

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

SEPARATED.—The Mexican papers publish a paragraph, stating that it is certain that SANTA ANNA and his wife have separated. Interesting to gentlemen with wooden legs!

FUSION.—The Fusion newspapers say that "the time for action has arrived." Democrats are profiting by the timely hint.

FUSIONISTS IN LIMBO.—A darkey and his spouse who glory in the name of Brown were committed to jail, in Crawfordsville, a few days since on a charge of stealing.

SENSIBLE.—A clergyman who was recently officiating in a brother's church, at Providence, R. I., after reading nearly a dozen notices, seeing some half a dozen more before him, remarked that he supposed he must read them, as he was not in his own desk, but he thought it really a sin to adopt that method of cheating the printer.

There is a dandy in Chicago, of such nice taste that he greases his boots with the oil of bergamot. He is first cousin to the youth who sleeps on a bed made of sponge cake.

He who goes to bed in anger, has the devil for his bed fellow. A wag desires us to say that he knows a married man, who, though he goes to bed meek and gentle as a lamb, is in the same predicament.

The first printing office in Russia was established in 1560, but was destroyed by the people from a superstitious fear that it would cause some confusion or change in their religion.

An editor 'down east' boasts that he recently had a talk with a woman, and got the last word.

We understand that the Know Nothing Grand Council are busily engaged in remodeling the discipline of their Order. The following class of foreign born citizens are to be admitted during the coming season: Circumcised Jews, Irish Orangemen, Mulattoes, and Tory Englishmen. No person who is known to have any German blood in his veins will be taken in, or Irishmen opposed to the Church of England. A premium will be paid to all rounders who may present themselves for membership, as they are expected to render invaluable service on the day of election.

Among other things to be desired are the following: A method to make truth as agreeable as falsehood; a receipt for praising a pretty girl without offence to her older sisters; some way of collecting a small debt without having to earn the money a second time in the attempt; how to induce a constant reader to become a constant subscriber; a plan of editing a paper without being considered dull by the giddy, frivolous by the "serious minded," unappreciated by three-fourths, and cheated by the other quarter.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONALITY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer observes with much force:

Within the last week Democratic State Conventions have been held in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. They all laid down substantially the same platform. The same resolutions could have been passed in all of them. The principle of the Nebraska bill was approved, and Know Nothingism was denounced.

Notice.—We notice in the Wilmington Herald, that the Town Clerk of that city advertises that proposals will be received until the first day of April, "for executing the Town Printing and boarding the Town Mules."

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN SMOOT, a young man residing in Daviess county, committed suicide on the 8th instant, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

[For the News-Letter.]

Who were Freed in the Jubilee?

Mr. Cox, in Congress, asked Mr. DUNN the following question:

Does the gentleman admit that he could bind his children to me and my children forever?

To which DUNN replies:

I do not, nor do I admit that such is the just interpretation of the divine law in regard to any class of servants.

The children were entitled to the benefits of the jubilee at a proper time of life, as was the parent, until by contract he waived it as to himself.

How a man brought up under the influence of the Bible, as was Mr. DUNN, can be so ignorant of its teachings, is a little surprising. All classes of servants entitled to the benefits of the jubilee! Let us see.

The teachings of the Bible in regard to the jubilee—its duties, privileges and immunities may be found in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and he who can derive from anything therein contained the manumission of any class of bond-servants, other than Hebrews, certainly merits credit for his powers of discovery. Rather than undertake to prove from this chapter that bond-servitude, other than Hebrew, was limited by the jubilee, I would with LORD GARRISON and his school, deny the authority of the Bible altogether. Indeed, until Abolitionists do this they will never be consistent; for that book tolerated, nay authorized, bond servitude (slavery) and allowed one class of men the right of property in another, cannot be denied by any who honestly read its pages. See for proof, Exodus 21: 20, 21:

And if a man smite his servant, or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hand he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two he shall not be punished, for he is his money.

We might quote many texts of similar import, but this will suffice.

There are many who entertain a proper regard for the scriptures, and who feel that their influence is on the side of the "peculiar institution," yet whose consciences are so tender, and who are so sensitively alive to the evils—the abuses of slavery—as to consider it almost sinful to use the Bible in opposition to the baneful doctrines of Abolitionism. Such tendencies we can not but regard as wrong.

While fanatics, who are pretending to be governed by the higher law, are agitating our otherwise happy country, and threatening the destruction of the best government in existence, shall those who know what that law is, and that it is condemnatory of the course of such agitators, remain silent until it is too late to speak? Such silence would be sinful. Let no false delicacy or over-sensitiveness prevent us from doing our duty to our country in this her day of need. If unscrupulous men, by perverting the scriptures, are endeavoring to array one portion of our beloved country against another, and one class of our citizens against another class, thereby endangering our liberties, and the happiness of millions,—shall we, by a proper use of the same authority, not endeavor to prevent so disastrous a consequence? If we do not by that and every other honorable means seek to defeat the machinations of these fanatics, we are unworthy of the civil and religious liberties we enjoy—the bequest of the patriots of the Revolution.

But I have digressed and must return to DUNN and the jubilee. And I, with all due deference to his learning and talents, respectfully request him to turn (for of course he has the Bible at hand) to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and read the 39th and 40th verses:

And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor and be sold unto thee thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant, but as an hired servant, and as a sojourner shall he be with thee; and shall serve thee until the year of jubilee.

Here Mr. DUNN will perceive that a Hebrew servant was not to be as a bond-servant, but was to go out in the year of jubilee. This was one and the principal difference between the two—the one went out in the jubilee, the other did not. Do you ask further proof? Then read again in the 45th and 46th verses:

Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land, and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever.

That these servants were not freed in the jubilee is just as clear as the sun to any who wish to know the truth on this subject; but those who desire to be blind will not see. It is true that the year of jubilee was a year of liberty to all the inhabitants of the land. See, verse 10th of this same chapter. A year of rest—a Sabbath year—in which both master and servant refrained from their ordinary labor; but, as is very evident, both again, on the morning of the year succeeding, resumed their usual duties and continued in the same relative position to each other. Whether or not this was a happy relationship is not for me now to say. I know it was then and is yet a scriptural one; and that under our government it is a constitutional and legal one; and this, I think, justifies me as a Christian and a patriot in not condemning it.

KANSAS.—When Colonel BOONE told Colonel LANE that he was instructed by the Governor to demand Sharpe's rifles in the possession of the Freesoilers, LANE made the following beautiful reply, as reported by the Providence Tribune:

"You see those men at work in the trenches; not one of them, if he had ten thousand lives, but would freely sacrifice them all rather than deliver a single gun. As for myself, sir, if I had ten thousand lives, ten thousand wives, and each with ten thousand children, I would see them all sunk in to the middle of a burning hell rather than permit the surrender of the smallest part of the most useless gun we have."

This is the spirit that sets the fanatical cauldron to boiling. The Providence Post says this is the party that is under the influence of the Abolition Emigrant Aid Company of the North.

Know Nothing Proscription and the Constitution.

BY HON. HOWELL COBB.

The sentiment is now abandoned and repudiated. But is that repudiation in good faith? I have no doubt of the sincerity of individual members who publicly repudiate it. But I ask you and I ask the country, are we to confide in the declaration that these proscriptive doctrines are by the party abandoned in good faith? If not, then, my friends, it is well enough to examine these doctrines—to analyze them, to see whether they do not conflict with the first principles of the Constitution, and whether they do not conflict with every honest impulse of a true American heart. [Applause.] I have been told by these gentlemen that they do not intend to persecute the Catholics. Let me test the question for one moment, if I may be permitted to indulge in a very short argument. You, as members of a Know Nothing lodge, go into a council and there take a solemn oath that you will not vote for any man for office unless he be a native born citizen, in favor of "Americans ruling America," or if he be a Roman Catholic, then you hold that it is the duty of every good citizen not to vote for a Roman Catholic. You hold that Roman Catholics ought not to hold office under the Government. You have sworn to it. Now, whatever is right for every man to swear to, must of necessity be right to put into the Constitution. Now, if that clause were proposed, to be put into the Constitution, that no Roman Catholic should hold office, who would advocate it? Who would say that there should be interpolated into the Constitution a clause, that no Roman Catholic shall hold office? And yet the very moment that these gentlemen admit it is wrong to engraft such a clause on the Constitution, that moment they admit that it is wrong to take the oath. If it be right for you, as voters, to take the oath, it is right for your candidates to take it. It is right for your candidate for the Presidency of the United States to take it. Suppose that he takes that oath that he will remove from office every man who is a Roman Catholic. There is the oath resting on his conscience. But, before he enters on the duties of his office, he is required to take another oath to observe the Constitution, and that oath is: "I, as President of the United States, do solemnly swear that no religious test shall be established for office." There rests on his conscience an oath, taken at midnight, in darkness and secrecy, by which he pledges himself to allow no Catholic to hold office, and here rests on him another oath, by which he has solemnly sworn that he should not apply the test of religion to any man for office. Where is the escape for that man's conscience? There is but one escape for it, and that is in the people. He must ask the people to save his conscience, by never permitting him to reach the place where he should take the second oath. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The case of W. G. KENDALL, late postmaster at New Orleans was settled on the 23d ultimo, at the Post Office Department, by the payment of \$3,889, which was the balance found against him.

[From the New York Times.]

The Fall of Faustin the First.

In these days of strange events, it is unsafe to speculate on the course of Emperors, whether black or white.

The disasters reported to have overtaken the Emperor of Hayti and his army, about the authenticity of which we entertained some doubts, proved not to have been exaggerated. We have private letters from Port-au-Prince to the 30th of December, giving us full particulars of the Emperor's defeat and flight. His army consisted, as we have already stated, of about 30,000 men, which divided into three detachments—the army from the North under the command of Paul Ducayette, of 7,000 men—another of 4,000 men, who took a southern route, and the main body of the army under the Emperor. Of the company which took the southern route, nothing is known except that after crossing the line they were met by a body of Dominicans, and the Jacmel regiment, which was in advance, broke their lines at the rear, precipitated themselves upon the rear, and produced a general rout of the whole regiment.

The force under the immediate command of the Emperor amounted to about eighteen thousand men. When near Las Cahobas, in an open plain, bordered by a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans, about four hundred in number, with a cannon. The advance guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicans. The leader of the Dominicans then advanced in front of his troops, and Valentine, who leads the Haytian advance guard, advanced to meet him. After a brief parley they separated, each returning to his own troops; but on his way the Dominicans discharged a pistol, whereupon one of the regiments from the south of Hayti, without orders, opened a fire upon the Dominicans, which they promptly returned. An officer of this southern regiment then mounted his horse, called upon his troops to follow him, and threw themselves back upon the main body of the Haytian army, which was simultaneously charged by the Dominicans. The example of the Southern troops proved contagious, and very soon the greater part of the army had deserted, leaving the Emperor and his staff almost alone. They took to a by-path through the woods and escaped, but by the narrowest chance. The enemy were at one time within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by the loyal exertions of his staff officers, several of whom lost their lives in defending him.

The Emperor is said to have reached a place about six miles from Cape Haytien, with only a thousand men. The Southern troops who deserted him so faithfully, to the number of one thousand five hundred, succeeded in reaching Las Cahobas. The Emperor sent orders for them to join him, but they refused to do so.

Where the rest of the grand army had gone, was not known at Port-au-Prince; it will probably get home, however, sooner than its leader.

The Emperor's pecuniary loss must have been very great. He had with him over \$200,000 in money, which was taken, and most of the arms, ammunitions and provisions of his troops; for most of them threw away their arms when they took to their heels.

Gen. Harney and the Indians.

WESTON, Mo., Jan. 31.

Messrs. Dunlap and Woodford, pilot and mate of the steamer Gray Cloud, arrived here from Fort Pierre, night before last, en route to St. Louis. The Gray Cloud got within 230 miles of the Fort, on the 2nd of November, sent an express to the Fort, and received for an answer—"Wait for Major How, with 200 troops, to take charge of the boat and cargo."

On the 21st the river closed, and it was snowing fast. The next day they received a visit from seventy-five Indian Warriors, who demanded ammunition and provisions. They heard of the troops who were fifty miles off.

The thermometer stood at 35° degrees below zero on the 31st of December.

By order of Gen. Harney, the crew was discharged, and he took possession of the boat and cargo. Several men were badly frozen.

Gen. Harney arrived on the 7th of January, 22 days out from Fort Pierre. He came all the way on the ice, with only thirty men. He saw a great many Indians on the way, and told them this was the time to fight, while the weather was cold, and he had but few men; they might kill him then, but he would give them hell in the spring.

Dunlap and others left the Gray Cloud on the 12th of January, to come on the ice as far as Council Bluffs.

One of our exchanges, in noticing the present of a silver cup to a cotemporary, says:

"He needs no cup, he can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

When is a lover justified in calling his sweetheart honey?

When she is bee-loved.

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Banks Elected Speaker!!

EXCITING DEBATE!

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule. As the vote on the resolution yesterday indicated some chance of electing as Speaker a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution to that effect.

The House refused by ten majority to lay it on the table.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 113; nays, 104. (Applause.)

Mr. Orr unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate for Speaker, it being probable that greater strength could be concentrated on his colleague, Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Boyce moved to rescind the plurality resolution. The motion was tabled, 117 against 101. (Applause.)

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, referred to the terms of the resolution—that if no election is made by a majority in the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest vote on the fourth vote be declared Speaker—remarked, that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest, and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here and vote understandingly, he moved an adjournment.

The motion was disagreed to, yeas 84, nays 133. [Applause, and impatient cries of "call the roll."] Mr. Walker moved to rescind the plurality resolution. The House, by 45 majority declared the resolution out of order.

Mr. Hayne moved that the House adjourn. [Hisses in the gallery.] Motion disagreed to. [Great applause followed.]

Mr. Orr said that if the House was to be annoyed by applause from the galleries he would move to clear them, except those occupied by the ladies.

Mr. Payne made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality resolution.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker with the following result:

Banks 102, Aiken, of S. C., 93, Fuller 14, Wells 2, Campbell 4.

Barclay and Hickman voted for Wells, Democrat, of Wis. George G. Dunn, Scott Harrison, H. D. Scott and Moore voted for L. D. Campbell. Necessary to a choice 108.

The next vote was the same, except that Fuller lost one.

The third vote was the same as the second, except that Aiken lost one.

Mr. Fuller repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he was not, and did not desire to be, a candidate. One hundred and thirty ballots had satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of this body, and on no other terms or conditions would he consent to take that position.

Mr. Barclay remarked that he had been averse to anything like a coalition with the Know Nothings, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. Aiken whether he stood upon the Democratic platform, and whether he had not written a letter to Humphrey Marshall, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know Nothings.

Mr. Aiken—I am not a candidate. If my friends see proper to place me in the chair, I will serve them to the best of my ability.

Mr. H. Marshall—I have only to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me no letter whatever. [Applause, and cries of "Call the roll." Most intense excitement prevailed.]

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, congratulated his American friends that they had fought a good fight, if they had not conquered the Democratic candidate in the field. In performing his duty as a patriot, not as a partisan, he had voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Walker had voted the same way, esteeming Mr. Aiken as a man with no traits of mere partisanship.

After further explanations, the roll was called amid unusual excitement, and the result announced by the Clerk as follows:

Banks 103, Aiken 102, Fuller 6, Campbell, of Ohio, 4, Wells 1. Banks declared elected amid deafening shouts from the Republican and other quarters. The ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs, and several minutes of disorder followed.

Mr. Aiken conducted Mr. Banks to the chair, when Mr. B. delivered a short address. The oath of office was then administered by Mr. Giddings.

The House then adjourned.

The Republicans are wild with exultation, and are giving frequent cheers for Banks.

RATHER "SKEERED."—Three boys happening one summer day to be caught in a violent thunder storm, sought refuge under a tree. They had been there but a short time when a tree a short distance from the one they were under was struck by lightning and shivered to atoms. One of the boys with seriousness and anxiety plainly depicted in his countenance, says to the others:

"Bill, can you pray?" "No."

"Pete, can you pray?" "No."

"Nor I either, but by hokey something must be done!"

Parker H. French's Letter.

We find the following letter in the newspapers:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States:

I had the honor to address your Excellency a note, under date of the 19th of last month, the sole object of which was to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your Government. To my astonishment, you placed a different interpretation on the note from my intent. Your Excellency's reply, under date of the 21st of the same month, informed me of this fact. Your reply also establishes a new and startling precedent—that is, you cannot heretofore receive any diplomatic agent unless the government he represents is established by the untrammelled expression of democratic will. It seems to me that the following extract from your letter is conclusive of the new rule for the recognition, as just alluded to. You say:

"Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State (Nicaragua) were not citizens belonging to it; nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua."

Thus, your Excellency will perceive that, under the same ruling, the Minister of England, France or Russia, should not be recognized by your Government, because you have no assurance that any part of the people of those countries have "freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political" affairs governing them at this moment. You thus necessarily interfere with the internal affairs of other nations.

Regretting that you should have misconstrued my last communication, and that you authorized the late arrest of my person in New York, and thereby the indignity shown against the Government I have the honor to represent, I therefore respectfully request that you will not consider my credentials as before your Government for the present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PARKER H. FRENCH.

THE WORKS OF NOAH WEBSTER.—It is supposed that with the exception of the Bible, the lexicographic works of Noah Webster have the largest circulation of any books in the English language. Nearly twelve hundred thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book were sold by one firm in this city last year, and it is estimated that more than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries as of any other series in this country. Four-fifths of all the school books published in the United States are said to own Webster as their standard. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged in as many of her public schools. Massachusetts has, in like manner, supplied 3,248 of her schools; and Wisconsin and New Jersey have provided for all their schools.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Chaplains to Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes thus: "The most disgusting sight of all, even to worldly men and hardened sinners, is the struggle of a lot of preachers for the Chaplainship. No less than ten ministers of different denominations are here intriguing, electing and laboring for the post of Chaplain to the Senate or House. This scramble after 'filthy lucre' by them, is a horrid parody on their meekness, truth and religious pretences. It is time that this system of Chaplaincy at \$8 per day was abolished. The whole thing is a mockery of solemn subjects; as it is now carried on. Let the ministers of Washington and vicinity be invited to officiate in turn. I have no doubt they would do it cheerfully, fervently. Applicants for the Chaplaincy even go so far as to recount the services they have rendered the 'party,' and promise future labor. They have also gone into bar-rooms, saloons, boarding-houses, or wherever a member is to be cornered and there bone him for his vote and influence. This is shameful, degrading, basely hypocritical, yet perfectly true. With such pious examples no wonder that Congress is corrupt."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Lafayette American says: "

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 McCLURE, of Morgan.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR 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.

The Three Calls.
The Free Democrats, viz: pure Abolitionists, are called to meet at Indianapolis on the 21st instant. The call does not propose that any nominations shall be made.

The Temperance men are summoned by a distinct call to meet at Indianapolis on the 22d instant. This call likewise is silent on the subject of the nomination of a State ticket.

The cream of the whole thing is in the third call—a "Republican" State Convention on the 1st of May, to nominate a ticket. It is not very difficult to see through the proposed operations. After the Abolitionists have rallied on one string and taken their stand against the Democratic party, and the Temperance men rallied on another and taken a similar stand, the "Republicans" will rally on a third and present a ticket for all. It is an attempt at the old game of fusion. The trick is too stale now to be successful. These fusion movements are like railroad tickets, only good for one trip. But where are the Know Nothings? None of the calls embrace them. Alas! they are out of the ring. They are meeting by Congressional districts, taking ground against slavery agitation and preparing to go for Mr. Fillmore for President. This is the new political organization spoken of by the papers. Before long we shall see a beautiful fight and a bitter one between the Abolitionists or Republicans on one side, and the Know Nothings on the other. The *State Journal* already speaks very slightly of this Fillmore movement. The war will soon come. So the great "Peoples' Party" of Indiana is divided into fragments. To all voters who are weak enough to follow up this giddy dance of change-and-turn-over, in these new parties, we say, "go in lemons and get squeezed." Those who are wise will adhere to the good old Democratic principles, which don't have to be fixed up anew once in every twelve months. The door is open—mourners come up!

Sailing under False Colors.
Harper's Magazine is not *professedly* favorable to any political party in this country. If it were, surely it would be nobody's business. Every publisher has a right to connect himself to whatever party he pleases. But we object to a *literary* magazine, professing perfect impartiality, furnishing in the most insidious manner, in the form of a record of "current events," facts, from which parties are to be misrepresented in the present, and perhaps in the future—when the history of these times is written.

During the past summer we noticed that the compiler of the "monthly record" in *Harper's Magazine*, in what was apparently a very impartial notice of the Louisville riots, made it convenient to slip in a statement that the "foreigners commenced." This is the Know Nothing story, and none in the West believe it but Know Nothings, and many of them do not.

In the February number, for 1856, there appears in the monthly record what seems to us a studied misstatement concerning the election of Speaker. At least it is a grossly exaggerated statement. Lewis D. CAMPBELL is represented as a Free-soiler. He is not classed as a Republican, and all mention of his Native Americanism is carefully suppressed. His speech on withdrawing is garbled, so as to make him state: "It would be impossible for his friends to succeed unless he repudiated his principles on slavery, or gave pledges concerning the organization of committees," &c. What he *did* say was: "Unless I can perform one of three things, to repudiate my well known principles in reference to slavery, my views on Americanism, or in some way," &c., &c. The magazine leaves out what he says on "Americanism." Mr. BANKS is classed as a Republican and Know Nothing, when it is well known that although Mr. BANKS was *mum* on the subject himself, he had withdrawn from the Know Nothings. Mr. FULLER is set down as a Whig and National Know Nothing, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL as a Democrat and Know Nothing. HUMPHREY MARSHALL a Democrat! Well, that will do. It will be hard to make the public believe that this was done by mistake, and even if it were, it shows pretty conclusively that this

monthly record is not to be relied on. History will some day be written from these monthly records, and the perpetuation of error in them is inexcusable.

The Madison Banner vs. George G. Dunn.
The above-named paper is the Fusion organ of Jefferson county, where Mr. DUNN received a larger majority than in any other county in the district. It is amusing to hear the piteous howl which the *Banner* and other Fusion papers set up in regard to DUNN's treason to his party. It is good for them. They suffered their regular nominee, Mr. HENDRICKS, to be bullied off the track by Mr. DUNN. He is a doomed man with his party. We venture to assert that nineteen in every twenty who voted for him, would now vote against him. Perhaps he wants to come into the Democratic party, eschew his sectionalism, and become a Union man. We don't want him. We know him too well. But here is what the Madison *Banner*, of the 5th instant, says:

We have no other words than those of censure for him now. He has misrepresented his constituents and betrayed the trust they reposed in him. By his inexplicable course he has cut them off from any participation whatever in a victory for the Republican cause, the moral effect of which is inestimable, not only with reference to present political questions and events, but with regard to questions and events which are for all time as affecting the destiny of the Republic for weal or woe. The Third Indiana Congressional district is not represented in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. Eloquent speeches in Washington and sentimental letters written home are not all that is required of a delegate assuming to stand for freemen. Their will must be carried out in honest and fearless action. George G. Dunn has utterly failed in this. And George G. Dunn's return among his constituents will be a humiliation for him, a defeat and a lasting disgrace. We speak, weighing our words deliberately. It is George G. Dunn's avowed determination to ask at the hands of independent voters a third elevation to the place he now occupies. We shall see if he can again thrust himself upon a free people whether they are willing or not. The day of one man power is passed.

New Albany Hardware Store.
We would call the attention of our merchants and blacksmiths, to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN GORDON, in another column. Mr. GORDON pledges himself to sell goods in his line as low as any house West. We would recommend all merchants visiting the falls, to examine Mr. G.'s stock, which far surpasses any stock ever offered to the people of Indiana. Just such a house as Mr. G.'s has long been wanted at New Albany, and it is to the interest of all Indiana merchants to buy their goods at home, and thereby build up our own interests. Mr. G. is a gentleman at the counter, in the counting room, or in the social circle; and we solicit for him a large share of patronage. Call and examine his stock at Nos. 16 and 18 Pearl st., New Albany, Ind.

The Cincinnati Convention.—The Democratic Conventions of Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Iowa, were all held on the 8th for the choice of delegates to the democratic national convention. The Georgia convention was on the 15th. New York delegates are appointed both soft and hard. Those of Wisconsin were appointed some time since. Indiana has also chosen delegates. Those of New Hampshire are all elected. Four delegates at large from Vermont have been appointed by the State convention; and all the Massachusetts delegates are chosen, except two from the 8th congressional district. Connecticut is to choose on the 28th of February—Pennsylvania on the 4th of March—Florida on the 3rd Wednesday in April—Illinois on the 1st of May—and Michigan on the 21st of May. These are all the States of which we have information in this regard at present.

The Drug Business.
Our readers may require some information in reference to that lucrative and scientific art, termed chemistry, or what we call the drug business.

It is a well known fact that this calling is over crowded and that we often "apart from the danger" are painfully impressed that in most of the prescription and retail stores, mere boys are employed, and simply because they can be procured at a small salary. Yet these very stores "compound" recipes, and the lives of our citizens without their knowledge, placed in the hands of some who can scarcely tell the difference between Epsom Salts and Cream of Tartar.

In every retail drug establishment there should be a man of experience, and perfectly conversant with abbreviations common in prescriptions, and likewise possess a liberal education, as not unfrequently his knowledge and reasoning powers are called into action, either by the incapacity of the physician, or some error in the recipe, and thus education is the more absolute, as unpremeditated mistakes of the one, may be counteracted by the knowledge of the other, and should an error occur, who is to blame? Not the physician, but the poor apothecary is damned forever, and heralded from one end of the land to the other. Yet notwithstanding, that very public tolerates boys to act as clerks, and handle Prussic Acid, Arsenic, Morphine, and other subtle and deadly poisons, with perfect impunity. 'T is time we had an end to it, and if druggists will not personally attend to business, at least let them employ men and not boys.

Bloomington—The Question Settled.
There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside,
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age and love-exalted youth,
Where brighter suns dispense serene light,
And milder moons enshrine the night.
Where can that land, the spot of earth be found?
At that a man? A patriot? Look around!
Oh, thou shalt find, wherever thy footsteps run,
The fairest spot on earth is Bloomington!

Acadia—El Dorado—Utopia—"Kaintucky"
—What art they? "Gone—glimmering as a dream of things that used to be," when compared with Bloomington, according to the following description, contained in a pamphlet purporting to be a speech delivered by Wood-ward STARKFIELD, Esq., at the October term of the Monroe Circuit Court:

The God of Nature has done a great deal for your place, and if the juries would punish those who are guilty, your town would soon occupy a proud position. The beauty and healthfulness of its location, the richness of its surrounding country, and the hospitality and refinement of its citizens would, in a short time, make it the resort of the traveler, and the seeker after pleasure; yea, the inquiring tourist would look with admiration upon, and view with unspeakable pleasure the grandeur of the surrounding forest, the beautiful little brooks which run, murmuring their gentle and ceaseless melody, in every direction around your town. This same tourist may have viewed the most beautiful portions of Italy—he may have roamed through the Boulevards of Paris—he may have promenade the magnificent streets of Vienna—he may have plucked the flowers that cluster around Windsor Castle—he may have strolled among the vine-clad hills of France—he may have viewed the Highlands of Scotland—he may have passed through the rich pastures of Lincolnton and Tipperary. In the Emerald Isle—he may have then wandered his way across the broad Atlantic, and viewed the untold beauties of our own great country—he may have bathed in the clear pools that surround Cape May and Newport—he may have viewed the magnificent scenery on the banks of the Hudson—he may have been waited along in one of our western palaces on the bosom of La Belle Riviere—he may have generated the Father of Waters from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico; I say he may have done all this, and seen no place more beautiful than Bloomington and vicinity.

Greeley Whipped.
On Tuesday last, Mr. GREELEY was walking from the Capitol in Washington City, he was attacked by ALBERT RUST, member of Congress from Arkansas, in consequence of some strictures on the course of Mr. R., that appeared in the *Tribune* of Monday. He struck Mr. G., several times on the head with his fist; and afterwards dealt him a severe blow over the arm with a stick. GREELEY, we presume, bore it philosophically.

Last Fruits of Abolitionism.
The Abolitionist SUMNER, in the seat of the great DANIEL WEBSTER, in the United States Senate, and by his side, the Abolitionist HENRY WILSON, one of the men who denied to DANIEL WEBSTER the use of Faneuil Hall, in which to defend the Compromise of 1850, and compelled him to speak in the streets.

In the House of Representatives in the Speaker's Chair, where HENRY CLAY sat so long with distinguished honor, the Boston Abolitionist BANKS, a renegade Democrat, who says he is for "letting the Union slide," and who deliberately uttered language amounting to the doctrine of Amalgamation. The infamous GIDDINGS, once expelled from the House by the votes of Whigs and Democrats, and always despised by them, is now one of the chief oracles of that body. Alas! we have fallen upon evil times, and the Abolitionists and Know Nothings are the cause of it.

The remedy is with the people. Let them rise up and crush these incendiaries before it is too late.

Fugitive Slaves—Outside Pressure—Negro Dignity.

A great fugitive slave case is on trial in Cincinnati. As usual all the outside appliances of fanaticism are being brought to bear to nullify the law and rob the slave owner.

The free negroes have held a meeting and passed a resolution condemning the proceeding. The Quakers and Abolitionists, with three preachers at their head, are going in for sympathy meetings to lash the spirit of fanaticism into fury. A public concert is to be given for the benefit of the darkies. The spirit of "liberty," so mis-called, has even extended to the free gentlemen of color, who condescend to testify in the case. We find the following in the report of the trial:

EDWARD JOHN WILSON, a black man, in giving evidence, was asked at what time a fact occurred to which he had previously testified. He replied as follows: "It is beneath my dignity to tell what time it was. It is very hard for me to draw these old intellects of mine on that point. 'Think it near two years ago, as near as I can come at it.'"

What's SPRINGFIELD?

This is a suitable time to recall the memorable declaration of HENRY CLAY. Ponder it well, ye who love your country!

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, November 19, 1850, and now applicable to Know Nothingism:

"If it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be grafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further; if I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution and the Union."

We would draw attention to an article on our first page complimentary to Judge BROWN, copied from the *La Porte Times*, which is edited by Dr. O. EVANS, a gentleman of fine literary attainments and a poet of great merit.

[For the News-Letter.]
A Short Patent Sermon.

BY DIOGENES, JR.
As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion.—Solomon's Proverbs, 11:22.
Just so, old Sol; your head's right on that subject.

A fair woman without discretion! The world's full of 'em.

If fair women had more discretion, there would n't be so many divorces.

If fair women had more discretion, they would n't undertake to wear the breeches.

If fair women had more discretion, there would n't be so many fatherless children.

If fair women had more discretion, there would n't be so many drunken husbands.

If fair women had more discretion, there would n't be so many family jars.

If fair women had more discretion, they would take more pains to make their own homes agreeable and comfortable, rather than to exhaust their sympathies in favor of the tailed people of Central Africa, or the delectable denizens of Booraboola Gha.

If fair women had more discretion, they would take more pains to ensure the affection of men of sense, rather than to put on their simpering smiles to catch the attention of dandied spindle-shanked Shanghaies, "For they played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect."

A "Republican" meeting is advertised for to-day, on *mulatto colored* paper—they are opposed to *white*.

Wonder if Mr. STORMONT will be in the minority this time, and the Know Nothings in the majority? Things have changed—STORMONT will be in the majority.

BANKS, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, receiving 103 votes. AIKEN, of South Carolina, the Democratic candidate, received 100. The Democrats voted for AIKEN, and all the Know Nothings except a very few. Even WHITNEY, a New York Know Nothing, at one time voted for AIKEN. The *Louisville Journal*, edited by the bloody PRESTICKE, the *Know Nothing* organ, says it would have preferred AIKEN to BANKS. Owls and Bats, what do you think of it?

Execution of George Bennett.

George Bennett was hung between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, by Sheriff McGowan, in obedience to the sentence of the law. Early in the morning a large crowd of persons gathered around the jail. The prisoner was questioned by some of our influential citizens, but protested his innocence to the last. He was conveyed in a close carriage to the place of execution, where a large number of persons had gathered.

Rev. Mr. Adams, who had been his principal adviser, delivered a fervent prayer, and the culprit again protested his innocence of the murder of Mullen. Bennett died in the full faith of an immortal future. He hung about seventeen minutes when his body was taken down—his neck was broken.

The following, written by Bennett, was handed to the Bulletin by Mr. Adams:

I am in hopes that the people of Louisville and the world, will find some day that I am innocent of the murder of Thomas Mullen. I thank God I am innocent of his death. My real name is not Bennett, but George Huffner. I was born in Germany, and brought to this country by my parents when very small and they settled in Missouri.

My father died first, and I cannot remember my mother's appearance; yet I have some recollection of her death. I have a sister and two brothers. My sister is the oldest and I am next to her. I forgive all my enemies and am sorry for all my crimes. I think if I had had the influence of a mother's love I would not have been here. I hope that any whom I have harmed may forgive me.

GEORGE HUFFNER.

January 31, 1856.

The following lines were also composed by him:

Man in his foolish pride proposes
Of the future as the past,
But God in his wisdom still disposes,
Confound all his aims at last.

GEORGE HUFFNER.

—*Louisville Democrat.*

SCENE IN COURT.—Lawyer questioning witness "out on the Wabash."

Question—Are you acquainted with the prosecutrix, Mary Jane Smith?

Answer—Yes.

Q.—Is she a chaste woman?

A.—Yes, Joe Thompson chased her more nor a hundred yards before he catch her.

PUN ON THE DEATH OF HOOD, THE GREAT PUNSTER.—Poor Hood! he died out of pure generosity to gratify the undertaker who wished to turn a lively Hood.

EPITAPH.
Here lies Oogshill,
This marble under,
He's gone to—well
I should n't wonder.

Some periodical perpetrates the following libel on the good old Hardshell Baptists:

BROTHER SMITH—Well, Brother Gobbin, what preparation have you made for the big association?

BROTHER GOBBIN—Why I've laid in a barrel of flour and a gallon of whiskey.

BROTHER SMITH—What! a gallon of whiskey for a big meeting? Why, I've laid in a whole barrel, and you're just as well able, Brother Gobbin, as I am to support the Gospel.

Girls!—Remember that this is Leap Year. Make good use of your time—some of you are on the verge of old maidenhood, and it is all important that you should make hay while the sun shines. In the expressive language of our friend Pickles—Go in calico, and squeezed!

They Shall Not Blush for their Father.

Two men entered into an agreement to rob one of their neighbors. Everything was planned. They were to enter his house at midnight and break open his chest and drawers, and carry off all the silver and gold they could find.

"He is rich and we are poor," said they to each other by way of encouragement in the evil they were about to perform. "He will never miss a little gold, while the possession will make us happy. Besides what right has one man to have all this world's goods?"

Thus they talked together. One of these men had a wife and children, but the other had no one in the world to care for but himself. The man who had children went home and joined his family, after agreeing upon a place of meeting with the other at the darkest hour of the coming night.

"Dear Father," said one of the children climbing upon his knees, "I am so glad you have come home."

The presence of the child troubled the man, and he tried to push him away, but his arms clung tightly about his neck, and he laid his face against his cheek and said in a sweet voice:

"I love you, Father!"

Involuntarily the man drew his innocent and loving one to his bosom and kissed him.

There were two elder children in the man's dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor and these children worked hard daily to keep up the daily supply of bread, made deficient more through idleness in the father than lack of employment. These children came home soon after the father's return, and brought home their earnings for the day.

"Oh, father," said the boy, such a dreadful thing has happened! Henry Lee's father was arrested to-day for robbing; they took him out of our shop when Henry was there, and carried him off to prison. I was sad when I saw Henry weeping and hang his head for shame of his own father. Only think of that!"

"Ashamed of his father," thought he. "And will my children hang their heads also in shame? No, no, that shall never be."

At the hour of midnight, the man who had no children to throw around him a phere of better influence, was sitting at the place of rendezvous waiting for him whose children had saved him. But he waited long in vain. Then he said:

"I will do the deed myself, and take the entire reward."

And he did according to his word. When the other man went forth to his labor on the next day, he learned that his accomplice had been taken in the robbery and was already in prison.

"Thank Heaven for virtuous children!" said he with fervor. "They have saved me. Never will I do an act, of any kind, that will cause them to blush for their father."

A lad came in great haste into a drug store one morning, and half out of breath, exclaimed:

"Mother then me down to the hotbeds pop to get a thimble full of pellagolli. Bob's ath thick ath dickenth, not expected to live from one end to the other!"

A Good Joke.—We copy the following from the *Columbia (Texas) Democrat*. It is well known that the two gentlemen referred to have been at "sword's points" for some years past:

Gen. Sam Houston and Com. Moore, on their late visit to Austin, occupied seats in the same stage. Not a word was spoken by either on the route. On entering a hotel one day to dine, they were joined by the driver. Moore having retired by the table after, says Houston to the driver. "You probably have more rascality on board this trip than you ever carried before."

"Why?" asked the driver.

"You have Commodore Moore along!"

was the reply.

"Ah, General," says the driver, "I just heard Commodore Moore make the remark, but it was on your account."

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.

THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.

February 5, 1856.

Flour—\$7 25 to \$7 50 for country brands. City mills are selling at \$7 25.

Grain—Wheat \$1 30 to \$1 35. Corn \$3 to \$3 50. Oats 25 to 30c.

Croceries—Sales coffee at 12 to 12 1/2c. Sugar firm at 8 1/2c by the bbl. 8 1/2c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 40c.

Racon and Lard—Clear sides 70c; shoulders 8c; plain hams 10c; and canvassed, 11c; prime lard in bbl 8 1/2c, keg 8c.

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

Cornmeal—40 to 45c—dull.

Rice—6 1/2 to 7c.

Fruit—Dried Apples \$1 00 to \$1 25, and Peaches \$1 50 to \$1 75.

Cotton Yarns—No. 300, 600, and 700, we quote at 8, 9, 10.

Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12 to 12 1/2c.

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

Oil—Pure Castor Oil \$1 60 per gal. by the quantity.

Tanners \$24 to \$27 per lb. Lard Oil 90 to 95c in lots.

Linsed Oil \$1 05 to \$1 10.

Iron—3c in large lots.

Tar—\$4 to \$5 50.

Hay—\$15 to \$16.

Potatoes—40 to 60c per bush.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Koons, deceased, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1856, on the premises, sell at public sale, subject to the widow's dower, the following described lands, situate in Monroe county, Indiana, to-wit: One-half of an acre, more or less, being a part of the north-east quarter of section three (3), town seven (7) north, of range two (2) west, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of said north-east quarter of section three (3); thence running west twenty-three (23) yards; thence south to a point (5) in the town of Palestine; thence east to the line bounding said north-east quarter on the north side thereof, and thence to the beginning.

Also twenty (20) acres, being the east half of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-four (34), in town eight (8) north, of range two (2) west.

Also 40 acres, being the north-east quarter of the south-west of section thirty-four (34), town eight (8), range two (2) west.

SALES OF LAND.—One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The purchaser will be required to secure the payment of the land and approved security. JOHN B. SHIPMAN, Administrator.

February 9, 1856.

John Gordon,

NOS. 16 AND 18, PEARL STREET,

New Albany, Ind.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

IRON, &C.,

IS now receiving for the Spring trade, direct importations from England, France and Germany, and from the different manufacturers in the United States, a full and complete stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Steel Springs, Axes, Castings, Wagon Boxes, Guns, Gun Barrels and Gun Trimmings, Grass, Grain and Briar Scythes, Iron and Wood Rake Cradles, Hay and Manure Forks, Wood and Iron Rakes, Field and Garden Hoes; Mill, 4 Gut, Tennon, Hand, Buck, Circular, and Bow Saws, Saddlery Hardware, and Coach Trimmings, in great variety, to which he calls the attention of merchants visiting New Albany. He pledges himself to sell as low as any house West, and as good goods.

Feb. 9, 1856—34y1. JOHN GORDON.

AT THE NEW ALBANY

Iron, Hardware, & Tool Store,

Nos. 16 AND 18, PEARL STREET,

Can be found—

600,000 lbs. Iron, ass'd sizes;

20,000 lbs. Wagon Bolting;

30,000 do Steel Plug Slabs;

15,000 do Springs and Axes;

11,000 do Cast Iron Boxes;

25,000 do Cast, Shear, Sward, and other Steel;

37,000 do English and American Anvils;

12,000 do Solid Box Vices;

5,500 do Stone and Blacksmith Sledges;

27 Brown's warranted Belovels;

35 dozen Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Cast Steel Hand Hammers;

240 dozen Grass and Grain Scythes;

190 do Wood and Iron Brace Cradles;

170 do Hay and Manure Forks;

190 do Wood and Iron Rakes;

278 do Ass'd Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Snaiths;

180 do Field and Garden Hoes;

2,800 do Locks and Latches, ass'd;

2,800 gross Gimlet, and Wood Screws;

300 dozen Double and Breast Chains;

140 do Table Hinges;

50 do Blind Hinges;

27 Casks straight and Twist Trace Chains;

13 do Log Chains, ass'd;

5 do Chain Cable;

100 dozen Double and Breast Chains;

100 do Tea Kettles;

150 do Wagon, Buggy, and Gig Hames;

The News-Letter.
BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.
Agents for the News-Letter.
The following gentlemen will please act as agents for the News-Letter in receiving and forwarding subscriptions, job work, and advertising, in their respective neighborhoods. If any of the gentlemen named below are unable or unwilling to serve as our agents, they will confer a favor by informing us of that fact as soon as possible, in order that we may appoint others in their stead.

- JOHN S. Aiken,** Ellettsville;
A. C. PARKER, Ellettsville;
JOSEPH SANDERSON, Stanford;
JAS. P. MORGAN, Smithville;
SAMUEL B. PERRY, Smithville;
J. J. ALEXANDER, Unionville;
J. C. BROWN, Unionville;
JOSEPH STEARNS, Harrodsburg;
DR. W. S. WALKER, Mount Tabor;
JOHN HUFF, Bryan's Creek;
ROBERT M. CARLTON, Bedford;
W. W. OWENS, Guthrie, Lawrence Co.;
DR. J. R. FOSTER, Heltonville;
NOAH BRIDWELL, Springfield;
DAVID L. SHEPHERD, Mitchell;
WILLIAM WILKINS, Washington, Daviess Co.;
CAPT. ALEXANDER, Gosport;
BASIL MEEK, Spencer;
DAVID BUTLER, White Hall;
MONROE MASON, Nashville;
HON. W. C. EDWARDS, Terre Haute;
DR. J. N. CONNELLY, Bloomfield;
DR. J. J. JOHNSON, Morgantown.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.
The 26th Anniversary of the Athenian Society of Indiana University, will be celebrated on the evening of the 12th February, at 6 1/2 o'clock, at the Methodist Church. An address will be delivered on the occasion by one of the members.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
On Saturday, the 9th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there will be a meeting of the Teachers of Monroe county, with other friends of education, in the Chapel of the University, in Bloomington, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association for Monroe county. All the friends of education, male and female, are requested to attend.

THE WEATHER.—There has been more extreme cold weather this winter than has been known before in this State since 1817. For ten or twelve days past we have had plenty of snow and a great deal of sleigh-riding. Every day and especially at night we hear the jingling of sleigh-bells; and the young people seem disposed to make the most of the snow while it lasts. A young friend who has just been out in a crowded sleigh, says "sleigh-riding is n't much; but the hugging's 's glorious." His head 's right!

Harper's Magazine.
The February number of Harper has been received. It contains a large number of interesting articles. Among others, "An Illustrated Sketch of the Life of Washington," by J. S. C. ABBOTT, "Little Dorrit," a charming story, by DICKENS, &c., &c. Terms, \$3 a year, or 25 cents a number. Address HARPER & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the third district, will meet at Columbus, on the second Wednesday in June next.

A preacher "out on the Wabash" is accustomed to distinguish between the I and II Epistles of John, by John with one eye, and John with two eyes.

A pedantic bachelor placed upon his teacaddy—"Tu doces." (Thou teachest.)

A tobaccoist had for his sign—"Quid ridet?" (Why do you laugh.)

A "Scientific Agriculturist," hereabouts, planted some beans, and going into his garden just as they were coming up, was surprised to see the old beans on top of the young stems. He commenced working among them with his hoe, and after about two hours work his wife came out and asked, "my dear, what on earth are you doing?" "Why, you see, wife," he replied, "the beans have all come up bottom upwards, and I was setting them right again."

THE MAILS.
Arrivals and Departures from the Bloomington P. O.
From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 9:30, A. M.; and departs North at 12:30, P. M.
From Michigan City (by Railroad) arrives at 5:30, P. M.; and departs South at 8:30, P. M.
From Columbus (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12:30, P. M.; and departs every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M.
From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4, P. M.; and departs every Monday and Friday, at 8 A. M.
From Indianapolis, via Martinsville, (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 12, M.; and departs every Monday and Friday, at 12, P. M.
From Point Commerce, via White Hall, (horse-back) arrives every Thursday, at 1, P. M.; and departs same day, at 1:30, P. M.

A Wonderful Discovery
Has recently been made by Dr. Curtis of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeia," or Inhalant Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment a physician remarks: "I was evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties of which were in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeia is far safer at all the druggists throughout the country." (From the New York Dutchman of Jan. 14th.)
See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

THE COURTS.
Monroe Common Pleas Court commences its quarterly sessions on the 3d Mondays in April, July, October, and January; and sits two weeks.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, that I am prepared to get up work in the Boot and Shoe Making line, in a good style, and at as low prices as any Shoemaker in or out of Bloomington. All ask to secure your trade, is an examination and trial of my work. I am sure the prices and quality will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me, I would beg leave to ask a continuance of the same.

Shop one door below the Orchard House.
JOHN HESSON.
November 24.—39st

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
C. P. TULEY
TAKES this occasion to thank his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage which he has received since he commenced business in this town, and to inform them that he has associated with him Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON.
Our stock will consist of
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
We expect to extend our business and by keeping a large and well selected stock of goods, selling at low rates, and supplying the customers, to merit a good share of custom.
Every variety of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
\$71,000 bushels of Dried Fruit wanted, for which we will pay the highest price in cash.
TULEY & ROBINSON.
South side of the public square, Bloomington.
N. B.—New Albany and Salem Railroad Due Bills taken at par for goods.
February 2.—43st

George H. Johnston
WANTS everybody "and the rest of mankind," who is in hard earnest this time, and would improve those who are bound to him by ties of long credit to come forward and liquidate.
February 2.—43ws

Newberry Hotel!
Newberry, Greene County, Indiana.
E. B. GAINFY, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above hotel would respectfully announce to the traveling public, that he is now prepared to entertain guests in a genteel and substantial manner.
New Albany Daily Ledger, Terre Haute Daily Journal, and Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, copy three weeks and send bill to advertiser.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.
The Best and Most Popular in the World.
TEN DIFFERENT EDITIONS.
No Library can be complete without a set of these Works.

Reprinted from the last London editions, and published by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PETERSON'S is the only complete and uniform edition of Charles Dickens' Works published in America; they are reprinted from the original London editions, and are now the only edition published in this country. No library, either public or private, can be complete without having in it a complete set of this, the greatest of all living authors. Every family should possess a set of one of the editions. The cheap edition is complete in Twelve Volumes, paper cover; either or all of which can be had separately. Price fifty cents each.
Black House,..... Price 50 cents.
David Copperfield,..... 50 do
Nicholas Nickleby,..... 50 do
Pickwick Papers,..... 50 do
Dombey and Son,..... 50 do
Martin Chuzzlewit,..... 50 do
Barnaby Rudge,..... 50 do
Old Curiosity Shop,..... 50 do
Sketches by "Boz,"..... 50 do
Oliver Twist,..... 50 do
Christmas Stories and Pictures from Italy.
Containing a Christmas Carol, The Chimes, Cricket on the Hearth, Battle of Life, Maunted Man, The Ghost's Bargain, &c.,..... 50 do
Dickens' New Stories,..... 50 do
on Poor Travelers, Nine New Stories by the Christmas Fire, Hard Times, Lizzy Leigh, The Miner's Daughters, Fortune Wildered, &c.,..... 50 do
A complete set of the above will be sold or sent to any one to any place, free of postage, for Five Dollars.

COMPLETE LIBRARY EDITION.
In five very large octavo volumes, with a Portrait on Steel, of Charles Dickens, containing the same reading matter as the Illustrated Edition, and comprising over four hundred very large double columned pages, handsomely printed, and bound in various styles.
Volume 1 contains Pickwick Papers and Old Curiosity Shop.
do 2 do Oliver Twist, Sketches by "Boz," Barnaby Rudge.
do 3 do Nicholas Nickleby and Martin Chuzzlewit.
do 4 do David Copperfield, Dombey and Son, and Christmas Stories.
do 5 do Bleak House, and Dickens' New Stories.
Price of complete set. Bound in black cloth, full gilt back. Price, \$ 7 50
do do do do do do do, extra, 8 50
do do do do do do do, library Sheep, 9 00
do do do do do do do, half turkey morocco, 11 00
do do do do do do do, half calf, antique, 15 00

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS IN 12 VOLUMES.
This edition is printed on very thick and fine white paper, and is profusely illustrated, with all the original illustrations by Cruikshank, Alfred Crowquill, by Phiz, &c., from the original London edition, on copper, steel, and wood. Each volume contains a novel complete, and may be had in complete sets, or any volume will be sold separately as follows:
Black House,..... Price \$1 50
Pickwick Papers,..... 1 50
Old Curiosity Shop,..... 1 50
Oliver Twist,..... 1 50
Sketches by "Boz,"..... 1 50
Barnaby Rudge,..... 1 50
Martin Chuzzlewit,..... 1 50
David Copperfield,..... 1 50
Dombey and Son,..... 1 50
Christmas Stories. (Seven different ones)..... 1 50
Dickens' New Stories,..... 1 50
Price of full and complete set of the Illustrated Edition, bound in Twelve Volumes, in black cloth, gilt back,..... 18 00
Library Sheep,..... 24 00
Half Turkey morocco,..... 27 00
Half Calf, Antique,..... 36 00
All subsequent works of Charles Dickens will be issued in uniform style with the above.
Copies of one, or any set, of either edition of the above works will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher in a letter post-paid.
Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
To whom all orders must be addressed.
Booksellers, News Agents, and others, supplied at very low rates.

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 is large, and to arrive, is larger than ever offered in this market, and comprises a full assortment of Groceries, 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 13 per cent. per annum will be allowed. Goods delivered at the Deposits of the Albany and Jeffersonville Railroads or Water Boats, free of charge.
BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.
New Albany, July 2, 1855.—21m3.

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,
NEW ALBANY, IND.
April 1st.

"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S
QUARTO DICTIONARY.
WHAT is more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
Is now the recognized standard, constantly cited and relied on in the Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive. "I say Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.
Can I make a better investment?
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
—sold by all Booksellers.

ALSO;
Webster's School Dictionaries—Academic, High School, and Primary. (47w3)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Rebecca Olfenders, late of Owen county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEORGE W. MOORE.
January 21.—47w3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Rebecca Olfenders, deceased, will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Owen county, Indiana, on Saturday, February, 1856, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting altogether in household and kitchen furniture. All sums under three dollars, cash in hand. After three dollars a dollar, and credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisal laws.
GEORGE W. MOORE, Administrator.
January 21.—47w3.

NOTICE.
WE will sell at private sale, on the 18th day of March, 1856, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., three lots of the undersigned, of the Mount Tabor Mills, with all the lands thereunto attached; and the mill property—\$46,662 to be paid in hand; and the residue in two equal installments of two and three years from date, with note. Purchaser executing mortgage to secure the payment of deferred payments, waiving valuation and appraisal laws.
W. B. WALKER, Auctioneer.
MILTON HITE, Guardian, &c.
January 25.—47w3.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the last will of Caleb Nichols, late of Owen county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
ISAAC M. DARNELL, Executor.
Freedom, Owen county, Ind., Jan. 21.—47w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Monroe Common Pleas 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 fifteen (15); and the east half of the north-east quarter of section fifteen (15), in township number nine (9) north, range one (1) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, 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 Daniel Spencer to satisfy said execution in favor of William C. Tarkington and Elias Abel, and against the said Daniel Spencer.
Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.
P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. Co.
January 18, 1856.—46w3.

List of Estrays—Owen County.
ESTRAY COW.
TAKEN UP, by John Brown, of Harrison township, Owen county, Indiana, one stray Cow—mostly red, eight years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and under bit in the left ear, star in the forehead, and a spot on the rump, white belly. Appraised at eighteen dollars, by David Gray and Cassius Edwards, before Justice Elias Russell, on the 29th November, 1855.
Test,
BASIL MEEK, Clerk Owen Circuit Court.
January 26.—47w3.

ESTRAY HEIFER.
TAKEN UP, by William Vestal, of Taylor township, Owen county, Indiana, one two year old Heifer, marked with a smooth crop off the right ear; colored red, with some white hairs under the belly and on the end of the tail. Appraised at fifteen dollars, by James Meek and Archibald Harstock, before Justice J. H. Gillaspie, December 28th, 1855.
Test,
BASIL MEEK, Clerk Owen Circuit Court.
46w3.

ESTRAY STEER.
TAKEN UP, by Owen Pedgett, living in Jefferson township, Owen county, Indiana, one stray steer, two years old last Spring; no ear marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at eleven dollars, by William G. Dean, Jr., and Isaac M. Thatcher, and reported December 29, 1855.
Test,
WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS, Justice.
January 3, 1856. A true copy.
Test: BASIL MEEK, Clerk Owen Cir. Court. (45w3)

ESTRAY HOGS.
TAKEN UP, by Eli Clegg, of Washington township, Owen county, Indiana, Ten Estray Hogs; to-wit:
2 old Sows—white;
1 do black and white spotted;
5 young Hogs—white;
2 do black and white spotted;
All marked with a crop off the right ear and a swal fork in the left. Whole lot appraised to twenty-five dollars, by Daniel Mason and Barnabas Cain, on the 27th December, 1855, before Justice Findley B. Johnson.
December 29th, 1855.
Test,
BASIL MEEK, Clerk Circuit Court Owen Co.
45w3.

TWO ESTRAY STEERS.
TAKEN UP, by William Hedrick, of Washington township, Owen county, Indiana, two stray steers, marked with a crop off the left ear and a hole in the same. One of them red, with brown neck and head—some white spots on his head. Appraised to thirty-two dollars before me, by Jesse Peden and John R. K. Dunn, this 22nd day of December, 1855.
Test,
FINDLEY B. JOHNSON, J. P.
A true copy—
Test, BASIL MEEK, Clerk Owen Cir. Court.
December 28th, 1855.—44w3.

ESTRAY COW.
TAKEN UP, by John G. Lewis, of Jennings township, Owen county, Indiana, one stray cow, supposed to be ten years old, and marked with a crop and two splits in the left ear. Description—crumpled horns, red sides, white and red speckled back, white belly, and red legs. Appraised to sixteen dollars, by Francis Perish, at Ellettsville, before Defta Meek, Justice of the Peace, 4th December, 1855.
Test,
BASIL MEEK, Clerk of Owen county.
December 12.—44w3.

NOTICE.
LEFT my family and residence one-half mile north of Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana, on the 17th day of January, 1856, M. O. M. Wilson, 14 years old. Any person delivering to me said boy, I will pay a reward of one cent.
January 18.—44w3.

Fresh Meats.
GEORGE HEPPERT,
HAS located in Bloomington for the purpose of carrying on the butchering business. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.; and on Wednesdays, he has only such as Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Hovey, late of Monroe county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Administrator.
January 12.—46w3.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John H. Hovey, late of Monroe county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Administrator.
January 12.—46w3.

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GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Administrator.
January 12.—46w3.

BARGAINS MAY BE HAD In Bloomington, Ind.
THE undersigned offers at private sale the following lots, to-wit: 30 feet of in-lot number 134, cornering on East and South Main streets, on which is a large and commodious two story building, with nine rooms and cellar, all in good order. This is a fine business corner. On this lot there is a well of good water, and a stable. Also, lot number 94, divided from the other by an alley. Also, lot number 10 on the south side of the University Campus, containing half an acre, with a small house. Also, a lot on the south of the University, with a new frame building, with two rooms, a stable and smoke house. This is a handsome situation. About an acre of ground might go with it if desired. Also, the lot on which I now live, on South Main street, adjoining the two last named lots. There is on this lot an excellent brick building, with five rooms, a milk house, a smoke house, an excellent well of water on the porch, a stable, cow lot, and paled garden, with running water all times of the year; and all other conveniences necessary. A good title, and terms easy.
I have also a set of blacksmith tools to exchange for corn, a good work horse, or a two horse wagon, for sale.
Bloomington, September 10th, 1855.—329 t. f.

To all whom it may concern.
BE IT KNOWN, That the full names of the members of the "People's Express Company," are: Eli Sabin, Martin C. Foster, and Junius L. Frisbie; that the said Sabin, Foster and Frisbie, all reside in the city of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, and that the amount of capital employed in the business of said Express Company is three thousand dollars. And the said Eli Sabin, Martin C. Foster and Junius L. Frisbie, agree that the legal process served upon any agent of the said "People's Express Company" in the county of Monroe, in said State of Indiana, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Express Company.

In witness whereof, the said Eli Sabin, Martin C. Foster, and Junius L. Frisbie, have hereunto set their hands this 18th day of December, A. D., 1855.
ELIJAH SABIN,
MARTIN C. FOSTER,
JUNIOUS L. FRISBIE.

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

In witness my hand and Notarial Seal, at my office, in the city of New Albany, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1855.
[L. S.] GEORGE V. HAWK, N. P.
STATE OF INDIANA.
I, ROBERT AUFF, Recorder in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing statement of the People's Express Company is a true, full and complete copy, as is now on record in my office, which is recorded in Record Book C, pages 117 and 118. Given under my hand and official seal, this 24th day of December, A. D., 1855.
[L. S.] ROBERT AUFF,
Recorder Monroe county, Indiana.
December 29.—46w3.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomington, Indiana, on the 1st day of January, 1856.
Allen John, Adams William L., Allen James.
Brock Martin, Brady Daniel, Bennett A. G., Parklow W. C., Braum Livingston, Brown W. D., Butler David, Braly J. C., Bryan Garvin M., 2, Bruner Henry D., Blackwell William A.
Cartwright J. A. C., Mrs. Hannah, Clark Thomas J., Cook Rodney R., Carl Elgert S., Chapin A. L., Day James M., Doven William, Davis William, Doran John.
Epsilon Delta Caps, Earl William H., Eddy Benjamin F., Feeler Cornelius, Fowler Washington T., Francisco John.
Giffith Lewis, Gordon John, Gourley Miss Rachel E., Houston Daniel C., Hess C. C., 2, Hansford John, Hasty John, Harderson Isabella, Hurst Miss Julia, Hatcher Henry, Higgins Felix, Haggan & Buel, Hombaker John, Hamersly Jacob, Holder R. H., Hester James H.
Jones Robert M., Jenkins William, Jones W. H., Karsl Rodney R., Karsl Elgert S., Chapin A. L., Day James M., Doven William, Davis William, Doran John.
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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.—371f

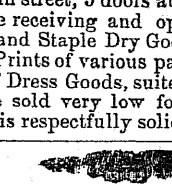
Ladies' Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED at the new store,
1 case kid pat Kossuth,
1 " Glover 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.

223f

J. B. HOBSON & Co.
HAVE REMOVED into Dodds' new building on west
 Main street, 5 doors above their old stand, where
 they are receiving and opening their Fall Stock of
 Goods, consisting of Staple Dry Goods, such as Delaines, Ging-
 ham, Prints of various patterns, and a general assort-
 ment of Dress Goods, suited to the season; all of which
 will be sold very low for cash. A fair share of pat-
 ronage is respectfully solicited. [9n24t.



Boot and Shoe Store.
 THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citi-
 zens of Bloomington and vicinity, that he has
 opened a Boot and Shoe Store on West Main street,
 just a few doors below the Orchard House. He will keep
 constantly on hand a supply of the best material, and
 guarantees 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
 charge you anything.
 Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture
 of Ladies' Bootes, Gaiters, &c.
DANIEL SHRADER.
 Bloomington, June 16, 1855-16tf.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WILL practice his profession in the Courts of Monroeville and the adjoining counties. Office in the Court House.
 Apr. 7, 1855-6y1

JAS. H. SENEELS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
 DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND PRODUCE,
 SOLE AGENTS OF THE
KANAWHA SALT CO.,
 State St., bet. Main and the river,
 NEW ALBANY, IND

Sandford Duncan,
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN
MILKS, 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 wholesale trade, he respectfully solicits of buyers visiting this market an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Louisville, September 1, 1855-27m3.

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 the patronage for Goods. Our stock now
on hand and to arrive, is largely and was ever offered in this
market, and comprises a full assortment of
Grocery, English and French China
Glassware, American, English
and German Hardware
and Cutlery, &c.

Our terms will be a credit of four months on acceptable
paper, or a discount of five per cent for cash. An
advance of five per cent will be made on all bills. All
discounts made before maturity of bill, an interest
at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum will be allowed.

Goods delivered at the Depots of the New Albany and
Jeffersonville Railroads or Wharf Boats, free of charge.

BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.
New Albany, July 2, 1855—21m2.

EMERSON B. CARLTON, D. SHEEK

Carlton & Sheeks,

(D. SHEEKS, Notary Public.)

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

Bloomington, Ind.

OFFICE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

(32th)

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 reorganized his stock with a fine lot of the best kind of material, is now prepared to get up anything in the Boot and Shoe line in as good style as formerly, at as good as any workman in this part of the country.

GEOR. BOELENBACHER.
September 2d, 1855-30d.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES
KAEHN & BROS.,
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 in calling their Store.
October 13.—32c3