

# 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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## THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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**BLOOMINGTON:**  
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.  
The Rockport (Ind.) Democrat is out in favor of DOUGLAS for the Presidency.  
A convention of Fusionists is called at Iowa City on the 22d of February.  
Ten Generals of the U. S. army have died since the termination of the Mexican war.  
Gen. Scott's new \$180 uniform coat was a present from a few friends.  
All we want in Cairo to ensure good order is a jail.—Cairo Delta.  
And then have your citizens put in the jail.—Low Times.  
There has been a flare up in the Icarian community at Nauvoo, Ill.  
Fire in Chicago.—The large brewing establishment of CONRAD SHIPP, at Chicago, was consumed by fire last Sunday, involving a loss of about \$20,000.  
Some chap "down East," has discovered the cause of the prolonged cold snap.—He says "when Dr. Kane left the North pole he forgot to shut the back-door after him."  
The Lincoln Democrat publishes two lines of the great epic upon General Jackson, written by a Western bard:  
When you see their eyes lighting, then, my men, fire,  
Were the last dying words of A. Jackson, Esquire.  
The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a list of nearly 17,000 names of persons who have not paid their taxes.  
The newspapers, which know every thing, say BAYARD TAYLOR is to marry a young lady of Springfield, Ohio, and spend a year in Norway and Sweden.  
WENDELL PHILLIPS says no Yankee is satisfied with truth, unless you can prove to him that it is worth eight or ten per cent.  
GRAIN CROP OF ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Press estimates the grain crop of Illinois, for 1855, as follows: 180,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20,000,000 of wheat and 50,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and rye.  
RECIPES.—For frost-bitten ears and noses apply alum and water. To make a long winter short give a note payable in spring, there is nothing like it to abbreviate time.  
THE PLACARD BIBLE.—The British Banner states that a proposal has been set on foot for posting placards all over the city, containing passages from the Bible, printed in the largest characters, so as to attract attention, each placard to contain only one verse, and sometimes only one sentence, and to be renewed as frequently as the funds obtained will permit. A society is to be organized for carrying out this idea.  
The editor of the Rochester (Ind.) Flag has discovered a new plan for reaching Indianapolis by way of the Logansport and Indianapolis Railroad, viz: "to walk from Rochester to Kokomo and travel the balance of the way 'foot'."  
JAMES H. ROBERTSON, the editor of the Truth, at Washington, the Organ says, has been sent to the Insane Asylum.  
It is stated that the Imperial Princesses of Russia have sold their diamonds and paid the amount received for them into the State.  
Mr. M. W. DELAHAY, editor of the Kansas Territorial Register, passed through Chicago on Saturday last, on his way to Washington with the Constitution recently adopted by the Abolitionists of Kansas.  
There has been 126 ballots for speaker.

## Dr. Kane.

A SKETCH, BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

When a man's life is heroic, and his name has passed into history, the world wants to know him personally, intimately. The "grave and reverend chronicler," passing over his beginnings, presents him abruptly in his full-grown greatness; men render the admiration earned, but the sympathetic emulation awakened is concerned to know how he grew into his maturity of excellence. This curiosity is not an idleness of the fancy, but a personal interest in the facts that spring out of those aspirations which put every man upon the fulfillment of his own destiny. How came this man to excel—what was in him—what happened to develop it? "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness; some have greatness thrust upon them." How came this man by it? Is it within my reach also? and by what means? History provokes us with such queries as these: Biography answers them.

Doctor Elisba Kent Kane is not quite thirty-four years old, yet he has done more than circumnavigate the globe; he has visited and traversed India, Africa, Europe, South America, the islands of the Pacific, and twice penetrated the Arctic region to the highest latitude attained by civilized man. He has encountered the extremest perils of sea and land, in every climate of the globe; he has discharged in turn the severest duties of the soldier and the seaman; attached to the United States Navy as a surgeon, he is, nevertheless, engaged at one time in the coast survey of the tropical ocean, and in a month or two, we find him exploring the frigid zone; and all the while that his personal experiences had the character of romantic adventure, he was pushing them in the spirit of scientific and philanthropic enterprise.

As a boy, his instinctive bent impelled him to the indulgence and enjoyment of such adventures as were best fitted to train him for the work before him. His collegiate studies suffered some postponement while his physical qualities pressed for their necessary training and discipline. It was almost in the spirit of truancy that he explored the Blue Mountains of Virginia, as a student of geology, under the guidance of Professor Rodgers, and cultivated, at once, his hardihood of vital energy and those elements of natural science which were to qualify him for his after services in the field of physical geography. But, in due time he returned to the pursuit of literature, and achieved the usual honors, as well as though his college studies had suffered no diversion—his muscles and nerves were educated, and his brain lost nothing by the indirectness of its development, but was rather corroborated for all the uses which it has served since. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania—first, in its collegiate, and afterwards, in its medical, department. His special relishes in study indicated his natural drift: chemistry and surgery; natural science in its most intimate converse with substance, and the remedial art in its most heroic function. He went out from his Alma Mater a good classical scholar, a good chemist, mineralogist, astronomer and surgeon. But he lacked, or thought he lacked, robustness of frame and soundness of health. He solicited an appointment in the navy, and upon his admission, demanded active service. He was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American Embassy to China. This position gave him opportunity to explore the Philippine Islands, which he effected mainly on foot. He was the first man who descended into the crater of Taal; lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from the overhanging cliff, and clambering down some seven hundred more through the scoræ, he made a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano, collected a bottle of sulphurous acid from the very mouth of the crater; and, although he was drawn up almost senseless, he brought with him his portrait of this hideous cavern, and the specimens which it afforded.

Before he returned from this trip, he had ascended the Himalayas, and triangulated Greece, on foot; he had visited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, and all the mythologic region of Egypt; traversing the route, and making the acquaintance of the learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his archaeological researches.

At home again, when the Mexican war broke out, he asked to be removed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to the field of a more congenial service; but the government sent him to the Coast of Africa. Here he visited the slave factories, from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and through the infamous Da Souza, got access to the baracoons of Dahomey, and contracted, besides, the Coast Fever, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered.

From Africa he returned before the close of the Mexican war, and believing that his constitution was broken, and his health rapidly going, he called upon President Polk, and demanded an opportunity for service that might crowd the little remnant of his life with achievements in keeping with his ambition; the President, just then embarrassed by a temporary non-intercourse with General Scott, charged the Doctor with despatches to the General, of

great moment and urgency, which must be carried through a region occupied by the enemy. This embassy was marked by an adventure so romantic, and so illustrative of the character of the man, that we are tempted to detail it.

On his way to the Gulf he secured a horse in Kentucky, such as a knight errant would have chosen for the companion and sharer of his adventures. Landed at Vera Cruz, he asked for an escort to convey him to the capital, but the officer in command had no troopers to spare—he must wait, or he must accept, instead, a band of ruffian Mexicans, called the Spy Company, who had taken to the business of treason and trickery for a livelihood. He accepted them, and went forward. Near Puebla his troop encountered a body of Mexicans escorting a number of distinguished officers to Orizaba, among whom were Major General Gaona, Governor of Puebla; his son, Maximilian, and General Torojon, who commanded the brilliant charge of horse at Buena Vista. The surprise was mutual, but the Spy Company had the advantage of the ground. At the first instant of the discovery, and before the rascals fully comprehended their involvement, the Doctor shouted in Spanish, "¡Bravo! the capital adventure, Colonel, form your line for the charge!" And down they went upon the enemy; Kane and his gallant Kentucky charger ahead. Understanding the principle that sends a tallow-candle through a plank, and that the momentum of a body is its weight multiplied by its velocity, he dashed through the opposing force, and turning to engage after breaking their line, he found himself fairly surrounded, and two of the enemy giving him their especial attention. One of these was disposed of in an instant by rearing his horse, who, with a blow of his fore foot, floored his man; and wheeling suddenly, the Doctor gave the other a sword wound, which opened the external iliac artery, and put him hors du combat. This subject of the Doctor's military surgery was the young Maximilian. The brief melee terminated with a cry from the Mexicans, "We surrender." Two of the officers made a dash for an escape, the Doctor pursued them, but soon gave up the chase. When he returned, he found his ruffians preparing to massacre the prisoners. As he galloped past the young officer whom he had wounded, he heard him cry, "¡Senor, save my father." A group of the guerrilla guards were dashing upon the Mexicans, huddled together, with their lances in rest. He threw himself before them—one of them transfixed his horse, another gave him a severe wound in the groin. He killed the first lieutenant, wounded the second lieutenant, and blew a part of the colonel's beard off with the last charge of his six-shooter; then grappling with him, and using his fists, he brought the party to terms. The lives of the prisoners were saved, and the Doctor received their swords. As soon as General Gaona could reach his son, who lay at a little distance from the scene of the last struggle, the Doctor found him sitting by him, receiving his last adieus. Shifting the soldier and resuming the surgeon, he secured the artery, and put the wounded man in condition to travel. The ambulance got up for the occasion, contained at once the wounded Maximilian, the wounded second lieutenant, and the man that had prepared them for slow traveling, himself on his litter, from the lance wound received in defence of his prisoners! When they reached Puebla, the Doctor's wound proved the worst in the party. He was taken to the government house, but the old General, in gratitude for his generous services, had him conveyed to his own house. General Childs, American commander at Puebla, hearing of the generosity of his prisoner, discharged him without making any terms, and the old general became the principal nurse of his captor and benefactor, dividing his attentions between him and his son, who lay wounded in an adjoining room. This illness of our hero was long and doubtful, and he was reported dead to his friends at home.

When he recovered and returned, he was employed in the Coast Survey. While engaged in this service, the government by its correspondence with Lady Franklin became committed for an attempt at the rescue of Sir John and his ill-starred companions in Arctic discovery. Nothing could be better addressed to the Doctor's governing sentiments than this adventure. The enterprise of Sir John ran exactly in the current of his own enthusiasms—the service of natural science combined with heroic personal effort; and, added to this, that sort of patriotism which charges itself with its own full share in the execution of national engagements of honor; and besides this cordial assumption of his country's debts and duties, there was no little force in the appeal of a nobly brave spirited woman to the chivalry of the American navy.

He was "bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, on the 12th of May, 1850," when he received his telegraphic order to proceed forthwith to New York, for duty upon the Arctic expedition. In nine days from that date he was beyond the limits of the United States on his dismal voyage to the North Pole. Of this first American expedition, as is well known to the public, he was the surgeon, the nat-

uralist, and the historian. It returned disappointed of its main object, after a winter in the regions of eternal ice and a fifteen months' absence.

Scarcely allowing himself a day to recover from the hardships of this cruise, he set on foot the second attempt, from which he has returned, after verifying by actual observation the long questioned existence of an open sea beyond the latitude of 82 degrees, and beyond the temperature, also, of 100 degrees below the freezing point. His "Personal Narrative," published in 1853, recounts the adventures of the first voyage, and discovers his diversified qualifications for such an enterprise.

The last voyage occupied two winters in the highest latitudes, and two years and a half of unintermitted labor, with the risks and responsibilities attendant. He is now preparing the history for publication. But that part of it which best reports his own personal agency, and would most justly present the man to the reader, will of course be suppressed. We would gladly supply it, but as yet this is impossible to us. His journal is private property, the extracts which we may expect will be only too shy of egotism, and his companions have not spoken yet, as some day they will speak, of his conduct throughout the terrible struggles which together they endured.

To form anything like an adequate estimate of this last achievement, it is to be recollected that his whole company amounted to but twenty men, and that of this corps or crew he was the commander, in naval phrase; and when we are apprised that his portfolio of scenery, sketched on the spot in pencil, and in water colors kept fluid over a spirit-lamp, amounts to over three hundred sketches, we have a hint of the extent and variety of the offices he filled on this voyage. He was in fact the surgeon, sailing-master, astronomer and naturalist, as well as captain and leader of the expedition.

This man of all work, and desperate daring and successful doing, is in height about five feet seven inches; in weight, say one hundred and thirty pounds or so, if health and rest would but give him leave to fill up his natural measure. His complexion is fair, his hair brown, and his eyes dark gray, with a hawk look. He is a hunter by every gift and grace and instinct that makes up the character; an excellent shot, and a brilliant horseman. He has escaped with whole bones from all his adventures, but he has several wounds which are troublesome; and, with such general health as his, most men would call themselves invalids, and live on furlough from all the active duties of life; yet he has won the distinction of being the first civilized man to stand in latitude 82 degrees 30 minutes and gaze upon the open Polar Sea—to reach the northernmost point of land on the globe—to report the lowest temperature ever endured—the heaviest sledge journeys ever performed—and the wildest life that civilized man has successfully undergone; and to return after all to tell the story of his adventures.

The secret spring of all this energy is in his religious enthusiasm—discovered alike in the generous spirit of his adventures in pursuit of science; in his enthusiastic fidelity to duty, and in his heroic maintenance of the point of honor in all his intercourse with men.

In his deportment there is that mixture of shyness and frankness, simplicity and fastidiousness, sandwiched rather than blended, which marks the man of genius, and the monk of industry. He seems confident in himself but not of himself. His manner is remarkable for celerity of movement, alert attentiveness, quickness of comprehension, rapidity of utterance and sententious compactness of diction, which arise from a habitual watchfulness against the betrayal of his own enthusiasms. He seems to fear that he is boring you, and is always discovering his unwillingness "to sit" for your admiration. If you question him about the handsome official acknowledgments of his services by the British and American governments, or in any way endeavor to turn him upon his own gallant achievements, he hurries you away from the subject to some point of scientific interest which he presumes will more concern and engage yourself; or he says or does something that makes you think he is occupied with his own inferiority in some matter which your conversation presents to him. One is obliged to struggle with him to maintain the tone of respect which his character and achievements deserve; and when the interview is over, a feeling of disappointment remains for the failure in your efforts to ransack the man as you wished, and to render the tribute which you owed him.

We wish we could be sure that he will not, in his forthcoming work, give us the drama without its hero; or we wish the expedition and its hero had a chronicler as worthy as he would be were he not the principal character in the story.

Dr. Kane's Narrative of the Expedition, now preparing, and in process of publication by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, will embrace the important discoveries made in the frozen regions far beyond the reach of all the predecessors of the American exploring party, and their perilous adventures, crowded with romantic incidents, which, in the language of the

Secretary of the Navy, "not only excite our wonder, but borrow a novel grandeur from the truly benevolent considerations which animated and nerved him to his task."—Graham's Magazine, Feb., 1856.

## The Barefooted Printer Boy.

The Pittsburg Morning Ariel, under this caption, gives a short story of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Some thirty years ago, a "barefooted boy" floated down the Susquehanna river on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg, Pa. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family, with all his worldly goods tied up in a little pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, then to an editor, the barefooted printer boy worked his way against obstacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower in Franklin's steps began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young aspirant became Printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object dearest to his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want—in the possession of every other comfort she could desire.

His brothers were his next care, and like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverance that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world; the once barefooted printer-boy was in the possession of affluence, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He did not stop here. He was the friend of the friendless, the patron of merit, and the encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the poor, barefooted boy, who entered a printing office, in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, and laid down his little bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected Senator in Congress! That man is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

**LIQUOR LAW—First Decision Under the Decision of the Supreme Court.**—It will be remembered that there were two convictions under the late liquor law, in Marion county, against Beebe, that were taken to the supreme court and disposed of at the present term—one for manufacturing, the other for selling.

The Supreme court held that, so far as regards manufacturing, the act was entirely unconstitutional, and they ordered that the prosecution for that offence should be dismissed.

The case for selling was also reversed for an informality, and sent back for a new trial, which came off before Judge Major, of the Circuit Court, on yesterday. The facts were as follows: Beebe sold five glasses of beer, which he had manufactured, to a person named, since the 12th of June last.

The Judge held that, whatever might be his own feelings, he was bound by what he understood to be the rulings of the Supreme Court in the case; and that, as the selling was by the manufacturer, Beebe must be discharged.—Indianapolis Journal.

**THE PEACH BUDS.**—We much fear the peach buds are nearly all destroyed, and consequently, that our peach crop the coming year will be only a small one. We have examined some fifty trees during the past few days, and think we discovered about one in fifty of the buds as yet uninjured. We find most buds alive on trees of Ward's Free Stone, Early York, Red Rarapier, and Heath Gling. Those varieties that are the strongest growers, and fill their buds most abundantly, we find most injured.

Nurserymen, we think, will also find all their buds, set the past fall, destroyed, except where the snow or earth has covered them; and we also fear that the extreme cold of the 8th and 9th insts., will result in the death of a large quantity of peach and cherry trees, planted out the past fall. All thrifty cherry, pear and apple trees, we imagine, are much injured, and the inexperienced will ascertain the fact by black spots, bark bursting, and trees dying next June and July.—Cleveland (O) Farmer.

**A DOUBLE MAN.**—A gentleman named Man, residing near a private madhouse, met one of its poor inmates, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed,—

"Who are you, sir?"

The gentleman was somewhat alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, he replied,—

"I am a double man—a man by nature and a man by name."

"Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why, I am a man beside myself—so we two will fight you two."

Rather a dangerous match—the gentleman found means to vamoos.

The Clarion Democrat says that the next battle cry of the opposition will no doubt be "Abolitionists to rule America!"—"Put none but niggers on guard to-night."

## A New Political Organization.

We have received several letters from different parts of the southern division of this State, advising us of a new political organization. It is intended to preserve the old Whig party in some sort of organization. It is framed upon forms and procedures similar somewhat to the Know Nothing party, retaining the anti-foreign principles of that party, but repudiating the anti-Catholic features. It is anti-Abolition, and styles itself the "national" party. It has already enrolled nearly all the Whigs of Southern Illinois, and thousands of the same party in Missouri, Kentucky, and the counties of Indiana bordering on this State.

We need hardly warn our Democratic friends to avoid this new party. It is that same old enemy which has been beaten and dispersed under the varied shapes of anti-Democracy. Keep aloof from it as you would from a pest house. Our party now can carry every Congressional District in this State, and do not let us lose our supremacy through the wily seductions of the enemy.—Chicago Times.

## Democracy the same in Every Section.

From a speech of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, delivered before the Democratic Association of Washington City, on the 6th of January:

It is peculiarly fitting for Democrats to associate on this day, because it is our province to meet together and extend to each other our congratulations on the glorious past of our country, and for the bright future which is in store for her we extend the hand of congratulation. "We are not bound to pause and ask our brother, 'Where were you born and what is your religion?' (Applause and laughter.) It might be invidious and unwise to say that the present promises to be the brightest page in the Democratic history, and yet it is so. In all party organizations there have been shades of opinion—there have been differences in the public mind. How is it to-day with the Democratic party? I have not heard, nor do I know, by whom you were addressed to-night; but I have no fears to address you on the principles of the Democratic party. I care not whether that great Democratic orator who has preceded me hail from the East, or the North, or the West, or the South; if he stand on this platform the truthful exponent of the Democratic principles, he speaks one voice with me. What other party in this wide country can say the same? In what other party can a member address a public meeting without first having a private understanding as to what he shall say? (Applause.)

**ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF WM. KINNAMAN, FOR PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS UPON THE N. A. & S. RAILROAD.**—William Kinnaman was arrested on Monday for removing a rail from the track of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, about half a mile above the Wabash bridge, some four miles north of this city, on the night of the 19th inst., by means of which the Northern Express train, which leaves here at midnight, was thrown from the track. Fortunately no one was injured, but the escape of the hands upon the train and the passengers is most miraculous. On his examination before Esq. Graham on Wednesday, it was proved that sometime last spring the prisoner had a horse killed by the cars, for which the Company paid the damages assessed by two men, one chosen by himself and the other by the Company. Kinnaman was dissatisfied with the amount paid, and told two or three persons that if the cars ever killed any more of his stock he should have his own price for it, or he would burn down the Wabash bridge. He even went so far in July or August last as to propose to a neighbor to tear up the track, for which he said he had implements, or to fall a tree across it, or to place ties across the road so as to throw off the cars. As late as the 19th of the present month, he asked one of the employees of the road if the Company were going to pay for a hog the cars had injured, and on receiving a reply that the employee could not tell, Kinnaman said they had better do it, or "they would suffer." It was proved that Kinnaman and two others went from his house about 8 or 9 o'clock, and was absent half an hour or more—that an iron bar which had been accustomed to stand near his house, was missing, &c., &c. He was recognized to appear at the Circuit Court to answer the charge. The agents of the railroad have their suspicions as to the parties who assisted Kinnaman, and no efforts will be spared to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of this nefarious outrage.—Laf. Jour.

The Southern Know Nothings have met their Northern brethren at Washington much as Pat met his supposed brother—with a hearty salutation. Upon a close inspection each started back. Ooh, said Pat, I thought it was you, you thought it was I, and faith it's neither of us!—Louisville Democrat.

A lady advertising for a marriageable gentleman, among other qualifications, says he must be not only "strictly religious," but of "good moral character!" This lady knows a hawk from a sparrow.



# The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

## Democratic State Ticket.

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

**Dunn's Platform—The Mask Torn off.**  
The Congressman from this district has defined his position at length on the slavery question. He has chosen his own ground and placed himself on the record. His constituents may now see his position, defined in his own way. Mr. Dunn has had the full benefit of all the strictures proceeding from the press and from his party, both in and out of Congress, on his course for the past two months, to shape his action by, and has now deliberately taken his stand.

We may venture, we presume, as public journalists, to examine this matter, and we propose to do so. We profess no friendly feeling for Mr. Dunn as a politician; but we shall leave our readers to determine if our strictures are not moderate and just.

Mr. Dunn offered, January 26th, the following resolutions:

First, That no man shall be elected Speaker, who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the country, in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or who will not exert himself for the restoration of that restriction.

Second, That the restriction should be restored as a proper vindication of the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesmen who imposed it as a necessary and certain measure of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union.

Third, That the useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, and unjust to every section of the Union; but until the restriction is restored, it is owed as a solemn duty to the past and present and future, to steadily and firmly persist in efforts to that end.

The above resolutions are the result of Mr. Dunn's schooling in the present Congress. We have a few remarks to make upon them. First, they are evidently drafted with a view to rescue him from the position he now occupies before his constituents. Second, they are ambiguous and deceitful in their terms, and intended as the basis of divers stump speeches in the future, wherein Mr. Dunn expects to put various constructions on them, orally, to suit the crowds he may happen to address. The Abolitionists are posted on this subject; they need no hint to inform them of the difference between the words *restriction* and *compromise*, and they are shrewd enough to see that it is the *restriction* which these resolutions propose to "restore," that is, the Abolition half of the Compromise.

On the other hand, old Whigs who are so bitterly opposed to a union with the Democratic party as to be thankful to any candidate who will furnish them a hole to creep out at, without voting a clean Abolition ticket, will not require much preaching from lawyer Dunn to persuade them that this is an honest and moderate declaration in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise; and then stopping at that point. Which party is to be deceived? Third, the resolutions show that Mr. Dunn is ready to fall in with the current circumstances may happen to direct it; in short, that he is trimming his sails to catch the popular breeze. Does he suppose he can gull the people more than once?

When did Mr. Dunn become the opponent of slavery agitation, and what species of agitation is useless and factions in his opinion? Has he not always been opposed to the Compromise measures of 1850? Has he not been especially opposed to the Fugitive Slave law? When did he become the friend of the Missouri Compromise? Has he not at all times bitterly opposed and denounced the 13th article of our State Constitution, which embodies the identical principle which was the leading feature in the real Missouri Compromise? All his friends, and all the public here, know that his opposition to this article has been clamorous and extreme, and surely his friends must blush for him when he thus assumes a position that is capable of meaning anything but uncompromising hostility to the principles of the Missouri Compromise, so far as they secure any thing to the South.

We were amused at the dismay of our Abolition population when it turned out that Mr. Dunn was voting against Mr. Banks. You need not be alarmed, gentlemen, unless Mr. D. intends to turn a complete somersault; he is ultra enough on slavery to please any of you. Whatever

may be his motives for refusing to support Mr. Banks, want of Abolition feeling is no part of them. Let the people recall his speeches in the last canvass and for several years back. He is the most ultra Abolitionist in Indiana, in our opinion.

Mr. Dunn is evidently preparing to "run again." GREELY has emboldened him. When elected to Congress before, by means of a circular issued the night before the election, operating as a fraud upon the district, he waited seven years and until a new district was formed before presenting himself to the people again! This time he is bolder. But we are mistaken, or, with all his pettifoggery address, the verdict of the people will consign him to private life after his present term, not only for seven years, but forever.

## Ratification Meeting.

From the published proceedings in another column it will be seen that the Democracy of this county are girding on their armor for the campaign of 1856. The meeting on Saturday went off harmoniously. SAMUEL W. SHORT, the district elector, not being in attendance, a long-continued call was made for Judge HUGHES. He was sent for and made his appearance and begged to be excused, as he had been prevented by indisposition from arranging certain documents which he wished to lay before the public. He was, however, induced to go on, and for near two hours occupied the attention of the audience with a masterly argument, showing that Know Nothingism is dead in the north; and that the great issue is to be upon the slavery question. He then proceeded to show that the permanency of our government depended upon the election of a national man to the Presidential Chair in 1856; and that the election of a sectional man would be the knell of the Union; that the government would not live to see such a President inaugurated. This, he said, was no figure of speech. It would be the easiest thing in the world. The southern members of the Senate and House would withdraw from their seats, and then the government would be *ipso facto* dissolved. The Judge's remarks were temperate and logical, consisting mainly in statements of facts, from which he drew the most obvious conclusions. In view of the fact that the Know Nothing party had gone to pieces, it becomes the members of that party to cast about them and see what was to be done. They have to act either with the Democrats or the Abolitionists. One or the other will control this government. He disclaimed any wish to fuse the principles of the Democrats and Know Nothings; for, against religious intolerance the Democratic party will wage eternal war, &c., &c. Hon. S. H. BUSKIRK, Contingent Elector for the State at large, was called for; but declined speaking at that time, as it was growing late.

Mr. COOPER, of New Albany, delivered a short address declaring his adherence to the Democratic party, to which A. B. CARLTON briefly responded, extending to Mr. COOPER, in behalf of the Democracy of Monroe county, the right hand of fellowship. Mr. COOPER proposed three cheers for the Democratic platform, which were given in a loud and spirited manner. The meeting then adjourned.

MESSRS. SPANN & NORMAN have retired from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and are succeeded by Prof. W. C. LARRABEE and CHAS. W. CORTOM. Maj. J. F. MORRISON, a strong man, is to be principal editor during the Presidential campaign. The trio make a strong team, and they have our best wishes for success in their war against Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism.

In another part of to-day's paper, we give a gem of a poem, "Wrote by JOSEPH I. COOPER," (Schoolmaster,) 1831. The concluding lines are not less striking for their attitude than the chivalrous spirit manifested by the lamented FOLLER:

"For at one fatal shot he killed Warren on the spot  
And smiling said I am willing for to die."

From a statement in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* we learn that there are in the United States 665,563 slaves owned by members of the different churches and ministers of the Gospel, viz: 216,563 by the Methodists, 77,000 by the Presbyterians, 125,000 by the Baptists, 98,000 by the Episcopalians, 101,000 by the Campbellites, and 50,000 by other denominations.

THE FATE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—There never was a party so soon to rise and so sudden a fall as the Know Nothing party. Its history is well told in the old nursery rhyme:

"I had a little pig and I fed him on clover  
When he died he died all over."

EPICURAM.—The Boston *Post* perpetrates the following upon Botts and the Know Nothings:

"Dye think," quoth Ned, "that Botts will please  
The Northern Hindoo masses?"  
"I think," quoth Jim, "a horse disease  
Is plenty good enough for asses."

Legal proceedings have been commenced against the highest Know Nothing in Rochester, New York, for rape or seduction. What a scandal to the order, says the *Union*, of that place, if one who has administered so many solemn charges to initiates—talked so much of the virtue of true Americans—the vices of foreigners—and of the war upon the Bible by Roman Catholics—should be proven guilty of the heinous offense named.

An enterprising Western man, one who takes the papers, intends to establish a metallic coffin factory and go into the general undertaking business somewhere on the line of the New Jersey Railroads. He will make a fortune.

The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law of last session prohibiting the State Courts from naturalizing aliens.

## The Schoolmaster Abroad.

The good people of Ellettsville have been thrown into a considerable degree of excitement, by reason of a State prosecution in that town before Esquire EDMONSTON against DAVID E. HUNTER, a school-teacher, for whipping two boys in school, for disorderly conduct. One of the boys was a son of Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of the Methodist Church; and the other a son of WILLIAM MCNEELY. The final trial came off on last Thursday, before the Justice and a jury of twelve men. A large crowd assembled to hear the trial. As the father of one of the boys was a preacher, a good many of his flock took sides against Mr. HUNTER, (who is not a member of the Church, but is a young man of high character, and an excellent teacher.) The pupils of Mr. HUNTER, among whom were a number of young ladies, rallied around him with great devotion, and testified among other things that Mr. HUNTER was a kind, attentive and accomplished teacher; that the complainants were very bad boys, and were not whipped more than they deserved. It was proved that the switches were quite small—not larger at the big end than a common cedar pencil; and that Mr. H. inflicted only about ten or fifteen strokes. It appeared, however, that considerable black and blue marks were left. It was contended by the counsel for the defendant that a teacher stood in the place of a parent, and had a right to administer proper correction for misconduct. The prosecutor admitted the law, but contended that the whipping was excessive. About thirty witnesses were examined on both sides. The case was then elaborately argued by SINKSON for the State, and DUNNING and CARLTON for the defendant; and in about five minutes the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. We give this brief statement of facts in justice to Mr. HUNTER, who is well known here as a former student in the University; and to correct certain grossly exaggerated reports, coming from a quarter where we might expect a greater regard for truth.

The prosecution was commenced by Rev. Mr. JACKSON, who had formerly expressed in a public manner his high regard for Mr. HUNTER as a man and a teacher. Instead of going to Mr. H. and talking to him in a Christian-like spirit, he addresses an insulting letter to him and then files his affidavit against him. It is gratifying, however, to find that the demerit and oppressive spirit of the reverend gentleman has been sternly rebuked by the almost unanimous voice of the community and the verdict of a sworn jury of twelve good men, while the character of Mr. HUNTER has been triumphantly vindicated.

The biographical sketch of the poet ROGERS in the London *Times*, was written some five years since, in anticipation of his death, then expected. His biographer has been three years in the grave!

GROUNDS OF DIVORCE.—A divorce was recently granted to a woman in Indiana, on the ground that her husband had cold feet! Decidedly cool!

At a recent exhibition in Paris a locomotive weighing sixty tons with ten feet driving wheels, the construction of a French house, was produced and said to be capable of attaining a speed of a hundred and fifty miles an hour.

The readers of the Lafayette *Journal* are doubtless vastly interested in a discussion carried on in its columns between two preachers, Rev. G. W. CRAWFORD and Elder T. L. BARKENRIDGE. When preachers disagree where shall we go for "more light."

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Democracy of Iowa, held on the 8th instant, nominated GEORGE W. MCCLART, of Louisiana county, for Secretary of State, JAMES POLAND, of Davis, Auditor; GEO. PAUL, of Johnson, Treasurer; JAMES BAKER, of Lucas, Attorney General; J. C. HALL, JAMES GRANT, D. O. FINCH, and A. H. PALMER, Presidential Electors. W. F. COLEBAUGH, B. KENN, General Ramsey, T. S. WILSON, C. J. McFARLAND, CAPTAIN EVANS, D. H. SOLOMON, and MR. WAILING were chosen delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Stock in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad which sold a few years since for \$1.60, sold at Louisville a few days since for 2½¢—pretty near the little end of nothing.

A Miss ANN PLEUNT was married to ROBERT ARK. A contemporary thinks the event promises a new edition of *Pleunt-Ark's Lives*.

SHAWLS.—Bristle, of the Newark (Ohio) *Times*, discourses on the sights of Christmas eve, as seen in that city, and describes one of them:

"We saw one fellow, who was as corpulent as a pair of tongs, hide his body in a shawl; while his long attenuated legs creaked mournfully as he walked, for a peticot to protect them from the freezing blast."

A SHROUD OF GOLD.—Hon. THOS. EWBANK, of Washington, late Commissioner of Patents, communicates to the National *Intelligencer* some interesting information in regard to the recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian mummies. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an Indian was started out of his resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. Mr. EWBANK thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—The man who spelled coffee *kawpsee*, was great at orthography, but they beat him in Cincinnati; there is a sign in Western-row: "Kaiks, Krakers, Kandes and Konfeshunary, holesale and retale."

## The Fusion Press on Geo. G. Dunn.

We have not busied ourselves particularly, with Mr. DUNN's course—it does not especially concern the Democratic portion of our readers. However, we published one article in which we stated that the *Indiana State Journal* condemned his course. We learn that Jo. McPHEETERS is asserting the contrary. Now we will not make any issue of veracity with McPHEETERS. God forbid! But we will let the *State Journal* speak for itself:

(From the Weekly State Journal, January 17.)

## MR. SCATTERERS.

The Representatives in Congress who have been voting for this gentleman for some time, must justly be charged with the blame of the failure to elect a Speaker. A Washington letter states that Mr. Moore, of Ohio, on a ballot, the other day, when Banks only wanted three votes of an election for Speaker, proposed to Scott, of Indiana, and Harrison, of Ohio, to unite with them in changing their votes to Banks, and so decide the contest at once. They declined the proposition, notwithstanding they had indicated a readiness to vote for Banks whenever their votes would elect him. Mr. Dunn, of this State, as well as other gentlemen, will have an account to render with their constituents one of these days, and if we are not mistaken, they will be invited to stay at home hereafter. We are informed that there is great dissatisfaction in Mr. D's district in regard to his course.—*New Albany Tribune*.

This is a well timed and well merited rebuke, and it comes from a quarter which entitles it to the special consideration of the recalcitrant anti-Nebraska men of this State. So far as we have been able to learn by conversations with the best informed citizens of Mr. Dunn's district, and by letters from those who supported him, his course in regard to the Speakership meets general and unqualified condemnation. No one doubts his honest devotion to the principles which secured his election, but the distracting effects of his action, and that of the few who act with him, are too palpable to be covered by the broadest mantle of charity. Petitions, we learn, are being numerous signed in portions of his district, asking him to resign. We see no good that this can accomplish now, except as a very plain intimation that his course is not approved, and as an instruction to change it, and we should prefer, if it were our case, to change to a strong reprobation against his conduct. But as a mark of the vigilance with which our Representatives are watched, and the strict accountability to which they will be held, it is a gratifying act. Although we appear to have provoked Mr. Dunn's extreme displeasure, judging from a very brief note we received from him some days ago, yet we are not to be hated into distrust of his honesty, any more than we were to be impelled by former kindly feelings into approving his wrong headed obstinacy. We have never doubted that he was, and would prove, a zealous opponent of the "propagandists," doughfaces, and their measures. But he has vastly impaired the influence so justly his due in right of eminent talents and high character, by his recent course.

So far as we have noticed, the *Rockford Herald* is the only paper, except that published at Mr. Dunn's residence, in the district, which approves his action, and singularly enough—it's defence is not Mr. Banks' abolitionism, but the possibility of his unsoundness on the Nebraska bill.—This was Mr. Dunn's own exculpation, but it is a very unsatisfactory one, in the face of the fact that he has voted for Banks. We have not seen any authentic expression of Mr. Scott's objections to Banks, but considering his support of Fuller it can hardly be that Mr. Banks is not safe enough on the slavery question. Indeed, there appears to be a contrariety of objections to Banks, and as one kills the other, we may as well leave to them the work of exposing the unreasonableness of Messrs. Dunn's and Scott's course.

In addition to the foregoing remarks from the *New Albany Tribune*, and the *State Journal*, we lay before our readers the following from the *Madison Banner*, the leading fusion paper in Mr. Dunn's district, as the *State Journal* and *Tribune* are, undoubtedly, the leading ones in the State, out of this district.

"Well, disappointment the most bitter and humiliation the most profound a constituency once represented by Cyrus L. Dunham may be supposed capable of enduring. But condign political retribution was visited upon his devoted head at last. Nor will all the speeches which George G. Dunn can make and scatter over the 3d Indiana Congressional district save him from a public fate a thousand times more merited and a thousand times more ignominious. 'Dunham was not a traitor to his party!'

Dunn has cleared a good many criminals in his time. Wonder if he can scare up a 'reasonable doubt' in this, his own case.

The bachelors of Cleveland are an ungallant set of fellows. At their annual supper a few nights ago, the following was the seventh regular toast:

Our Future Wives.—Distance lends enchantment to the view.

The Decatur (Ala.) *Journal*, heretofore neutral, or leaning towards "Sam," has come out decidedly for the Democracy.

The vote of Texas at the last election exceeded that of Louisiana by more than three thousand votes.

BOULENACHER, one door below Hobson's Store, is just now getting up some of the best boots for the cold and snowy weather we have seen for many a day. Give him a call. He's clever and obliging, and won't disappoint you if he can help it.

## The New Haven Wakemanites.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* furnishes that journal with some account of the flutter in New Haven, caused by the knowledge of the fact that, while the good orthodox people of that city were giving liberally to the Missionary Society for the propagation of the Gospel among the South Sea Islanders and other outside barbarians, there has been growing up among them a sect that entertains notions little less shocking than the outlandish faith of the Bushmen of Australia. He furnishes the following as the twelve points in the belief of the Wakemanites, whose prophetess is now in jail charged with the murder of Matthews:

1. Belief in the genuineness of the Bible.
2. A belief in God as a Supreme Ruler.
3. That Jesus Christ came into the world to save it from sin.
4. That she (the prophetess) is a messenger sent by God to redeem the whole world from sin, and build up Christ's kingdom on earth.
5. That the devil has the power over death, and whenever his Satanic Majesty chooses, any sinner must die.
6. That the curse was put on the world by the evil spirit, but that God would take it off for Christ's sake.
7. That she had the power to destroy the world at pleasure, or bring the Millennium whenever she wishes to do so.
8. That God has invested her with supreme power, and that she can exercise this power on earth.
9. That she has power to forgive sins.
10. That she knows the thoughts of people by looking in their eyes.
11. That the devil puts the evil spirit upon everybody that does not believe in her doctrines.
12. That it is not legal to marry, and that all marriages are the consequence of worldly lusts.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that the trial of the miserable woman who deludes others, and perhaps herself, with trash of this sort, will be of more interest than almost any other on the criminal records of our country. She and her associates have been indicted for murder and the case will soon come up.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to the card of our friend E. B. GARNER, Esq., of Newberry. Mr. G. is a very clever gentleman, and will make an accommodating landlord.

A GOOD JOKE.—Bro. Stinson went down to Ellettsville to prosecute Hunter for whipping Bro. Jackson's and Bro. McNeely's boys.—Prosecuted two days, and Bro. McNeely charged Bro. Stinson \$1 25, for staying all night with him.

The Ireland potato crop is unusually large, some districts producing 250 bushels to the acre. Its total value amounts to twelve millions pounds sterling. The other day a vessel from Londonderry, Ireland, loaded with potatoes, arrived at New Orleans.

PARKER H. FRENCH, on Friday, withdrew his credentials, for the present, as Nicaragua Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary MARCY, he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown to his government.

The Game law of Illinois went into force last week. It prohibits the killing of almost every species of game; and considering the war of extermination lately made upon almost "every living thing," it is quite time to desist.

NEW FIRM.—In to-day's paper will be found an advertisement of a new firm in the Dry Goods business—Messrs. TULEY & ROBINSON. They are both accommodating and polite gentlemen, and deserve to succeed.

The present long continued cold snap has been very propitious for frolicsome young folks who wish to spend their time and money in sleighing. The merry sound of the tinkling sleigh bells greets our ears at all hours of the night as well as the day. "I would I were a boy again."

A man named HOPKINS killed his wife at Battle Creek, Michigan, a few days since. She had abandoned her family and had taken up quarters at an infamous house. Refusing to leave and return with her husband, he stabbed her and she died.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF ALABAMA.—This Convention met last week at Montgomery, and was attended it is said, by upwards of four hundred delegates. A resolution endorsing the policy of President PIERCE, and recommending him to the Cincinnati Convention as a fit candidate for reelection to the Presidential chair, was passed unanimously.

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—This popular medicine appears to have become an important Western institution. Nearly all the principal druggists of our city have affixed their signatures to a card stating that they are well acquainted with Mr. Hurley and his manner of preparing his Sarsaparilla; that they believe him to be very reliable; that he prepares his article in a superior quality, and that the powerful press which he uses gives it in their opinion an advantage over all of the other usual preparations of Sarsaparilla. Mr. H. employs a large number of hands, and has all his bottles, boxes, &c., manufactured in this city, and some idea of the vast extent of his business is afforded by the fact that his last order alone was for about 21,000 bottles.—*Lou. Courier*.

Dr. ORR keeps this popular medicine for sale.

A woman dressed in men's clothes was arrested at St. Louis a few days since, taken before the Recorder, and fined fifty dollars.—She called herself Miss JEO. SMITH, and said she had followed the river, and had been wearing men's clothes several years. Miss SMITH, it seems, was determined to have revenge, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the *St. Louis Intelligencer*.

"The Banks party are still very long; untold, and determined. Their aim is to stand fast, in the hope that the Democrats or Americans, or the scatters may come to them. They want six votes from the last named class."

The man who had no music in his soul wore seasoned leather.

## Ratification Meeting on the 28th of January.

In accordance with notice given, the Democracy of Monroe county met at the Court House in Bloomington, to ratify and endorse the proceedings of the Convention of the 8th.

On motion, R. W. AKIN was elected Chairman, and Hugh Marlin, Secretary. On taking the Chair, Mr. Akin briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

On motion of A. B. CARLTON, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, a committee on resolutions, viz: A. B. CARLTON, G. A. BUSKIRK and P. L. D. MITCHELL.

After the appointment of said committee, Judge HUGHES being called for, took the stand, and in his usual argumentative and perspicuous manner discussed the leading questions of the day in a speech of some two hours length, in which he plainly showed that the union of the States would not survive the election of an Abolition President six months; or in other words, that Congress under such a President would never effect an organization; and that the country's only hope—now that the Whig party was defunct—lay in the ascendancy of Democratic principles and the Democratic party.

After the Judge had concluded, the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially ratify the nomination of the National Democratic party, at the 8th of January Convention; and that we will use all honorable means to secure the success of the ticket.

Resolved, That the platform there adopted meets with our unqualified approval, as containing in clear and explicit terms those great principles of self government and of civil and religious liberty which lie at the foundation of republican government.

Resolved, That we fully endorse and approve the platform of principles embraced in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic members of the Congress of the United States at the opening of the present session of Congress; that they commend themselves to all national, conservative, and constitution-loving men, who believe in those purely Democratic doctrines of "civil and religious liberty," and in the principles contained in the Nebraska-Kansas act.

Resolved, That those national members of the House of Representatives of the United States who have so constantly supported Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON for Speaker, on broad national grounds, have in this emergency taken a wise and patriotic course—one that commends itself to all lovers of their country who desire to see it still prosper under the guarantees of the constitution.

Resolved, That Hons. Smith Miller and William H. English by their action in Congress, deserve the hearty approbation of the Democracy of Indiana.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the above named gentlemen by the Secretary of this meeting.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the meeting was briefly entertained by Messrs. Cooper and Carlton; and

On motion of Mr. Cooper, three cheers were heartily given for the nominees of the State Convention.

The business of the meeting having thus been dispensed with, on motion it adjourned. RANSOM W. AKIN, President. HUGH MARLIN, Secretary.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
WASHINGTON, January 21.

Civil war exists in Kansas without doubt, and in spite of the coldest spell of weather which was ever known there in the memory of the oldest Indian inhabitant of the Territory. With the spring the campaign will open with the advantage of the weather, facilities of transportation and supplies, and warlike operations. The interval, as we may judge from the appeals made by the chiefs of either party to the passions of the people in that region, and the sympathies of their friends abroad, will be employed also for the purpose of aggravating the difficulty.

When the State government of Kansas lately adopted by the anti-slavery party be put in operation, there will be a collision, in which the United States will, unfortunately, be a party. It would be well if this collision could be confined to the inhabitants, as such, for the interposition of the United States would but render the excitement more serious and bring within its vortex a wider circle of communities and States.

The United States government may interfere upon the call of a Territorial or State Executive, but in every case heretofore it has prudently refrained from doing this—as in the Dow war, the Erie riot and the disturbances in Philadelphia in 1844.

The anti-slavery party in Kansas have acted unwisely in making an issue upon the forcible suppression of the Territorial government. They have relied too much upon the favor and support of a House of Representatives which is no House, an anti-Nebraska majority, which can't be found in it.

If Congress should ever organize, strong efforts will be made for the passage of a general bankrupt law. The last few years of a speculation and extravagance have rendered a bankrupt law as necessary as it was 1841.

The Banks party are still very long; untold, and determined. Their aim is to stand fast, in the hope that the Democrats or Americans, or the scatters may come to them. They want six votes from the last named class.

The man who had no music in his soul wore seasoned leather.







The Muses.  
A Song.  
On the death of Fuller, who was executed at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana. Written by Joseph L. Cooper, August 17, A. D. 1831, Clinton County, Indiana.  
Ye sons of Columbia your attention I crave  
While I recollect the day that he fell  
Which happened of late in the Indiana State  
On a hero who many did exult  
Like Sampson he courted and made choice of the fair  
Intending to make her his wife  
But she the Delilah within his heart she did ensnare  
Oh she cost him both his honor and his life  
A gold ring he gave her in token of love  
On the poetry was the image of the Dove  
And mutually agreed for to marry with Speed  
For she promised by the powers above  
His department was lovely he was handsome and trim  
No man was more Loyal and Brave  
But I am sorry for to say instead of a wedding day  
Poor Fuller lies silent in the grave  
For this feeble minded maid she vowed again to Wead  
With young Warren in that place  
Which was a fatal blow for it proved his overthrow  
And added to her shame and disgrace  
For Satan through the hands of the Woman laid a snare  
To deprive these two heroes of their lives  
So young men be cautious be wise and be wary  
For your Vows when you are counting of your Wives  
For when Fuller came to hear that he was deprived of  
his dear  
Whom he had vowed by the powers for to Wead  
Straight to Warren he did go with heart so full of Woe  
And smiling unto him he said  
Young man you have injured me to gratify your Cause  
By Reporting I have left a prudent wife  
Oh acknowledge you have wronged me or the I Break  
the law  
Oh Warren I'll deprive you of your life!  
Then Warren he Replied your Request must be denied  
Under your darling my heart it is bound  
And further I can say this is my wedding day  
In spite of all the heroes in Town  
And smiling with the passer by of Love and anger bound  
Alas it came many to cry  
For at one fatal blow he killed Warren on the spot  
And smiling said I am Willing for to Die.  
A Poet's Miseries.  
His FIRST APPEARANCE IN TYPE.  
Ah, here it is! I'm famous now;  
An author and a poet.  
It really is in print. Ye gods!  
How proud I'll be to show it—  
And gentle Anna! what a thrill  
Will animate her face when told  
To read those ardent lines and know  
To whom they were addressed.  
Why, bless my soul! here's something wrong,  
When the paper is read in that place.  
By talking of the "gracious brooks,"  
That "gander o'er the green?"  
And here's a "t' instead of r,"  
Which makes it "tipping rill."  
We'll seek some "shade," instead of "shade,"  
And "hell" instead of "hill."  
"Thy looks are"—what!—"I recollect;  
"T was 'sweet' and 'kind'—was 'kind';  
And now, to think—the stupid fool!  
For 'bland' has printed 'brill'!  
Was ever such provoking work?  
('T is curious, by the by,  
That anything is rendered blind  
By giving it an i.)  
"Thou hast no tears," the "t" is left out,  
"Thou hast no ears," instead;  
"I hope that thou art dead,"  
"I hope that thou art dead,"  
We ever saw such a space  
So many blunders combined!  
"Those gentle eyes bedimmed," is here  
"Those gentle eyes bedimmed!"  
The color of the "rose" is "nose,"  
"Affection" is "affliction,"  
"I wonder if the likeness holds  
In fact as well as in fiction."  
"Thou art a friend," the "r" is gone.  
Who ever would have deemed  
That such a trifling thing could change  
A friend into a fiend?  
"Thou art the same," is rendered "lame";  
It really is too bad!  
And here, because an "i" is out,  
My lovely "maid" is "mad,"  
They drove her blind by poking in  
An "i"—a process new!  
And now they've gouged it out again,  
And made her crazy too.  
I'll read no more. What shall I do?  
I'll never dare to send it—  
The paper's scattered far and wide,  
'T is now too late to mend it,  
O fane! thou cheat of human life,  
Why did I ever write?  
I wish my poem had been burned  
Before it saw the light.  
Let's stop and recapitulate:  
I've "damned" her eyes, that's plain;  
I've told her she was lunatic,  
And "blind" and "dead" and "lame."  
Was ever such a horrid hash,  
In poetry or prose?  
I've said she was a "fiend," and praised  
The color of her "nose."  
I wish I had that printer here,  
About a half past three,  
I'd bang him on my heart's content,  
And with an h begin it.  
I'd jam his body, eyes and bones,  
And spelt it with a d;  
And send him to that hill of his  
That he spelt with an e.

Tennessee Democratic Convention.  
The Democratic Convention of Tennessee, lately in session at Nashville, appointed two delegates from the State at large and two from each Congressional District with the same number of alternates, to the Cincinnati Convention. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That, in view of the difference of opinion as to the fittest persons to be selected at Cincinnati as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, that it is most expedient for this Convention not to express any preference for our favorites, but leave to the General Convention an unbiased judgment on the whole matter, recommending to them the selection of a candidate from Tennessee for one of those offices, if it can be done without compromising the general welfare of the Democratic party.  
Important to Postmasters.  
Our attention has been called to the fact that some Postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of Postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing Postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the Postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp pre-payment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach some of the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to retain, and thus delay their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the Department has instructed Postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as heretofore, when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail, and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prepaid rate.  
AN INCIDENT THAT BEARS ITS OWN COMMENT.  
Isaac, a body servant of Gen. Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the General reached Washington City, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white men from Boston, who urged him to accept their aid to run from his master. He stated that he was afraid that he would be kidnapped into freedom, as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The General gave Isaac a pass with which he safely reached home, to his infinite satisfaction. Natchez Free Trader, 8th.  
Justice from a Political Opponent.  
A correspondent of the New Albany Tribune, a member of the Know Nothing party, pays the following just tribute to A. P. WILLARD:  
The Democracy of Indiana, I see by the papers, have brought out a strong ticket. Willard is undoubtedly the best man they could have selected for the gubernatorial race. Young, ambitious, daring, with a bold manly appearance—at home on the stump, in the caucus, "at the wires"—he is a foeman worthy the steel of any antagonist the Americans may select to lead them. With all his faults I like Willard. He has native genius, and native goodness of heart. He is a man of strong passions, but of strong affections. If he is uncompromising to his enemies, he is true to his friends—a rare quality in politicians. If he never forgives an injury, he never forgets a kindness. With rare intellectual powers, he has generous social qualities. If I had the unpleasant necessity of selecting a Governor from the Democracy of Indiana, A. P. Willard would be my choice.  
A NEW MAP  
OF  
MONROE COUNTY,  
Showing  
THE TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION, AND QUARTER SECTION LINES; THE CIVIL TOWNSHIPS; THE OUTLINE OF EACH PERSON'S TRACT OF LAND, WITH THE OWNER'S NAME THEREON; THE STREAMS, CANALS, RAILROADS, PLANK ROADS; WATER AND QUARRY RIGHTS; TOWNSHIP VILLAGES; POST-OFFICES; PUBLIC BUILDINGS; CHURCHES; SCHOOLS; HOUSES; MILLS; &c.; &c.; THE TOWN OF BLOOMINGTON, WITH ITS ADDITIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.  
Compiled with great care from the U. States Surveys, and County Records.  
THIS is a Map that every man in Monroe County should have a copy of. It is calculated to prevent him from all litigation in land claims.  
Scale, two Inches to the Mile.  
Published by DAVIS & KENNEDY, at Bloomington.  
R. D. DAVIS,  
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.  
October 20, 1855-34fr.  
Monochromatic Painting.  
MRS. A. L. GILBERT,  
Teacher of Monochromatic and Polychromatic Painting, and Linear Perspective,  
IS about to form another class in Monochromatic Painting—that beautiful art. She learned of the sister of the inventor, (who understood it thoroughly) and has had several years experience in teaching it. She has her pupils to thoroughly understand it in all its departments, or no pay; and includes in the course, drawing from Nature, so that pictures can be made from nature either large or small.  
Mrs. G. will furnish good material to any scholar who desires it, at cost. Her terms for teaching either kind of painting are only half the usual price. Call at Mrs. Gilbert's residence and see specimens of her painting.  
N. B.—Any young lady or gentleman can make much more teaching this kind of painting, during vacations and other times, than they can in teaching a day school, with half the time and labor.  
Bloomington, Nov. 10—37fr.  
Ladies' Shoes.  
JUST RECEIVED at a new store,  
1 "Gloria kid tip boots,  
1 "Goat lace  
1 "Calf pegged.  
Also, a large assortment of men's and boy's boots, shoes and brogans.  
J. B. HOBSON & Co.  
229fr.

WHOLESALE  
Iron, Nail, and Tool Store,  
NEW ALBANY, IND.,  
Nos. 16 and 18, Pearl Street.  
THE undersigned has opened a House, as above, in New Albany, Ind., for the purpose of transacting a general  
HARDWARE & IRON BUSINESS,  
has now on hand a full and complete stock of the best quality of goods purchased for cash, of manufacturers in England, Germany, France and the United States; and feels assured in saying he can sell goods in his line as low as any house West, of same quality. His stock consists of the following, to-wit:  
500,000 lbs. Putney and Louisville Nail;  
4,000 do Cast Steel, 3/4 to 2 in., square and round;  
1,000 do Double Shear Steel;  
2,000 do German do assorted;  
1,000 do Bucher's English, best;  
2,000 do American Blister;  
1,000 do Hot Steel 5 to 15 in. long;  
12,000 do Slab Steel, 9 to 15 in. x 5 to 16;  
3,000 do Sheet Iron, Nos. 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, and 27;  
600 kgs Nails, best brands;  
100 do 7, 8, and 9d Horse Shoe Nails;  
60 do Wrought Nails; 1,000 lbs. Wagon Boxes;  
20 Anvils, assorted; 10,000 lbs. Hollow Castings;  
24 Solid Box Vices, 2,000 lb. Hand Pump, Rip;  
500 lbs. Blacksmith's Sledge; 500 lbs Brass Kettles;  
4 doz. do Hammers; 2,000 lbs. Sad Irons  
10,000 lbs. Elliptic Springs, 3/8 to 1 in. long;  
16,000 do Charcoal Iron, assorted;  
8 casks Trace Chains, assorted;  
4 do Gun Locks, assorted;  
2,500 lbs. 3/4 and 1/2 Chain Cable;  
16,000 lbs. Iron Axles 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches.  
2,000 do Rowland's Phil. Springs;  
100 Boxes Axes, assorted—Leverett's, Lippincott's, Hunt's; and my own;  
500 Double Shot Guns;  
200 Single do;  
100 Rifle Guns, assorted—run 30 to 300 balls;  
Colt's, Allen's, and Bass's Pistols and Revolvers;  
German Pistols of all kinds, single and double;  
300 Postley & Nelson's Celebrated Gun Barrels;  
100 doz. Gun Locks of all kinds;  
30 do Wipers—30 doz. Bullet Moulds;  
25 do double Triggers—300 sets Brass Mounting;  
2 do sets Silver Mounting;  
Together with a full stock of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Screws, Butts, Hinges, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Butcher Knives, Mill & Out Hand Pans, Rip, Back, Butchers', Bow, Key, and Hack Saws, of all kinds; Carpenters', Cabinet Makers' and Coopers' Tools of the celebrated Columbus manufacture; Manure and Hay Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grain Shovels; Iron and Brass Wire, Sheet Brass, Broad Axes; Coach and Carriage materials, such as Hubs, Pulleys, Rims, Backs, Shafts, Brees and Silver Bands, Malleable Irons, Extension Irons, Enamelled Cloths, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; Enamelled and Patent Dash Leather, Moss, &c. &c. Also a full stock of Saddlery Hardware, and Saddlers' stock of all kinds except Leather. He is also Agent for the celebrated Sterling and Damsport Patent Steel Mole Boards—the best article in the United States.  
Merchants and Mechanics who visit New Albany for the purpose of buying goods in the above line, are solicited to give him a call, as he pledges himself to sell goods in his line as low as any house West; and as good goods.  
He warrants all his Iron good; if not, return at his expense. The trade is respectfully invited to call.  
October 20, 1855-34fr.  
JOHN GORDON.  
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, 1855-20mf.)  
Jas. Guest & Co.,  
CORNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DEPOT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PANEL DOORS,  
FLOORING, SASH,  
VENETIAN BLINDS, MANTLES, PANEL 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 29, 1855-25mf.  
Corn-Shellers.  
WE respectfully call the attention of Farmers and others having corn to shell to our improved Corn-Shellers. These Machines are warranted to be equal in durability and speed for shelling to any hand machine in existence. Our Machines not only shell off the corn in a rapid and satisfactory manner, but it also separates the cob from the shelled corn, and by the assistance of a Fan attached to each Machine, it thoroughly cleans out all the chaff, so that the corn is perfectly cleaned when it comes from the Machine.  
Those who have used the old fashioned machines, that throw the corn, cob and chaff all in one pile can well appreciate the superiority of our Machines over all others.  
Price of Machine, all complete, \$14.00.  
SEWARD & CHASE, Manufacturers,  
Bloomington, Ind.,  
December 15—42mf.  
SHERIFF'S SALE.  
BY virtue of three executions to me directed from the Clerk of the office of the Monroe County Pleas Court, and one execution from the Clerk's office of the Monroe Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen, (13), in township number nine (9) north, range two (2) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said executions, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of Washington J. Houston, to satisfy said executions in favor of John Hodges, Sutherland & Jones, Peter Cowden, and Joseph Peoples, assignee, &c.; and against the said Washington J. Houston; and against the said Washington J. Houston, John Q. A. Houston, and Augustus Holtzman, and against the said Washington J. Houston, Clinton M. Houston, and John Fyffe; and against the said Washington J. Houston, Addison R. Byers, and Madison A. Houston.  
Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of the day of sale.  
P. L. H. SHERIFF, Sheriff Monroe County.  
January 5, 1855—45fr.  
REMOVAL.  
J. B. HOBSON & Co.  
HAVE REMOVED into Dadds' new building on west Main street, 5th door below the old store, where they are receiving and opening their Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, such as Delaines, Ginghams, Prints of various patterns, and a general assortment of Dress Goods, suited to the season; all of which will be sold very low for cash. A fair share of patronage is respectfully solicited.  
[29fr.]  
Boot and Shoe Store.  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens 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' Boots, Gaiters, &c.  
DANIEL SHRAEDER.  
Bloomington, June 16, 1855-16fr.

Knocking John Bull off  
Harlem Bridge!  
Hurley's Sarsaparilla.  
THIS invaluable compound, so fully appreciated by the American people, is gaining wide 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 families rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordinary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsaparilla, 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, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky, it has never in a single instance been known to fail, and will cure, beyond all doubt,  
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Scrofula or King's Evil, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Constipation, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irregularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases, Diseased 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 degenerate into injurious trash, this highly concentrated fluid Extract, is prepared with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable substances, and warranted never to deviate in strength. The powerful machinery employed with care devoted in combination, together with the important fact that it is the only preparation in America containing Houndstoe, or Para root, establish beyond all doubt that it is the sufferer's remedy. Its exclusive popularity and widespread fame, coupled with unparalleled cures effected by its agency, have gained both public confidence and professional reliance. Therefore, henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too numerous to overstate, that the most valuable and wonderful medicine ever offered to the world.  
Manufactured, corner of Seventh and Green sts., Louisville, 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 public. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so without proof, and I am a true and honest man, therefore I speak willingly and responsibly of 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 qualities, and that it alone cured her.  
Signed,  
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 Cholera, 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 preparation of iron, and I am satisfied that it will become an established item in the physician's recipe.  
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 REASOR.  
LOUISVILLE, January, 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.  
W. M. ELDREDGE.  
LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1855.  
Having been engaged in the drug business for several years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sarsaparilla the best preparation now in use.  
GEORGE MULLIKIN.  
OREGON, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.  
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly deserves to supersede all other preparations now in use. 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 vended in the form of nostrums has generally been prepared by ignorant, incompetent and mercenary quacks, which, if containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very cheap and worthless article in the majority of instances 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 I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the confidence of the profession and to the afflicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will realize every thing from it that is to be derived from the use of Sarsaparilla.  
W. W. ROSS, M. D.  
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; H. C. Laurence, Lafayette; D. W. Terry, Terre Haute; J. H. Clark, Clark, Cannelton; S. S. Siddle, Madison, and by dealers in Medicine throughout Indiana.  
MEDICAL.  
DR. GOBLE  
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity.  
Office at the south east corner of the public square.  
August 18, 1855-35fr.  
New Book-Bindery.  
WE HAVE opened a new BOOK BINDERY in the Ledger Building, where we are prepared to do all kinds of BOOK BINDING and to manufacture every description of  
BLANK BOOKS.  
Merchants supplied with Account Books of all descriptions from a pass book to a ledger.  
—ALSO—  
Bill Heads, Cards, Bills Lading, Circulars, and all kinds of Job Printing.  
COUNTRY 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.  
C. H. LAIRD,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Will practice his profession in the Courts of Monroe and the adjoining counties. Office in the room formerly occupied as the Clerk's office.  
April 7, 1855-6p1  
JAS. H. SHIELDS & CO.,  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,  
DEALERS IN  
FLOUR AND PRODUCE,  
SOLE AGENTS OF THE  
KANAWHA SALT CO.,  
State St., bet. Main and the river,  
mar17mf6  
NEW ALBANY, IND.  
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 purchasing elsewhere.  
Louisville, September 1, 1855-27mf3

TARKINGTON & AKIN,  
HAVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usually kept in this market, which they offer  
Exclusively for Cash,  
at the lowest figures, will be in receipt of a splendid assortment of  
RICH SPRING DRESS GOODS;  
DOMESTIC GOODS,  
LINEN GOODS,  
WOODEN,  
SUMMER STUFFS,  
EMBROIDERIES,  
GLOVES AND MITTS,  
HOSIERY,  
NOTIONS,  
CARPETS,  
BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS, &c.  
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 collection.  
March 31, 1855-5w6  
DAYS HOUSE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
D. D. SLOAN, Proprietor.  
[?] Omnibuses will convey Passengers to and from the house, free of charge. (Nov. 11, 1854-4l)  
NEW LAW BOOK.—McDONALD'S TREATISE.  
[?] Press and will shortly be published, in the volume, "Royal Broc," well printed, on fine white paper, and substantially bound, a Treatise on the Law and Jurisdiction 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 long wanted 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.  
Cincinnati, O.—416w.  
ORCHARD HOUSE,  
J. & S. M. ORCHARD, Proprietors,  
(Immediately East of the Depot.)  
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.  
THE traveling public are informed that this commodious house has recently been refitted, and that we are now prepared to accommodate all who may call on us, in as satisfactory a manner, as any Public House in the State.  
J. & S. M. ORCHARD.  
Bloomington, May 27-4fr.  
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 dispatch.  
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 responsible parties, will call upon,  
J. M. BERRY,  
Agt. American Express Co.  
December, 7th, 1855.—40fr.  
DENNISON HOUSE,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
DENNISON & SON, PROPRIETORS.  
This commodious and long-established Hotel is now entirely complete in all its appointments, and merchants and others visiting Cincinnati, are invited to call and give our house a trial.  
(Jan. 28, 1854-1yl)  
HONOR THE DEAD.  
JESSE CORSAW,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Monroe and adjoining counties, that he has re-commenced business ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT, for the purpose of manufacturing  
TOMB AND GRAVE STONES,  
MONUMENTS,  
MANTLES, VASES  
And all kinds of sculptured work, either in Italian or Vermont Marble, Gossport or Bloomington stone.  
His work will be as good as the best, and done at lower prices than such work can be gotten up for by any other workman in this part of the country.  
[?] My shop is on South Main street, near the R. R. Depot.  
Bloomington, Ind., 1855-12fr  
JESSE CORSAW.  
H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, T. C. BUELL, L. G. BARBOUR.  
SHAW, BUELL & BARBOUR,  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS,  
No. 55 Pearl Street,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
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 on hand and to arrive, is larger than was ever offered in this market, and comprises a full assortment  
Crockery, 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 will be returned.  
Goods delivered at the Depots of the New Albany and Jeffersonville Railroads or Wharf Boats, free of charge.  
BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.  
New Albany, July 2, 1855-21mf3.  
AMBROSE B. CARLTON, D. SHEEKS, J. D. SHEEKS.  
Carlton & Sheeks,  
(D. SHEEKS, Notary Public.)  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Bloomington, Ind.  
[?] OFFICE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE. (32fr.)

Medicated Inhalation.  
A NEW METHOD.  
A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by means of the Hygean Vapor Inhaler. This Inhaler, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERY 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 Diseases of the Lungs never before effected by the Medical Profession. (See certificates in hands of agents.)  
The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the skin, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the steam being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor; passing into all the air-cells 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 I have not been 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 and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. CURTIS' Hygean Vapor Inhaler, and Chery 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 with the breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Chery Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued with it, and the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—try it.  
MARGARET EASTON.  
CONSUMPTION CURED.  
NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 30, 1853.  
I came to New York in the ship "Pelham," my native city is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this place my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; but pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. CURTIS' Hygean Vapor, or Inhaler Hygean Vapor and Chery Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler; I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took the Chery Syrup as directed, and continued to use it, 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 believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to discontinue with it.  
JOHN WOOD.  
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., O. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3 a package.  
For sale in Bloomington by  
JOSEPH ORR.  
At Mulky's old stand, west side of the square, N. B. Any person including \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Chery Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free of any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10 June 17, 1854-30yl.  
DR. LEWIS' MOTHERS' FRIEND.  
THIS compound I have proved by practice of more than twelve years, and it has ever proved efficacious in the cure of diseases for which it is recommended, where there was any hope.  
M. 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's Friend, one of the very best compounds now offered to the public, and especially 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 debilitated and almost helpless, from the long continued use of useless drugs, she resorted to your other's Friend, and in a few days her health was restored, and she continued to use it for a short length of time, when she recovered, and now enjoys the blessing of good health. One of my neighbors who was afflicted in a manner 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. E. 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 compounds ever offered to the public, and I further say that it may well be styled the other's Friend for after all specifics have failed, it has performed cures that appeared almost incredible.  
JOS. CADWALLADER.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.  
Dr. Lewis—Dear sir: I cannot withhold my testimony 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 is with pleasure that I certify to thee and the world that thy preparations called the Mothers' Friend stand without a rival in medicine. I have used them in my effects, and have seen many cures of the order I ever saw, in those distressing and weakening diseases to which the sex is liable. It quiets the nervous agitation, and restores the natural secretions. Therefore I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my female friends every where, believing they will find it a friend indeed.  
HOPKINSVILLE, 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 a bottle of your Mothers' Friend, she rode six miles and back the same day.  
Yours,  
DR. EDWARD SMITH.  
CHARLESTON.  
Dr. Lewis—I have used two bottles of your medicine 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 especially for those who are afflicted with that which is termed the "Green Back."  
This medicine is for sale in Bloomington, by  
JOSEPH ORR,  
At the old stand of J. B. & K. Y.  
April 29, 1855-9yl.  
Geo. Boelenbacher  
ON HANDS AGAIN.  
THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public in general, that he has again commenced operations in Bloomington; and having acquired the best kind of material, is now prepared 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.  
GEO. BOELENBACHER.  
September 22, 1855-30fr.  
NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!  
KAEHL & BERG.  
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—33mf3