti-slavery. In other words, BANKS is not as strong an Abolitionist as DUNN wants. It would seem, however, that BANKS is "right on the nigger question," when he is endorsed by such men as GREELEY, GIDDINGS & Company.

## New Year's Address.—Have we a Poet among us?

We have received a few MSS in pursuance of our offer for a New Year's Address, but the poetry is so sublime and transcendental that we fear it would not be appreciated here. We will therefore not present our readers with a New Year's Address.

Why don't some of our College Students try to grind out a little poetry now and then, and not always go "poking about" with their heads down, thinking of nothing but a—b?

Owing to the extreme cold weather, which, the past week, compelled us to remove our press to a much warmer room than it has heretofore occupied, and which removal cost us two days time, the *News-Letter* is delayed to this late hour.

FABRICAT.—The attempts to bring forward GEORGE LAW for President. Some wag could make a hit by writing a sonnet on the subject, to the rhyme of crazy, hazy, lazy, mazy, and boggy, foggy, loggy, hoggy, and groggy.

Who would have thought it? Boston has elected a Democratic Mayor, Mr. RICE, by a majority of 2000 over his Know Nothing competitor. We rejoice with the Boston Post over this brilliant victory. Massachusetts will yet be redeemed!

We learn that WILLIAM MOORE's store in Quincy, Owen county, was burnt on Saturday night, the 22d instant. Loss about \$8000.—Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church, New Albany, cleared \$240 by a fair held at that place on Tuesday evening.

## Decision on the Prohibitory Law.

The result of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Prohibitory Liquor Law is as follows:

Judges PERKINS and DAVIDSON decide the law to be unconstitutional and null and void *in toto*. Judge GOOKINS decides the law to be constitutional and valid *in toto*.

Judge SWEET decides that it is partly constitutional, and partly unconstitutional;—that the parts relating to search, seizure, confiscation and destruction of liquors, manufacturing, and county agencies, are unconstitutional, and the remainder constitutional.

The effect of these decisions is regarded as a death-blow to the law. It is considered that the law under these opinions, allows every person to sell liquors for medicinal, medicinal purposes, &c., and destroys the monopoly of manufacturing and selling.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law against selling, will depend on the views of the Judges of the various Common Pleas and Circuit Courts. According to the provisions of the statute, the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court will be to affirm the decision of the Court below, (which held the law to be constitutional,) as to that particular case, provided the Judges decide the same way at the next term of the Supreme Court. But if a case is brought before a Common Pleas Judge who holds the law unconstitutional, and an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court and they divide equally upon the question, the decision of the Common Pleas Judge will be sustained. We think it was a very foolish thing to have the Supreme Court composed of an equal number of Judges.

We regret that previous engagements prevented our accepting the invitation of "The Young Men of Spencer," to be present at their supper on Christmas eve. We learn that it was an occasion of unusual interest—that every body was well entertained and delighted, and that full justice was done the sparkling Catawba, Oysters, and other "creature comforts."

Many a true heart that would have come back like the dove to the ark, after the first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace—the taunt, the savageness of an unforgiving spirit.

CONGRESSIONAL NAMES.—There are in the Congress which assembled on Monday, the 3d instant, three SMITHS, the same number of WRIGHTS, of CAMPBELLS, of BELLS, of JONESSES, of WASHBURNS and of MILLERS, and fourteen other names of which there are two members bearing each the same name.

O'CONNELL describes religious bigotry in the following nervous language:

"She has no head, and cannot think—no heart, and cannot feel! When she moves, it is in wrath—when she pauses, it is amid ruin—her prayers are curses—her God is a demon—her communion is death—her vengeance is eternity—decalogue is written in the blood of her victims—and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock, to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation."

We are indebted to Hon. G. G. DUNN for two copies of his speech in the House, December 17th, on the election of Speaker.

We are indebted to our friend JAMES ABBEY, of the steamer *Antelope*, for late numbers of the New Orleans daily papers, the *Evening Delta*, the *True Delta*, the *Picayune*, and the *Bulletin*. We are under repeated obligations to Mr. A. for similar favors, which are highly appreciated, and for which he has our most sincere thanks.

Monroe County Democratic Convention. According to previous notice, the Democrats of Monroe county assembled in Convention, at the Court House, in Bloomington, on Saturday, December 29th, 1855. Colonel John M. Sluss was chosen President, and A. B. Carlton, Secretary.

The object of the Convention having been stated by Samuel H. Buskirk, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed delegates from Monroe county to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th day of January, 1856: BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.—Samuel H. Buskirk, A. B. Carlton, R. W. Akin, James Hughes, Elias Abel, W. C. Tarkington, D. Sheeks, Col. Alex. McClelland, P. L. D. Mitchell, Dr. W. C. Foster, sr., George Medlock, Hugh Marlin, Henry Rodgers, Thomas Payne, Lewis C. Stinson, and Dr. Goble. PERRY TOWNSHIP.—Gov. P. C. Dunning, Benj. Wolfe, Captain John Shields, J. W. Cookerly, M. McPhetridge, B. Rodgers, Luther Snodgrass, A. W. Rodgers, T. Mathers, S. Boruff, S. Snoddy, and David Finley.

CLEAR CREEK.—James Harrell, Joseph Strean, James Dowden, Basil Hill, George Thrasher.

INDIAN CREEK.—Joseph S. Walker, James Carmichael, Parmenter Morgan, Thomas Graves, Thomas Carter.

VAN BUREN.—James P. Morgan, Wm. C. Saddle, Wm. N. Roseberry, Absalom Baker, Howard Campbell.

RICHLAND.—Jeremiah Poe, James Bratney, jr., Samuel Weir, Arch. Wilson, Jas. Whitell, Henry Seall.

BEANBLOSSOM.—Dr. Ware S. Walker, Jacob Duncan, Paul Stine, Col. L. Gentry, Pernel Houston, Nicholas Wilson.

WASHINGTON.—Isaac Gelaspie, Esq. John Hupp, Clem. Johnson, Charles Corr, Frank Brown.

MARION.—Thomas Hendrickson, Thomas Y. Rader, T. M. Graham, T. J. Bates, G. W. Riddle.

BENTON.—B. F. Rodgers, J. J. Alexander, D. Young, David Barrow, Isaac Cox.

SALT CREEK.—John Knight, Jas. Fleener, Joseph McQueen, James Payne, Isaac Chandler.

POLK.—Perry Scisco, J. Todd, P. Norman, Wm. Hunter, John Hanson.

On motion of Samuel H. Buskirk, the

## following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to vote as a unit, and that a majority of the delegates shall determine for whom the vote shall be given.

A. B. Carlton, Hugh Marlin and Benj. Wolfe were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions.

On motion of P. L. D. Mitchell, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to support Governor Paria C. Dunning for Governor.

On motion of Hugh Marlin, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to vote for Hon. John W. Davis as our first choice for Governor.

On motion of P. L. D. Mitchell, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Hon. James Hughes is the choice of Monroe county for Congress.

A. B. Carlton, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, We believe the Democratic party to be the only national party that now has an existence in this country, and that the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of our beloved Union depend upon its ascendancy and the success of its principles;

And Whereas, We believe that equal and exact justice to every section of our country, and to all its people, without regard to geographical lines as to the one, or the accident of birth, or the religion they profess, as to the other, should form the cardinal principles of a great national party; therefore

1. Resolved, That we will support and maintain the principles of the National Democratic party as the preservers of our country from fanaticism and sectionalism, and as affording a guaranty of the perpetuation of the Union of the States, and those principles of civil and religious freedom which have been handed down to us from the fathers of the Republic—principles obnoxious to tyrants and demagogues only, and always to be cherished by a free and enlightened people.

2. Resolved, That the experience of the last two years has confirmed us in our uncompromising hostility to all secret political societies as being at war with the best interests of society, and leading to anarchy and the highest and foulest crimes known to humanity.

3. Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who now subscribe to our principles, without reference to their former political opinions or party affinities, provided they have repented of their sins.

Mr. B. Wolfe moved to reconsider the resolution requiring the delegates to vote as a unit, but finally withdrew his motion.

On motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to vote for Samuel H. Buskirk as our first choice for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Buskirk stated that he was not a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and did not desire any expression in his favor for that office; and preferred that the Resolution should be withdrawn, but that if the Convention should pass the same, under these circumstances he should regard it only as an expression of their good-will.

The following volunteer resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Messrs. Carlton, editors of the *Bloomington News-Letter*, are entitled to the lasting thanks and gratitude of the Democracy of Monroe county, for their able and fearless advocacy of Democratic principles, and their gallant and successful warfare against Know Nothingism and Abolitionism; and we cheerfully recommend their paper to the patronage of the Democracy of Monroe county and the State of Indiana, as a faithful and reliable exponent of our principles and measures.

It was further

Resolved, That the editors of the *Bloomington News-Letter* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned.

JOHN M. SLUSS, President.

A. B. CARLTON, Secretary.

Congress.

The last ballot for Speaker—the seventy-sixth—on the 28th instant, resulted as follows: BANKS, 101; RICHARDSON, 68; FULLER, 31; PENNINGTON, 3; scattering, 5. Whole number, 208; necessary to a choice, 105.

MARRIED.

On Christmas day, by Rev. Prof. SINEX, Dr. FERNAND MASON, of Rockport, Indiana, to Miss N. ADALINE WORLEY, of this county.

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.

THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.

December 11, 1855.

Flour—\$7 25 @ 75 for country brands. City mills re selling at \$7 75.

Grain—Wheat \$1 25 @ 30. Corn 55 @ 40c. Oats 27 @ 30c.

Groceries—Sales coffee at 12 @ 13 1/2c. Sugar firm at 7 1/2c by the hhd. 8 @ 1/2c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation 35c.

Bacon and Lard—Clear sides 12 1/2 @ 13c; shoulders 10, plain hams 11 1/2c, and canvassed 12c; prime lard in bbl 11c, keg 11c, in tierce and bbls 10 @ 10 1/2c.

Salt—Sales are made at 45c by the 50 bbls, and 48c retail, drayage, drayage added.

Cornmeal—35 @ 40c—dull.

Rice—6 @ 7c.

Fruit—Dried Apples \$1 25 @ 1 95, and Peaches \$1 50 @ 1 65.

Cotton Yarns—No. 3, 600, and 700, we quote at 8 1/2 @ 10.

Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12 @ 12 1/2c.

Lead and Shot—Pig Lead at 7 1/2c, and Bar at 8c. Shot \$2 00 @ 2 10 per bag.

Oils—Pure Castor Oil \$1 60 per gal. by the quantity. Tanners \$2 24 @ 21 lb. Lard Oil 90 @ 95c in lots. Linseed Oil \$1 05 @ 1 10.

Iron—3c in large lots.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### To all whom it may concern.

BE IT KNOWN, That the full names of the members of the "People's Express Company" are Elijah Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius L. Frisbie; that the said Sabin, Foster and Frisbie, all reside in the city of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, and that the amount of capital employed in the business of said Express Company is three thousand dollars. And the said Elijah Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius L. Frisbie, hereby agree that the legal process served upon any agent of the said "People's Express Company" in the county of Monroe, in said State of Indiana, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Express Company, and its members, and the said Elijah Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius L. Frisbie, have hereto set their hands this 18th day of December, A. D. 1855.

ELIJAH SABIN,  
MARTIN C. FOSTER,  
JUNIOUS L. FRISBIE

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF SCR.

I, GEORGE V. HAWK, Notary Public within and for said county, do hereby certify that the above-named Elijah Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius L. Frisbie, this day subscribed the foregoing statement and agreement in my presence and severally made oath before me, that the matters and things in said statement are true.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal, at my office, in the city of New Albany, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1855.

GEORGE V. HAWK, N. P.

STATE OF INDIANA, MONROE COUNTY.

I, ROBERT ACUFF, Recorder in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the "People's Express Company" is a true bill and complete copy, as is now on record in my office, which is recorded in Recent Book Q, pages 117 and 118. Given under my hand and official seal, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1855.

ROBERT ACUFF,  
Recorder Monroe County, Indiana.

TO RENT.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 15th of January, for renting the College Boarding House.

R. W. AKIN,  
JOHNSON MCCOLOUGH.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855.

Saturday, December 8th, 1855.

Present—Hon. JAMES M. HANNA.

Jesse Patterson vs. David Mulford.

COMES now the plaintiff, by Livingston, his attorney, and upon motion, files his complaint herein, and also his bond as the law requires, praying the Court to grant him, until the further hearing hereof, a temporary injunction to restrain said defendant from transferring, or from any proceeding for the collection of three certain promissory notes in said complaint, mentioned to-wit: One note given by said plaintiff to said defendant for two hundred dollars, dated November 18th, 1854; due the first day of January, 1856.—One other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of two hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1857. And one other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of three hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1858. And the Court having inspected the premises, and being thereof sufficiently advised, it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that said defendant be enjoined, until the further hearing of this cause, from the transferring or selling said notes to any person or persons. And that said defendant and all other persons be enjoined and restrained from any proceeding in law or otherwise to collect said notes from said plaintiff, until the further orders of this Court. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from an affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of this State, upon motion it is ordered that notice of the pendency of this action be given to said defendant, by publication as the law requires, and that he be notified to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. And ordered that this cause be continued.

A true copy—  
Test,  
December 21, 1855.—42w3

BASIL MEEK, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855.

Saturday, December 8th, 1855.

Present—Hon. JAMES M. HANNA.

James McIndoo vs. David Mulford.

COMES now the said plaintiff, by Livingston, his attorney, and upon motion, files his complaint herein



# A LIST OF LANDS AND LOTS

Returned Delinquent for the Non-payment of Taxes due thereon,  
for the year 1855, in the several Townships  
of Monroe County, Ind.

NAMES OF OWNERS.		Number.	Description of Lands.	Sections.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Land.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Land and Improvements.	Names of Towns.	In Lots.	Out Lots.	Parts of In Lots.	Parts of Out Lots.	Value of Land and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Taxable.	Amount of Poll Tax.	Amount of Poll Tax, Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the year.	Amount of Tax for the year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Taxes due.	
Beechblomson Twp. No. 1.		81	pt e h f se	9	10	2w	1		10	15	25	Mount Tabor.	17				110	80	220	1	3.06	4.44	90	8.40		
Daly Joseph W.		158	pt e h f se	16	10	2w	1		5	132	137	Mount Tabor.	22	8			300	184	484	1	12.35	7.16	45	19.96		
Parks & Egbert.		185	pt e h f se	33	10	2w	40		120	110	230	Mount Tabor.	25		3		350	250	600	1	8.30	6.00	45	14.75		
Stephens Edward.		231	pt e h f se									Mount Tabor.	26													
Staley Reuben.		233	pt e h f se									Mount Tabor.	26													
same			pt e h f se									Mount Tabor.	26													
same			pt e h f se									Mount Tabor.	26													
Wilson William R.		275	pt e h f se	12	10	2w	12		36	40	76	Mount Tabor.	37				180	246	426	1	9.35	5.64	1.80	16.79		
Williams Vincent		272	pt e h f se									Mount Tabor.	37				358	576	934	1	7.70	3.78	45	11.93		
Washington Twp. No. 2.		325	se nw	2	10	1w	33	92	50	75	125						145	223	368	1	7.50	1.54	90	9.94		
Bastian Hiram		325	se nw	2	10	1w	33	92	50	75	125							145	223	368	1	7.50	1.54	90	9.94	
same		377	se nw	2	10	1w	33	92	50	75	125							145	223	368	1	7.50	1.54	90	9.94	
Duncan William		377	se nw	2	10	1w	33	92	50	75	125							145	223	368	1	7.50	1.54	90	9.94	
Hovious William heirs of.		440	se nw	5	10	1w	80		200	150	350							100	100	200	1	7.00	8.01	45	8.81	
Myers Jacob		440	se nw	5	10	1w	80		200	150	350							100	100	200	1	7.00	8.01	45	8.81	
same			se nw	5	10	1w	80		200	150	350															
same			se nw	5	10	1w	80		200	150	350															
same			se nw	5	10	1w	80		200	150	350															
Miller William R.		461	se nw	13	10	1w	77	62	100	200	300							792	1662	2454	1	13.42	7.72	1.80	22.94	
Williams Vincent		528	se nw	7	10	1w	40		80	20	100							141	301	442	1	4.07	1.79	45	6.31	
Marion Twp. No. 3.		560	se nw	28	10	1e	88		100	100	200								100	100	200	1	7.00	8.99	45	10.44
Ocher John		574	se nw	5	10	1e	44		55	50	105							90	195	285	1	2.95	1.36	45	4.76	
Fullard James I.		603	se nw	20	10	1e	80		140	50	190								150	150	300	1	1.50	1.79	45	3.74
Hovious William heirs of.		603	se nw	20	10	1e	80		140	50	190								150	150	300	1	1.50	1.79	45	3.74
Hacker & Fullard.		602	se nw	6	10	1e	40	99	50	100	150								150	150	300	1	1.03	1.33	45	2.81
Hacker Valentine estate of.		602	se nw	6	10	1e	40	99	50	100	150															
same			se nw	6	10	1e	40	99	50	100	150															
same			se nw	6	10	1e	40	99	50	100	150															
same			se nw	6	10	1e	40	99	50	100	150															
Mathers Greenup		620	se nw	27	10	1e	40		80	80	160								160	160	320	1	1.98	1.43	90	4.30
same			se nw	27	10	1e	40		80	80	160															
McClure Thomas		621	se nw	17	10	1e	80		100	100	200								200	200	400	1	1.40	1.79	90	4.09
Payton Jesse W.		630	se nw	4	10	1e	44	36	60	100	160															
same			se nw	4	10	1e	44	36	60	100	160															
Benton Twp. No. 4.		659	se nw	26	9	1e	40		50	50	100								110	210	320	1	3.25	4.43	45	8.13
Asher Russell		717	se nw	19	9	1e	40		50	50	100								137	237	374	1	6.06	5.28	45	11.77
Galyon John W.		741	se nw	27	9	1e	40		62	40	102															
Moser John		741	se nw	27	9	1e	40		62	40	102															
Mefford George W.		743	se nw	27	9	1e	40		62	40	102															
Owens Jacob.		766	se nw	6	9	1e	55	50	115	40	155								128	410	538	1	4.79	7.16	90	12.85
Parks Andrew		768	se nw	34	9	1e	20		50	50	100								115	227	342	1	8.30	5.52	45	14.40
Rariden Stewart		784	se nw	30	9	1e	40		50	50	100								40	90	130	1	3.00	2.15	45	5.55
White & Fuller		833	se nw	3	9	1e	80		100	100	200								150	250	400	1	1.10	1.33	45	2.82
Young Mary		832	se nw	3	9	1e	80		100	100	200								150	250	400	1	1.10	1.33	45	2.82
Bloomington Twp. No. 5.		857	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Alexander William I.		857	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Bailey John C.		900	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Bowling Geo W.		901	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Dunn John		974	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Dyer Elijah C.		975	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Hughes Charles S.		1054	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Hughes John R.		1058	pt e h f se	33	9	1w	7		140	140	280								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Kettlemann James P.		1101	pt e h f se	23	9	1w	80		120	75	195								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Murphy Benjamin estate of.		1118	pt e h f se	23	9	1w	80		120	75	195								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Moore Silas		1137	pt e h f se	23	9	1w	80		120	75	195								110	150	260	1	1.02	3.50	45	4.97
Miller Fountain R.		1185	pt e h f se	24	9	1w	37		240	100	340								150	1154	1494	1	13.14	10.50	45	24.44
Reeves & Lucas		1229	pt e h f se	24	9	1w	37		240	100	340								150	1154	1494	1	13.14	10.50	45	24.44
Richland Twp. No. 6.		1414	pt e h f se	12	9	2w	40		160	270	430								700	700	1400	1	4.66	5.98	11.35	11.99
Crane Daniel		1414	pt e h f se	12	9	2w	40		160	270	430								700	700	1400	1	4.66	5.98	11.35	11.99
Honston John A.		1525	pt e h f se	12	9	2w	40		160	270	430								700	700	1400	1	4.66	5.98	11.35	11.99
Harrow Samuel C.		1506	pt e h f se	31	9	2w	118	71	472	20	492								89	652	741	1	4.45	5.82	90	11.33
Hercell Elijah heirs of.		1536	pt e h f se	31	9	2w	30		90	100	190								89	652	741	1	4.45	5.82	90	11.33
Hughes Hamilton S.		1511	pt e h f se	4	9																					



Select Poetry.

The Rope-Walk.  
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.  
[From the Little Pilgrim, an excellent Monthly Magazine for the young, edited and published by Grace Greenwood, (Mrs. Lippincott), Philadelphia.]  
In that building long and low  
With its windows all a-row,  
Like the port-holes of a hulk,  
Human spiders spin and spin,  
Backward down their threads so thin,  
Drooping, each, a limpen bulk,  
At the end an open door;  
Squares of sunshine on the floor  
Light the long and dusty lane;  
And the whirling of a wheel,  
Dull and drowsy makes me faint,  
All its spokes are in my brain.  
As the spinners to the end  
Downward go and reascend,  
Glean the long threads in the sun;  
While within this brain of mine  
Cobwebs brighter and more fine,  
By the busy wheel are spun.  
Two fair maidens in a swing,  
Like white doves upon the wing,  
First before my vision pass;  
Laugh, as their gossamer threads  
Gleam like the twisted strands,  
At their shadow on the grass.  
Then a booth of mountebanks,  
With its smell of tan and planks,  
And a girl poised high in air  
On a cord, in spangled dress,  
With a faded loveliness,  
And a weary look of care.  
Then a homestead, among farms,  
And a woman with bare arms,  
Drawing water from a well;  
And as the bucket mounds apace,  
With its mounts her own fair face,  
As at some magician's spell.  
Then an old man in a tower  
Ringing loud the noontide hour,  
While the rope coils round and round,  
Like a serpent, and a girl in white,  
And again in swift retreat  
Almost lifts him from the ground.  
Then within a prison-yard,  
Faces fixed and stern and hard,  
Laughter and a hoarse mirth,  
Ah! it is the gallows-tree!  
Breath of Christian charity,  
Blow, and sweep it from the earth!  
Then a school-boy with his kite,  
Gleaming in a sky of light,  
And an eager, upward look—  
Steeds pursued through lane and field—  
Fowls with their snares concealed,  
And an angler by a brook.  
Ships rejoicing in the breeze,  
Wrecks that float o'er unknown seas,  
Anchors dragged through faithless sand;  
Sea fog drifting overhead,  
And with lessening line and lead,  
Sailors feeling for the land.  
All these scenes do I behold,  
These many left untold,  
In that building long and low,  
While the wheels go round and round,  
With a drowsy, dreamy sound,  
And the spinners backward go.  
JAMES BROOKS, R. H. CAMPBELL, S. L. CAMPBELL  
**BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.**  
Importers and Dealers in English, American,  
and German Hardware, Queensware  
and Glassware,  
MAIN STREET, NEW ALBANY, IND.  
WE have this day associated with us in business  
Mr. SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, late of Salem, Ind. The  
style of the firm will be BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.  
With the long established character of the house, and  
our present facilities for business, we feel confident of  
offering to the trade such inducements as will insure a  
liberal share of their orders for Goods. Our stock now  
in and to arrive, is larger than was ever offered in this  
market, and comprises a full assortment of  
Grocery, English and French China  
Glassware, American, English  
and German Hardware  
and Cutlery, &c.  
Our terms will be a credit of four months on accepted  
paper, or a discount of five per cent for cash. Any  
remittances made before maturity of bill, an interest at  
the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.  
Goods delivered at the Depots of New Albany and  
Jeffersonville Railroads, or Wharf Boats, free of charge.  
BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.  
New Albany, July 2, 1855—21m2.  
AMBROSE B. CARLTON, D. SHEEKS  
**Carlton & Sheeks,**  
(D. SHEEKS, Notary Public.)  
**ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,**  
Bloomington, Ind.  
OFFICE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.  
**Jas. Guest & Co.,**  
CORNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DE-  
POT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PANEL DOORS,**  
**FLOORING, SASH,**  
**VENITIAN BLINDS, MANTLES, PAN-**  
**NEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,**  
**DOOR AND WINDOW**  
**FRAMES, BASE**  
**PILASTERS,**  
&c., &c.  
WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our  
line on short notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Persons building will please call and examine our  
stock before purchasing elsewhere,  
July 28, 1855—22m6.  
**NOTICE.**  
STATE OF INDIANA  
GREENE COUNTY.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Plummer,  
administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased,  
has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the  
decedent, his personal property being insufficient to  
pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at  
the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said  
County.  
Test:  
S. R. CAVINS, C. C. O. P. Greene County.  
November 24.—39w3.  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.**  
I WOULD respectfully an-  
nounce to the citizens of  
Bloomington and vicinity  
that I am prepared to get up the **Boot**  
and **Shoe Making** in a good style, and at as low  
prices as any shoe-maker in or out of Bloomington.  
All ask to secure your trade, is an examination and  
trial of my work. I am sure the prices and quality  
will give satisfaction.  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally  
bestowed upon me, I would beg leave to ask a continu-  
ance of the same.  
J. H. HESSON.  
November 24.—39w4.  
**REMOVAL.**  
**J. B. HOBSON & Co.**  
HAVE REMOVED into Dods' new building on west  
Main street, 5 doors above their old stand, where they  
are receiving direct from the Fall Stock of the  
Manufacturers of Goods, such as Delaines, Ging-  
hams, Prints of various patterns, and a general assort-  
ment of Dress Goods, suited to the season; all of which  
will be sold very low for cash. A fair share of pa-  
tronage is respectfully solicited.  
DAILY ARRIVALS  
Of all kinds Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the  
New Store.  
J. B. HOBSON & Co.  
April-6d

**Knocking John Bull off**  
**Harlem Bridge!**  
**Hurley's Sarsaparilla.**  
THIS invaluable compound, so fully appreciated by  
the American people, is gaining a celebrity,  
and has become permanently established the best and  
most effective medicine of the day. Certificates are  
daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the  
afflicted now rejoice that there is help when every other  
remedy proved ineffectual. Diseases which for years  
proved a source of misery and agonizing torture readily  
yield beneath its irresistible influence, and countless  
millions rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordi-  
nary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsa-  
parilla, that which is as different and superior to Bull's,  
Blackwell's, Townsend's, Sands', Guyott's, Cox's, or  
any other compound, as one thing is capable of being  
to another, then take Hurley's, for out of thousands of  
cases scattered through Alabama, Mississippi, Wiscon-  
sin, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky, it has never in a  
single instance been known to fail, and will cure, be-  
yond all doubt,  
Dyspepsia or  
Indigestion, Scrof-  
ula or King's Evil, Af-  
fections of the Bones, Syph-  
ilis, Debility, Habitual Costi-  
ness, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Dis-  
eases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Femoral Irreg-  
ularities, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases,  
Disordered Kidneys, and as a  
great and powerful Tonic,  
purifying the Blood,  
and invigorating  
the entire  
System.  
Unlike other compounds which, when first introduced,  
are said to possess medical qualities, but soon de-  
generate into injurious trash, this highly concentrated  
fluid extract, is prepared with the greatest accuracy  
and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable sub-  
stances, and without the use of any mineral ingredi-  
ents, and is therefore perfectly safe. The  
powerful machinery employed with care devoted in  
combination, together with the important fact that it is  
the only preparation in America containing Honduras  
or Para root, establish beyond all doubt that it is  
SARSAPARILLA is the most valuable and wonderful med-  
icine ever offered to the world.  
Manufactured by the  
United States, corner of Seventh and Green sts., Lou-  
isville, Ky.  
For sale by druggists in this city and all through the  
United States.  
Price, \$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5.  
LOUISVILLE, April 5, 1855.  
Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what is represented, and I  
believe it the most wonderful medicine before the pub-  
lic. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so  
without proof, and the strongest and surest kind, there-  
fore, I speak willingly and positively on the subject.  
My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and  
stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the  
principal physicians of this city, and they could not  
cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, not expecting  
it would do much good, but, to my great astonishment,  
she rapidly got well, and thank God, continues so.—  
Had she been taking any other medicine, I would not  
give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only  
remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qual-  
ities, and that it alone cured her.  
Signed,  
LUKE REYNOLDS.  
Any person requiring the truth and honesty of this  
statement, will find me at my residence, corner of  
Ninth and Walnut streets, Louisville.  
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in  
Chlorosis, Amœbæ, Leucorrhœa, (Whites), and many  
other diseases connected with the female organization,  
and always to a happy result, within a shorter space  
of time than is usually expended in the treatment. It  
is decidedly preferable as a general tonic to quinine, or  
preparations of iron, and am fully satisfied that it will  
become an established item in the physician's medicine.  
Respectfully yours, ROBT. B. ABLETT, M. D.  
ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill.  
Dr. T. A. HURLEY—Sir: From a knowledge of your  
Sarsaparilla, and through conviction that it is the best  
article manufactured, I cordially append my name.  
DOCTOR REASON.  
LOUISVILLE, January, 1855.  
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6, 1855.  
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with  
indigestion for ten years, and could never get cured.—  
Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectually removed  
her complaint.  
WM. ELDRIDGE.  
LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1855.  
Having been engaged in the drug business for sev-  
eral years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sar-  
saparilla the best preparation now in use.  
GEORGE MULLIKIN.  
OREGON, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.  
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly de-  
serves to supersede all other preparations of that med-  
icine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results obtained  
from the use of Sarsaparilla, depended upon a want of  
skill in making proper selections from the different  
qualities found in our markets, and that which has been  
prepared by ignorant, incompetent and mercenary quacks,  
which, if containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very  
cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of in-  
stances left the sufferer in a much worse condition than  
before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I  
am pleased to say that it is free from the imperfections  
alluded to, and therefore take pleasure in recom-  
mending it to the confidence of the profession and to the  
afflicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will re-  
ceive everything from it that is to be derived from the  
use of Sarsaparilla.  
A Family Journal, on application, will be sent free  
to all parts of the Union.  
For sale, in Bloomington, by JOSEPH ORR,  
Browning & Bro., Indianapolis; IL C. Lawrence, La-  
fayette; Donnelly, Terre Haute; M. H. Vincent, Vincennes;  
Clark, Cannelton; Siddle, Madison, and by dealers in  
Medicine throughout Indiana.  
**Sandford Duncan,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**SILKS, FANCY & VARIETY GOODS,**  
NO. 444, MAIN STREET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVING opened a new house with a large and very  
desirable stock of fresh goods suitable for the  
fall trade, he respectfully solicits of buyers visiting  
this market an examination of his stock before pur-  
chasing elsewhere.  
Louisville, September 1, 1855—27m3.  
**Boot and Shoe Store.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citi-  
zens of Bloomington and vicinity, that he has  
opened a Boot and Shoe Store on West Main street,  
three doors below the Orchard House. He will keep  
constantly on hand a supply of the best material, and  
promises that his workmanship will not be inferior to  
any in the city. All he has to say is to give him a  
call and try him; and if you are not satisfied, he will  
not charge you anything.  
Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture  
of Ladies' Bootes, Gaiters, &c.  
DANIEL SHRAEDER.  
Bloomington, June 16, 1855—16f.  
**C. I. & A. V. Du Pont,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**NEWS, BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF PAPER.**  
Also, Agents for  
DU PONT'S SUPERIOR GUNPOWDER,  
Of the various kinds. (July 14, 1855—20m6.)  
**SPENCER HOUSE,**  
GEO. MOORE & CO., PROP'RS,  
Cor. Broadway and Front Streets,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
THIS magnificent new Hotel is now open for the re-  
ception of guests. Travelers will find this House  
unusually convenient in arrangement, in elegance  
of furniture, and luxury of the table, by any Hotel in  
the Union.  
(Jan. 29, 1854—171.)

**New Book-Bindery.**  
WE HAVE opened a new BOOK BINDERY in the  
Ledge Building, where we are prepared to do all  
kinds of BINDING and to manufacture every descrip-  
tion of  
**BLANK BOOKS.**  
Merchants supplied with Account Books of all descrip-  
tions from a pass book to a ledger.  
Bill Heads, Cards, Bills Lading, Circulars, and all  
kinds of Job Printing.  
**COUNTY OFFICERS' BOOKS**  
Always on hand of superior quality, with or without  
printed heads. County officers supplied with all kinds  
of Blanks and Stationery, in fact everything used in a  
County Office. Orders solicited.  
MORRISON & MATTHEWS,  
Main street, New Albany, Ledger Building, up stairs.  
**TARKINGTON & AKIN,**  
HAVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar,  
Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usu-  
ally kept in this market, which they offer at the  
lowest figures at Wholesale or Retail, to suit  
purchasers.  
Also, in five days, will be in receipt of a splendid  
assortment of  
**RICH SPRING DRESS GOODS;**  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
**LINEN GOODS,**  
**WOOLLENS,**  
**SUMMER STUFFS,**  
**EMBROIDERIES,**  
**GLOVES AND MITTS,**  
**HOSIERY,**  
**NOTIONS,**  
**CARPETS,**  
**BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.**  
In large quantities and desirable style for the Spring  
trade, 1855. Having purchased their Groceries and  
Dry Goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to  
sell at a very small advance for Cash.  
N. B. All persons who have not settled with us can  
find their accounts in the proper officer's hands for col-  
lection.  
March 31, 1855—5w6  
**Geo. Boelenbacher**  
**ON HANDS AGAIN.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully an-  
nounce to his old cus-  
tomers and the public in general, that  
he has again commenced operations  
in Bloomington; and having recruit-  
ed his stock with a fine lot of the  
best kind of material, is now pre-  
pared to get up anything in the  
Boot and Shoe line in as good style as formerly, and  
as good as any workman in this part of the country.  
**EASTERN WORK**  
Kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of  
those who prefer that kind.  
September 22, 1855—30f.  
**JAS. H. SNEEDS & CO.,**  
**Forwarding and Commission Merchants,**  
DEALERS IN  
**FLOUR AND PRODUCE,**  
SOLE AGENTS OF THE  
**KANAWHA SALT CO.,**  
State St., bet. Main and the river,  
NEW ALBANY, IND.  
**ORCHARD HOUSE,**  
**J. & S. M. ORCHARD, Proprietors,**  
(Immediately East of the Depot),  
**BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.**  
THE traveling public are informed  
that this commodious house has recent-  
ly been refitted, and that we are now  
prepared to accommodate all who may call on us, in as  
satisfactory a manner, as any Hotel in the State.  
J. & S. M. ORCHARD.  
Bloomington, May 27—4f.  
**Fresh Meats.**  
**GEORGE HEPPERT,**  
HAS located in Bloomington for the pur-  
pose of carrying on the butchering busi-  
ness. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he will  
have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.; and on  
Thursdays, small meats only, such as Pork, Mutton,  
Veal, Sausages, &c.  
His Shop on West Main street, one door above the Or-  
chard House.  
Bloomington, April 21, 1855—3f.  
**American Express Co.**  
**\$750,000 CAPITAL!**  
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New York,  
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,  
PROPRIETORS.  
FORWARD daily by Express Passenger Trains to  
all points of the United States and Canada,  
Bank Notes, Coin, Parcels, Packages and all other  
kinds of Express freight, with promptness and dis-  
patch.  
And are now dispatching a Messenger daily each  
way between Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, for  
the prompt delivery of Money and valuable Packages,  
between the above points and all way Stations. Those  
wishing their business done by reliable and responsi-  
ble parties, will call upon  
J. M. BERRY,  
Agt. American Express Co.  
December, 7th, 1855—40f.  
**GRAND DEPOT FOR WAR CHARTS!**  
TWO NEW CHARTS JUST PUBLISHED.  
WELLS' NEW CHART OF THE BOMBARDMENT  
AND FALL OF SEVASTOPOL, Combined with an  
ENGINEER'S TOPOGRAPHICAL RANGE MAP OF  
SEVASTOPOL.  
A magnificent sheet, showing the attack and  
capture of the Malakoff attack on the Redan and  
Fall of Sevastopol. Range of all the Guns and the  
distance they will carry; Formation of the Grounds,  
Strategic points, past and present position of contend-  
ing Forces, Fortifications, Works, Harbor, Roads,  
Battle Grounds, &c. This Chart was draughted  
on the Ground, by a French Engineer, and can be  
relied upon as the most truthful and instructive Chart  
of the War and Ground that has been published. The  
whole making 25 cents. Price 25 cents, 25 by 38 inches,  
highly colored. Price 25 cents.  
Also, WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE CRIMEA,  
SEA OF AZOFF, EUROPE.  
Combined with a splendid PANORAMIC VIEW OF  
SEVASTOPOL, taken since the Fall by an Artist  
eight months in the Crimea. The Crimea is shown on  
a large scale, giving all the points of interest in  
detail. Battle Grounds, Distances, Roads, &c. Making  
a sheet 30 by 33 inches, finely colored. Price 25 cents.  
In Press: WELLS' New Chart of Sevastopol, Crimea,  
Europe, Black, Baltic and Azoff Seas, with the Crowded  
detail. Battle Grounds, Distances, Roads, &c. Making  
a sheet 30 by 33 inches, highly colored. Price 25  
cents.  
Agents wanted to sell the above Charts in all  
parts of the United States. Address,  
O. F. PARSONS, Publisher,  
140 Nassau Street, New York.  
Papers giving one insertion will receive no ad 1w.  
**NEW LAW BOOK.—McDONALD'S**  
**TREATISE.**  
I press and will shortly be published, in the volume,  
12mo, 3vols, well printed on fine white paper, and  
substantially bound, a treatise on the Powers and Du-  
ties of Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in the  
State of Indiana, with practical forms, to which are  
subjoined Observations on the Law of Contracts, Notes  
and Bills, the Domestic Relations, Evidence, &c., &c.,  
by David McDonald, Esq.  
This is a work needed by the officers, lawyers,  
and business men of Indiana. The name of the author  
ensures a well prepared and faithful Digest of the Laws  
relating to the subject, and one which will be reliable  
authority.  
H. W. DERBY.  
**LOST.**  
At the Fair Grounds, or between that and the resi-  
dence of Austin Seward, on the last day of the  
Fair, a valuable Breastpin. The finder will be lib-  
erally rewarded by leaving the pin at my residence in  
Bloomington.  
AUSTIN SEWARD.  
(Oct. 20, 1855—34f.)

**Medicated Inhalation.**  
A NEW METHOD.  
A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recent-  
ly been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma,  
Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all  
Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CUR-  
TIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR, OR  
CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most  
wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the  
City of New York and vicinity for a few months past,  
ever known to man. It is producing an impression on  
the Medical Profession, [See certificates in hands of agents.]  
The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen,  
without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body  
being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid,—supply-  
ing the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable  
vapor; passing along the air-vessels and passages of the  
lungs, that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.  
Here is a case:  
**ASTHMA CURED.**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.  
For about eight years I have been severely afflicted  
with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered  
beyond all my powers of description, months at a time  
not being able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I  
could sitting in a chair. My difficulty of breathing,  
and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours  
together my friends expected that each hour would be  
my last. During the past six years I have had the aid  
of many celebrated physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and but  
relief, [at length had the good fortune to procure  
Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor  
and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I  
was suffering under one of my most violent attacks,  
and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of  
breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I ap-  
plied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoon-  
ful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great mea-  
sure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfort-  
able night. I have since continued with the greatest  
possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. The  
amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from.  
My advice to the suffering is—try it.  
MARGARET EASTON.  
**CONSUMPTION CURED!**  
New York, Dec. 27, 1853.  
I came to New York in the ship Telegraph, my na-  
tive place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I re-  
ached this city my health was very poor; had a very bad  
cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was fre-  
quently mixed with blood; bad pain in my left side, and  
was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physi-  
cians pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the  
reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr.  
CURTIS' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cher-  
ry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily be-  
lieve was the means of saving my life. Soon after  
wearing the Inhaler; I found it relieved the pressure on  
my lungs, and in a few days the disease made its ap-  
pearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took  
the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so,  
my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely  
left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear  
the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and be-  
lieving it strengthening to the lungs, I feel unwill-  
ing at present to dispense with it.  
JOHN WOOD.  
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., O.  
R. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y.  
Price \$3 a package.  
For sale in Bloomington by JOSEPH ORR,  
At Mully's old stand, west side of the square.  
N. B.—Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or  
CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, will receive a package  
containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Sy-  
rup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to  
any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10.  
June 17, 1854—20y1.  
**DENNISON HOUSE,**  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
This commodious and long-established Hotel is now  
entirely completed in its appointments, and merchants  
and others visiting Cincinnati, are invited to call and  
give our house a trial.  
(Jan. 28, 1854—1y1)  
**DR. LEWIS'**  
**MOTHERS' FRIEND.**  
THIS compound I have proved by practice of more  
than twelve years, and it has ever proved effica-  
cious in the cure of diseases for which it is recom-  
mended, where there was any hope.  
J. L. LEWIS,  
Market st., between Second and Third.  
JEFFERSON CO., Ky., Arch. 1855.  
Dr. LEWIS—I take great pleasure in informing you  
that I consider your other Friend one of the very  
best compounds now offered to the public, and espe-  
cially to afflicted females. For my wife it has worked  
wonders after a long and tedious trial of three years  
with other medicines. After she had become much de-  
bilitated and almost helpless, from the long continued  
use of useless drugs, she resorted to your other's  
Friend in connection with other prescriptions which you  
recommended. These she continued for a short length  
of time, when she recovered, and now enjoys the bless-  
ing of good health. One of my neighbors who was  
afflicted in a manner very similar to that of my wife, took  
the same articles and it produced a most wonderful and  
speedy cure. It should be found in every family.  
SAML. B. WOACK.  
NEW ALBANY, 1854.  
Dr. LEWIS—I have used and thoroughly tried your  
other's Friend, and find it to be one of the best com-  
pounds for female weaknesses now extant; and I can  
say that it may well be called the "Mother's Friend" for  
after all specific have failed, it has performed cures  
that appeared almost incredible.  
JOS. CADWALLADER.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.  
Dr. LEWIS—Dear sir: I cannot withhold my testi-  
mony as to the value of your Mothers' Friend. It has  
been used freely in my family in distressing complaints,  
and always with the best effects. It is decidedly the  
most valuable medicine for female complaints generally,  
I have ever known.  
W. C. TAYLOR.  
WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854.  
Dr. LEWIS—I have sold for the last two years your  
female medicine called the Mothers' Friend, and I  
never sold an article that gave better or more general  
satisfaction.  
R. E. ANDREWS.  
SALEM, Ind., 1854.  
DEAR FRIEND—Thy letter has been received, and it  
induces the reason of my hesitating to send thee the  
thy preparations called the Mother's Friend stands  
without a rival in medical practice. I have used it, and  
its effects surpass any preparations of that order I  
ever saw. In those distressing and weakening diseases  
which the sex is liable to, and restore the vigor and  
I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my  
female friends every where, believing they will find it a  
friend indeed.  
DR. J. TRUEBLOOD.  
HOONERSVILLE, Ky., 1854.  
Dr. LEWIS—I have been using your Mothers' Friend  
in my practice, and it acts promptly as directed and  
for the uses for which it is recommended. One of my  
patients had been afflicted in a manner to be unable to  
ride on horseback for four years, but after taking one  
bottle of your Mothers' Friend, she rode six miles and  
back the same day.  
DR. EDWARD SMITH.  
CHARLESTON.  
Dr. LEWIS—I have used two bottles of your medi-  
cine called the Mother's Friend in my family, and feel  
disposed to recommend it as the best medicine in the  
limits of my knowledge for weakly females, and es-  
pecially for those who are afflicted at what is termed  
the change of life.  
At the old stand of J. B. Ukey.  
April 28, 1855—9y1.  
**NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!**  
**HAIN & BRO.,**  
HAVE this day received a most splendid stock of  
Clothing of every description—  
Hats and Caps, Shirts and Collars, Boots and  
Shoes, &c.  
Also, a large stock of  
**JEWELRY, & C.,**  
which they offer extremely low for cash.  
Those who are in want of Goods would do well by  
calling at their store.  
October 13.—33m3

**COSMOPOLITAN**  
**ART ASSOCIATION.**  
SECOND YEAR.  
ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collec-  
tion of this new and popular Institution for the  
diffusion of Literature and Art, have been made on the  
most extensive scale.  
Among the works already engaged, is the far-famed  
**"GENOA CRUCIFIX,"**  
which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars, and  
forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works  
of AMERICAN ART, and the encouragement of American  
genius, have not been overlooked. Commissions have  
been issued to many of the most distinguished Ameri-  
can Artists, who will contribute some of their finest  
productions. Among them are three Marble Busts, ex-  
ecuted by the greatest living Sculptor, HIRAZ POW-  
ELL.  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON,**  
The Father of his Country;  
**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,**  
The Philosopher;  
**DANIEL WEBSTER,**  
The Statesman.  
A special agent has visited Europe and made careful  
and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both  
of Bronze and Marble, Statuary and Choice Paintings.  
The whole forming a large and valuable collection  
of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free among  
the members of the Association for the Second Year.  
**Terms of Membership.**  
The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a  
member of this Association, and entitles him to either  
one of the following Magazines for one year, and also  
a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paint-  
ings.  
The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the  
following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's,  
Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godley's Lady's  
Book, and Household Words.  
Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any  
five of the Magazines for one year, and to six tickets  
in the distribution.  
The net proceeds derived from the sale of member-  
ships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art for  
the ensuing year.  
**The Advantages Secured.**  
By becoming a member of this Association, are—  
1st. All persons receive the full value of their sub-  
scriptions at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine  
Literature.  
2d. Each member is contributing towards purchasing  
choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among  
themselves, and at the same time encouraging the  
Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars  
through its agency.  
Persons in remitting funds for membership, will  
please give their post-office address in full, stating the  
month they wish the Magazine to commence, and have  
the latter registered in the Post Office to prevent loss;  
on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, to-  
gether with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to  
any part of the country.  
Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores, will  
observe that by joining this Association, they receive  
the Magazine and free Ticket in the annual distribu-  
tion, all at the same price they now pay for the Ma-  
gazine alone.  
Beautifully illustrated Catalogues giving full de-  
scriptions, sent free on application.  
For membership, address  
O. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.  
At either of the principal offices—  
"Knickerbocker Magazine" office, 343 Broadway,  
New York;  
Or, Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.  
Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this  
paper, who is Honorary Secretary for Bloomington.  
November 17.—38f  
**ATTENTION,**  
**Ye People of Monroe County!!**  
**NEW GOODS**  
**FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.**  
**C. P. TULEY**  
HAS just received and opened a large and carefully  
selected stock of goods for the Fall and Winter  
trade, consisting in part of  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shawls  
Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety,  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Bal-  
briches and Wooten Vestings,  
Blank and Blue Sheetings, Shir-  
tings and Drillings, &c.  
Also, a splendid assortment of HARDWARE and  
QUEENSWARE, and a fine lot of GROCERIES, to which he  
especially invites the attention of purchasers.  
Any of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash  
or approved country produce.  
Quick sales and small profits, being his motto, he  
will be enabled to please all who may favor him with  
a call.  
Remember the place—at the old stand of Pen-  
nington and Kelley.  
C. P. TULEY.  
Oct. 6.—32f  
**LIST OF ESTRAYS—Greene County.**  
TAKEN UP, by Jacob Hedrick, in Stafford town-  
ship, on the 29th of October, 1855, a dark  
horse, estimated at \$100, white and red speckled,  
marked with a smooth crop off the right ear and an  
upper slope of the same, also an upper slope of the  
left ear, branded on the left hip with the letter L.  
Supposed to be seven years old, appraised at \$25.00,  
by William Lay and John Cox, before me, Nov. 19, '55.  
STEELING U. HAYWOOD, J. P.  
I certify the above to be a true copy.  
JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, Clk.  
(40w3)  
TAKEN up by Rebecca Hiltner in Taylor Town-  
ship, one estray horse, supposed to be four years  
old, last spring, heavy made, light sorrel, weak eyes,  
fourteen hands high, appraised at \$80.00 by Daniel C.  
Gilmore and John Dunsen, before me, Nov. 24, 1855.  
JOHN HORNBAKER, J. P.  
I certify the above to be a true copy.  
J. M. HUMPHREYS, Clerk.  
(41w3)  
**New Principle No Poison!**  
**FEVER AND AGUE CURE,**  
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,  
THE PREVENTIVE AND CURE OF  
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other  
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious  
Fever, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms;  
Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and  
Jail Fever, General Debility, Night  
Sweats, and all other forms  
of Disease  
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN  
**MALARIA OR MIASMA.**  
THIS subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain  
seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is  
the same in character wherever it exists,—north, south,  
east, or west,—and will everywhere yield to this new  
ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely  
purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the  
cause of disease.  
The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary  
results from its use:  
It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the  
most sickly or swampy localities from any ague  
bill, fever, or remittent, and prevent any injury from constantly  
inhaling Malaria or Miasma.  
It will instantly check the ague in persons who have  
suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY  
YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by  
continuing its use according to directions.  
It will immediately relieve all the distressing re-  
sults of B. bilious or ague diseases, such as general de-  
bility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins  
to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a  
permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a proof  
that it is also  
**WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,**  
Because of its  
**SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS**  
The following certificate is one of the most cele-  
brated chemists in the United States is attached to ev-  
ery bottle.  
New York, June 11, 1855.  
"I have made a chemical examination of the  
Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have  
tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strych-  
nine. I have not found a particle of either in it, nor  
have I found any substance in its composition that  
would prove injurious to the constitution."  
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.  
**FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE**  
by which all persons may thus be sure of entire free-  
dom from the above named diseases no matter how  
sickly the season or swampy the locality.  
PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published,  
and the confidence of the public is asked only in pro-  
portion to its actual merits