

# 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

VOL. II.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1855.

NO. 22.

## THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

Is published every Saturday Morning, by  
JAMES C. CARLTON.

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

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year, \$1.50  
Six months, 1.00  
Local Ministers charged half price—75c a year.  
No name entered on the subscription book until the subscription money is paid.

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### BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1855.

The Mechanics' Bank of Memphis failed on the 10th inst.

THE EFFECTS OF TWO SPEECHES.—The Louisville Courier says that after Messrs. MARSHALL and PRESTON made speeches at Hayes' Springs, Jefferson county, Ky., a few days since, fifteen members of the order made applications for demits.

The Tartar Emperor of China, Hienfong, is reported to be dead. The insurgents still hold Nankin, but it has not been heard whether they are making any advancement towards Peking. Canton remains quiet, in a political sense, but the domestic state is frightful, in consequence of the famine.

A king of Spain is said to have roasted to death while his attendants were debating whose duty it was to draw him back from the fire. The Westminster takes this for a picture of the British Ministry sacrificing a brave army, while Parliament sits still, groaning over gouty generals.

The safe in the store of Lewis & Bro., Lawrenceburg, was blown open on the night of the 13th inst., and robbed of \$700 or \$800.—A man named JOHN HARRIS, on whose person a portion of the stolen money was found, and who had a carpet bag full of burglar's tools, was arrested and committed on suspicion of being the robber.

KNOW NOTHINGISM.—WHAT HISTORY WILL SAY OF IT.—When some future American annalist, says the Vicksburg Sentinel, comes to detail the rise, progress, and decay of the factions which have coalesced under the name of Know Nothingism to overthrow the Democracy, his work will be arranged and written something like the following:

#### CHAPTER I.—RISE OF THE ORDER.

Jack and Gill went up the hill.

#### CHAP. II.—OBJECT OF THE COALITION.

To get a pail of water.

#### CHAP. III.—WHAT BEFELL ONE WING OF IT.

Jack fell down and broke his crown.

#### CHAP. IV.—WHAT BEFELL THE OTHER.

And Gill came tumbling after.

FOREIGN PRINTED MAIL MATTER.—By a regulation of the post office department, all unpaid newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter, mailed in any foreign country, and received at any post office in the United States, which may be refused, or cannot be delivered as addressed, must be returned to the department as dead matter in the same manner, and under the same general regulations as apply to the return of dead letters, and should be addressed to the third assistant postmaster general.

The Winchester (Randolph co.) Journal states that on the 16th instant an inquest was held on the body of PATRICK GREELY, of Union City in that county. It appears that GREELY, together with FRANK CAMPBELL, BEN. FOWLER, and WILSON LINSEY, procured a jug of whisky (the Maine law to the contrary notwithstanding) and repaired to his (G's) house to drink it. GREELY soon got drunk, and, with his wife, went to bed. The other three men took another bed in the room. Mrs. GREELY went to sleep, but was awakened by an unusual noise. She got up, and found her husband in bed with FOWLER and LINSEY, and CAMPBELL in her own bed. In the morning it was found that GREELY was dead. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by the immediate use of liquor furnished him by the other men "for the purpose of reveling with the said GREELY's wife."

[For the News-Letter.]

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to get my name in the News-Letter as a Know Nothing. I have been branded with the assertion that I am a member of the so-called order, and have been since its first organization in this part of the country. I have positively denied being a Know Nothing, which you know to be the best evidence that I am one, if the exposition be true; if I confess that I am one, I am perjured; if I deny it, that proves me to be one.

Since you addressed the citizens of Van Buren township, the general, and I may say, the special topics of the day, have been CARLTON, Know Nothingism, and the Liquor Law. I wish to give your numerous readers a summary of last Saturday's proceedings in the town of Stanford. In the first place, my business requires me to write two or more letters every mail day; on that day, it became necessary for me to write five. As usual, I was watched very closely, and as two of them were letters containing money, I tried to be as cautious as possible. The caption of one of the letters had your name upon it. After I had written a few lines informing you that I wished you to send me some blank executions, I was called away for a few minutes; when I returned, I discovered two young gentlemen, members of "Sam's" family, (by their actions) peeping through the railings of the letter-box, who seemed to be very much elated at the discovery of the letter I was writing. During the day we had rather an exciting time. I will only give you a sketch of what passed:

I was attacked by a large, portly man, who boasts of being a descendant of the Irish family, and strongly in favor of Know Nothingism. He put me very much in mind of my old friend's dream—he dreamed that all dreams were lies, and if all dreams are lies, then his dream was also a lie. Just so with this gentleman. He said Know Nothingism was the best institution that was in the world. Now, he must have received his information from the exposition, or some one has perjured himself by giving him any information on the subject; and, reasoning in the same way that he reasons upon the subject, we would come to the conclusion that his assertion is not reliable, as he obtained it from a perjured person.

If the exposition be true, (which is as good evidence as we can get), he nor his family cannot enjoy any of the benefits from the order; if it be not true, how does he know anything relative to the order? He makes bold to say that I (the writer) know all about it, and also that I have been excluded from the order. I do most emphatically deny being excluded from any order whatever, and as I have been accustomed to do for some twelve months, deny being a Know Nothing, which is the first and best evidence that I am one. There were many other things said by this honest and patriotic Irishman, in holding up the new fledged party and trying to tear down the Democracy of this government. He seems to be very anxious to be heard, and have persons pay great respect to his opinions, but if auditors seem to take part in the conversation by trying to uphold Jackson and other great men of the government, he lets them know he must do the talking, by elevating his voice to such a pitch that no one can be heard but himself.

I will drop you a few hints by which you and your readers in this part of the country may know who favor the Know Nothing principles. I shall not give them as being Know Nothings, for then I must perjure myself if I am one. You have already had a description of the honest Irishman in the above.

In the next place I will give you a short description of the man who can boast of his scars made by bowie-knives, brick-bats, &c. He would not take advantage of a drunk man and pelt him, so that he would have to take refuge under the shelter of delicate females, and rush into the house after him, in spite of their entreaties. Such a man would not use a yard stick on a boy's head for no offence, nor interfere between two boys when disputing, and threaten to "knock Jesus Christ" out of the smaller one, for the sake of making the people think him a bully. Such a man would not threaten to egg one of his fellow-citizens, simply because he declares his principles to the people from the stump, and exposes the Know Nothing party.

The next character is a young man who is willing to endorse anything, he says, which is opposed to Democracy.

I next present for inspection a very slender specimen of the human family, in point of development, both of mental and physical structure. Such a man would not (of course) try to raise a fuss with an old man, because he won't believe the K. N. doctrines.

I next present to you a rather sickly Democrat, who seems to have suffered somewhat from the epidemic, (Know Nothingism,) but he appears to be rather in a state of convalescence, and I think, with good attention, he may yet be saved, although the case is doubtful.

I will next present the learned Doctor, who seems to have his whole mind engaged in behalf

of his favorite theme—Know Nothingism. He would not (of course) be in favor of a union of Church and State; such a man would always oppose such a measure.

Then the two merchants that take on so hard because a Democrat opposes the K. N.'s; they want people to think they are K. N.'s, but they are not, or they would deny it more. They (of course) would not talk of egging a man because he spoke his sentiments.

Then the two farmers who favor Know Nothingism; they say but little more than to abuse the News-Letter and freedom of speech.

Next, the industrious mechanic who has lately taken a help-mate; he says but little and thinks the more.

This includes all that favored the Know Nothing cause on the day above mentioned, except one. While those whom I have named were strongly contending (though they have no right to speak in favor of it, if they belong) against twice their number of true Whigs and Democrats, in steps one of our county commissioners; then the Liquor Law was raised, which soon quenched the other debate, for there was not the first man except the commissioner that would advocate the law, for we K. N.'s were so ashamed of the law when it was thrown in our teeth, that we could not hold up our heads, for we could not deny passing the law, and we had been abusing it all the time, and were in hopes the people would not find out that we made it. It would have made you laugh to have heard all that was said about you and your worm medicine, (the News-Letter,) but I have been too lengthy. Now, hoping your medicine will prove as efficient in cleansing politics as B. A. FARNSTOCK's vermifuge has been in cleansing children, I will subscribe my name  
A DEMOCRAT.

WHIGS OF GEORGIA.—The Savannah Georgian says Linton Stephens, Esq., Senator from Hancock in the last legislature, and long distinguished as a talented and efficient member of the now defunct Whig party, is with the Democratic party of Georgia in the present fight against Know Nothingism.

The Democratic papers in the Ninth Congressional District, have got Mr. Schuyler Colfax in a rather unenviable dilemma. During the canvass for Congress last fall, Mr. C. everywhere denied all connection with the Know-Nothing fraternity, and constantly pointed to his votes in the Constitutional Convention, giving foreigners the right to vote on a year's residence, as exhibiting his true sentiments toward that class of persons. Even while in Philadelphia, in attendance on the National Council, he wrote back letters leaving the impression that that was no part of his business there. The split in the Council, however, compelled Mr. C. to show his hand, and at the same time to show to the world what a demagogue and hypocrite he had been. If there is any little dark hole about the Representatives' Hall in Washington, where a diminutive specimen of humanity might be able to crawl and hide himself from public view, we think Mr. Schuyler Colfax had better engage it prior to the assembling of Congress.—N. A. Ledger.

Brigham Young, the immaculate, recently closed a characteristic address to the Mormons, with the following elegant phrase: "These are my sentiments: Go it, ye cripples—wooden legs are cheap, and my time is short." This was received with immense and enthusiastic applause.

The Know Nothings of New Orleans held a meeting a few days ago to ratify the nominations of their State Council. Among the speakers was Mr. DERBIGNY, the Roman Catholic Know Nothing candidate for Governor, who, it seems, on account of not understanding the English language, it was difficult to understand. Here is the account from the New Orleans True Delta:

Mr. Derbigny, the candidate for Governor, was introduced, and when he came forward he was received with cheers. He commenced by thanking those present for the kind reception they gave him. His remarks were very few and not very clear, for he evidently can speak but little English. What he did say was rather amusing than otherwise, and seemed to tickle the Democratic portion of the crowd amazingly. He said, "I am an old man, with old principles, old ideas, old notions, and very obstinate at that. In fact, I am an old fogey, and don't believe in progress, if what is meant by progress, is cutting up the Constitution into pieces, for if we cut up the Constitution we will all go to the devil." [Cheers and laughter.]

Your delegates were patriotic men and acted well in their selections, except in one instance, and that was, in selecting me to lead the ticket. [Hear, hear.] I will now conclude, my friends, by giving you a piece of serious advice, and that is, if you don't wish the ticket to sink, you should first commence by cutting off its head!" Mr. Derbigny then retired, the gentlemen on the stand as well as the vast crowd around it evidently amazed.

[From the Hartford Times.]

An Exposition of the Power and Principles of the Know Nothing Order of Connecticut, Founded on the Actual Experience of Council No. 147, Located in Lyme.

### UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, The State Council of Know Nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded on evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this council on the representation of the President of two other Councils of this town—Nos. 105 and 109—that a majority of its members voted at the Spring election in accordance to the dictates of their own consciences without fear or favor of any man, therefore

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State Council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of base and tyrannical usurpation of power; oppressive alike to us and every subordinate Council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the Order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark, and unhalloved purposes, and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only, that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That in our opinion the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics, and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following exposition of the Order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action:

On our admission to this Order, we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligation would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to under the constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the Order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the Order are in the least binding, or entitled to one moment's respect? Who would not rather go one step further and say, that a man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the Order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent of such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of such a parent is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand upon the Bible, and the other raised to Heaven, to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they hold connection with the Order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred times told lie of no connection with this Order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers, towards their husbands and

sons, hence we find in every town where a council exists, the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an Order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin, must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with a bowie-knife and revolver, or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader, even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, and other fearful and bloody Know Nothing riots are but the legitimate workings of the Order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under Red Republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The Order is engaged in a crusade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies round its standard thousands who are always more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own professions. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statutes of our State, are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, mormon, or buddhist is recognized as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic Church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this too when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! these apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick of crafty managers to bring to their aid the religious elements of their country, while it is generating dissensions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end, vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying both old and true, in all ages, "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution of its professors.

This Order swears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus birthplace rather than virtue and intelligence is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here. The Know Nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these? principles which are at war with the machinery of the American Government! We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time, thousands in the Order who are similarly situated to ourselves and who already see that its influence is for evil and only evil upon every interest of our country.—We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracizes all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them, at the bidding of their masters, to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves, we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State, opposed to this organization are hereby re-

quested to publish the foregoing.

B. P. HILL, President.  
DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.  
CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.  
[And signed by 67 others.]

### The Maclure Fund.

We publish below, for the information of every one concerned, a letter from the Hon. ALVIN P. HOVEY, administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MACLURE, deceased, which gives all the particulars to be observed in making applications for this fund:

MOUNT VERNON, IND., July 6, 1855.

DEAR SIR—The numerous letters addressed to me in relation to the will of the late William Maclure, deceased, compel me to adopt this mode of answering yours.

William Maclure, a Scotchman by birth, died in the City of Mexico, on the 23d day of March, 1850, leaving an estate at that time probably worth \$500,000; the largest part of which consisted of Spanish property, real estate in this country, and Pennsylvania and French Stock. The will, after making several specific legacies, provides that the residue of his estate, shall be distributed amongst the working classes, "who earn their living by the sweat of the brow," upon the following condition, "that as soon as any institute, club or society of laborers, who work with their hands, shall establish a reading and lecture room, with a library of at least one hundred volumes, then and not till then, my Executors are authorized to aid and assist them with a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars."

The Executors appointed by the will, were Alexander Maclure and Anna Maclure, brother and sister of the testator, who resided in New Harmony, in this country. Alexander was qualified as executor, and gave bond in the penalty of only 30,000 dollars.

Being advised by council, that the will was void for uncertainty, and that he and his sisters were the owners of the estate by inheritance, the will was wholly disregarded, and the property wasted and scattered, with a generous and careless hand. After a large part of the estate had been thus disposed of, the Probate Court removed him from his trust, and appointed me administrator with the will annexed. The construction of the will remained in doubt, until the November Term, 1854, of our Supreme Court, when it was fully settled in the case of *Sweeney and others vs. Sampson, Executor*; the Court holding, that the bequests to laboring men were within the Statute of charitable uses, 43 Eliz. Chap. 4th, and not void for uncertainty. The will, will be found at full length in that case; see 5 Indiana Rep. page 485, which will be published soon.

The amount that will come into my hands for distribution, probably will not exceed 70,000 dollars, the principal part of which, will be given to clubs, societies, and institutes, in conformity with the provisions of the will.

The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County having been engaged as counsel for Alex. Maclure, the former Executor, the business and settlement of the estate has been transferred to the Posey Circuit Court, and for my own safety I shall require in all cases the sanction of that Court in advance, before I shall aid any institute or club.

Societies that may request the aid from the estate must establish to the satisfaction of the Court:

1st. That the Society has been organized as a Corporation,—see 1, Revised Statutes, page 513, Acts, 1855 page 226.

2d. That the Society has at least one hundred volumes of books and that it has established a reading and lecture room.

3d. A catalogue of books, the names and avocations of the members, with the constitution of the society should also be exhibited to the court.

My position as administrator, and the numerous applications presented, make it improper and impossible, that I should aid you further in presenting your claims. It will therefore become necessary, that you should send an agent to make the necessary proofs before our court, or that you should employ some attorney to attend to the business pertaining to your application. Should you adopt the latter course your business may be safely entrusted to either of the following gentlemen who are practicing attorneys, residing in this place:—Hon. John Pitcher, Hon. George S. Green; Thomas B. Holt, Esq., or Joseph P. Edson, Esq.

As the funds will not be sufficient to meet the demands of all the applications which have and will be made, those societies which appear to be the most permanent and useful will be preferred.

Respectfully Yours,  
ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Lovers who sing of love in a cottage invariably do so in a parlor of a mansion rather larger than anything that comes under that denomination; a parlor generally extremely well furnished—and the song is always accompanied by the best piano procurable.

ROBERT H. SMITH, engineer of the steam-er Advance, was drowned near Mobile on the 11th inst. He was from New Albany.

The News-Letter.  
BLOOMINGTON:  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1855.  
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,  
HENRY A. WISE,  
OF VIRGINIA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
JESSE D. BRIGHT,  
OF INDIANA.

Attempt at Assassination—Know Nothing Chivalry.

Our readers will remember that in our paper of the 26th of May, we gave an authentic list of the Know Nothings of this county, which was correct as far as it went. In our issue of the following week, we informed our readers of a matter of public notoriety, that in consequence of the publication, many of the Know Nothings had become furiously angry, and had threatened to assassinate us, to "break our paper down, to mob our office, kill us, rock us at night, drive us out of town," &c., &c. One of the most noisy persons in making these threats was HENRY BATTERTON. We further said, in the same number of the paper, that "such threats of violence could originate only in an imbecile mind and a wicked and depraved heart, that might be base enough for secret assassination at the behest of a secret midnight society, but lacks the courage to carry those threats into execution openly in the clear light of day." From that time to this we have walked around among these men, "solitary and alone," in daylight, whenever we pleased, without molestation, or even an insulting word from them. But at length the time and opportunity arrived for carrying their threats of secret assassination into execution, and the time and place selected were in accordance with the dastardly character of the men who contrived it.

On last Sunday night we were at the house of a friend in the neighborhood of the College campus, whither we had conducted a young lady from church. On our way from church there came up a storm of rain and wind, and the night was very dark. At about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock we started home, and were in the act of opening the gate (only a few feet from the door) when eight or ten stones were hurled at us with great violence, from the opposite side of the street. We could not see the assassins, of course, for had it not been for the light from the house, we could not have seen our hand before us. They had evidently been lying in wait for us for more than an hour. We received but a slight injury, although the stones flew all about our head, and struck the house near the window where the young lady was standing. At the explosion of a percussion cap on our pistol, they ran away. The powder being wet, the pistol did not go off. Thus the *chivalrous* act was done, secretly and darkly.—No human eye had seen them; and the dastardly assassins thought they were secure from detection. We commenced work, however, at daylight the next morning. We caused subpoenas to be issued for all suspected persons and some others, to appear and testify in the Common Pleas Court, then in session. The result of that examination was, that JOHN C. S. CHIPMAN, HENRY BATTERTON, and GEORGE CUTLER, although admitting that they were down there, refused to testify concerning the stoning, on the ground that they would criminate themselves; and JAMES F. CARTER testified that although he was not down there he could not testify concerning the getting up of the plot on the ground that he would criminate himself. Mr. CUTLER first swore that he knew nothing about the matter—next, he swore that he was down in the College campus, and that "he went to see the College;" [although it was so dark he could not see his hand before him:] finally, he declined to testify further, on the ground that he would criminate himself.—Thus we were perfectly certain who the four assassins were.

They are all Know Nothings (except CUTLER, who is not of age) whom we have published as such in our paper. We were also sworn, and made a statement of the facts as above related. As to the persons who stoned us, we had never, by word or act, given them the slightest offence, except to publish them as Know Nothings. Mr. J. C. S. CHIPMAN is respectably connected, and makes some pretensions to respectability himself; yet the assassin-like act which we have laid before the public, is characteristic of the man as he is known by those who are well acquainted with him; and, accordingly, we find that some time ago he was arrested in Louisville, for feloniously passing counterfeit money; and, although the evidence was clear, he escaped the penitentiary, by proving his good character by a respectable and credible witness, Dr. JOSEPH G. McPHEETERS, who seems to be always on hand when a little dextrous swearing is to be done.

HENRY BATTERTON sufficiently evinces his character by the act which he committed. For about two months he has constantly been making threats of assassin-like violence against us, and has entertained the most bitter and demoniacal malevolence toward us. GEORGE CUTLER is a boy; and therefore in consideration of his tender years, we dismiss him, with the advice to keep out of CHIPMAN's company, and to become more fully advised by his counsel, before he again undertakes to swear in court.

FRANK CARTER is a pusillanimous puppy who suffered MOSES COLE to spit in his face without any resentment whatever. He has not courage enough to attack a sick kitten, even in the night. He contented himself, therefore, to assist in the plot; but kept his forlorn figure out of all danger.

We, at the same time, called up Doctor JOSEPH G. McPHEETERS, as a witness. He was

interrogated as to his knowledge of the matter, but denied knowing anything about it. Yet he goes immediately from the Court House, and commences the business of his trade, lying.—He said he didn't believe we had been stoned at all—that we had got drunk and fell down and scratched our face, or that the young lady had thrown something out of an upper window at us. (How dare he take her pure name upon his polluted and lying lips?)

From the activity this man has shown, in exciting the feelings of his underlings against us, we have every reason to believe that he was in some way connected with the outrage.

The sacred principle of honor among rogues, must have been wholly set at naught if prompt aid had not been rendered the generous-hearted Doctor in the hour of his extremity.

When one of these ruffians, and the leader and gett-up of this night assault, was, a few months since, arrested and brought before the Police Court of Louisville, for having and passing counterfeit money, the Doctor is opportunely at hand—by the merest chance, of course. Nevertheless, his presence, just then, at Louisville, is as useful and convenient as though prearranged for, a case of accident in the line of business. He, being free from durance vile, and above all suspicion, procures counsel, is himself a witness of the unsuspected character of the accused, of the high respectability of the family connexions, himself being one of them, begs and buys off the police reporters from reporting the ugly-looking case of the Bloomington gentleman, and, thus saves his friend from the smell even of fire upon his garments. For such services, the getting up of a night assault is small return.

As for the silly and gangling young man, of a religious turn of mind, who, during the day, was engaged in the most solemn services known to the Christian religion, and who either swears to a lie, or while he had the bread and wine of the communion in his mouth, had a murderous assault in his heart, he has long been pill-maker and security-giver for the Doctor, and the Doctor's confederates. His imbecility ought to excuse him for any act of absurdity and wickedness which the Doctor and his bullies see fit to employ him in. Let him pass, the fit door-keeper and scullion of the midnight councils of the Know Nothings.

The nice, spruce, upstart youth who first swears one thing, and then, in his unsophisticated innocence swears the very reverse, who swears that he went, at a late hour of the night, to view the new College edifice, as somebody else, unfortunately, at a still later hour, did the old one, whose hang-dog countenance speaks him the ready associate of any deed of cowardly mischief, he was, of course, ready, at the beck of his superior, to gather stones or to sneak out and hide in the fence corner, or perchance, if he was right sure of not being seen, to throw stones and then run off with his worthy companions. This youth had better be sent home.—His friends would do well to look after him.—Bloomington is not a fit place for him, nor he for it.

We have nothing more to say about the other brave gentleman—the great "shot at;" and will only add, that these four assassins are GUILTY of the dastardly assault, or they committed wilful and corrupt perjury in the Common Pleas Court.

A few words more. All the bitter denunciation, the systematic, wholesale calumny which has been heaped upon us in the streets of this place for the past few weeks, proceeding invariably from the same sources, has been poured out upon us in pursuance of a concerted purpose to overwhelm us with falsehood—to slander us either into silence or impotence. And why? It is because we stand in the way of Dr. McPHEETERS' acquittal of the crime of perjury, with which he stands charged, and because we have brought to light the members of a foul conspiracy against the rights of the people and the purity of the ballot-box, and assailed their principles. Our assault upon this nest of moral traitors, of whom Dr. McPHEETERS is a leading member, was most opportune for his purposes. It enabled him to bring to his aid, in his dark work of wholesale defamation, his sworn confederates, whose secret oath of brotherhood bound them to aid him in his extremity, and whose vengeful fury at their detection and exposure, stimulated them to a faithful compliance with the letter and spirit of that unholy compact.

The public can see well illustrated in this case, the working of these secret oath-bound, unhallowed combinations, and their fearful power over the characters and personal safety of men. While they maintain their reign of terror, no man is safe. We find they have possession of the streets of our village; though few in numbers, their concerted clamor gives their foul aspersions the appearance of embodied public opinion. Against them and their persecutions, their slanders and their deadly hate, we appeal to the orderly and upright citizens of every class in town and country—and the appeal will not be in vain.

In Boston, since the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, the bottle, flask, and demijohn trade has increased a hundred per cent.—They are sold for country trade, and there is hardly a person or family who leave home on an excursion, but what take a pocket pistol, filled with *ball* no doubt, for a medicine in case of sickness. One dealer on Washington street has sold nearly one thousand flasks since the 4th of July.

We wish to do justice to the Devil; we therefore think it due to state that little Johnny Orchard has been the most *vigorous* helper of McPHEETERS in scheming the removal of Mrs. McPHEETERS. Cause why—religious spite. Mrs. McPHEETERS belongs to the New School Presbyterians, and little Johnny thinks they are worse than the Catholics, and ought not to be permitted to live in a free country.

Shooting Affair.  
Our readers have already seen in a preceding column of to-day's paper, the details of a dastardly assault made with stones on Sunday night upon the Senior Editor of this paper; and also an account of the investigation before the Common Pleas Court, on last Monday, which resulted in the recognition of the four individuals named in the article referred to. In the afternoon of the same day, the Senior Editor was passing along the street, attending to his regular business, and at Orr's Drug Store passed near HENRY BATTERTON, one of the Know Nothing ruffians engaged in stoning him the night previous. BATTERTON, chagrined and out of humor at having been caught at his cowardly work of stoning a man in the dark, gave vent to his feelings in malicious looks and contemptuous sneers. This our Senior paid no attention to at the time. Presently BATTERTON came walking down the street in the same direction of our Senior, with the same contemptuous sneer upon his countenance. Our Senior, upon renewed provocation from this member of the midnight assassins, instantly turned upon his heel, and fired—saying, at the same time, "there's one of the d—d scoundrels that attempted to assassinate me last night." The shot, however, not taking effect, he immediately drew a Colt's revolver, but was arrested by the Town Marshal. He went before the Common Pleas Court, then in session, and gave bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court.

The above are the facts in this affair, as nearly as we (the Junior) could obtain them, from the witnesses.

We attended the Examination of some of the Classes of Mrs. McPHEETERS' Female Seminary.

The proficiency of the pupils is truly surprising. This is the last of this lady's labors among us as a teacher. Those who have been instrumental in destroying the School will have a heavy responsibility resting on them.

The Lafayette Journal says that a number of wheat fields in that vicinity that have just been harvested, will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

We are thoroughly convinced that the Democrats of Indian Creek Township, who joined the Know Nothings, do not, and never did sympathize with the principles of the order; that they joined for the purpose of defeating the schemes which the K. N.'s were endeavoring to carry out in this county. They are as true Democrats as there are in the county, and voted the old line ticket last fall. We think their conduct was commendable. We were in error in stating that certain candidates imposed themselves on the Indian Creek council. It was upon the order in general, without reference to any particular council.

DON'T TREAD ON ME!—Such was the motto of PAUL JONES' flag, the first that was ever run up on an American vessel of war in the revolution. "Don't tread on me!" So says all animate creation, from the worm that crawls at your feet to the tiger in his jungle. All good men shudder at the shedding of blood; but the principle of self-preservation, the first law of nature, rises above all human codes and finely-spun rules of ethics.

Communications.

Numbers of communications, from warm friends are crowding in upon us, from the country and surrounding towns. Most of these articles are very long—too long for publication. We are glad to receive communications; and will cheerfully publish them, when we have room, but let them be short, sharp, and to the point. A great deal may be said on one page.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD FOR CAUSING STERILITY IN A LADY.—The Jeffersonville Railroad Company has received notification from a lawyer, residing in a town about twenty-five miles south of this place, that suit will soon be brought by a lady client, to recover damages for the result of an accident that occurred on that road last winter. The cars being thrown down an embankment, this lady received a wound, pronounced by physicians to be a mere slight abrasion of the skin. She returned home, having passed a night in New Albany, where she suffered for lack of hotel accommodations, and now, after a long interval, it appears that she intends suing the company. The ground of the suit is, that the injuries received by the accident were of such a nature as to unfit her for maternal duties, or rather that she cannot be a mother. The matter, of course, will be properly investigated. It is certainly a very novel affair. The lady interested is only about twenty-four years of age, and said to be quite handsome.

"Danger in the Dark."

A. B. CARLTON will deliver an address to the people of Center Township in Green County at Cincinnati, on Know-Nothingism, next Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

It appears that a little girl belonging to Gilmingtton, N. H., who has become strangely attached to snakes, has made her appearance before the public at Concord, N. H., where she has been visited by thousands. The accounts which have been heretofore given of the child's attachment to the reptiles are substantiated.—The Statesman, in noticing this repulsive exhibition, says that "there are but few people who can derive any satisfaction from the spectacle, and it is to be regretted that the child was not utterly cut off from its strangely sympathetic attachment to a reptile cursed of God, and detested by man, let the consequences have been as they would."

Monroe County Female Seminary.

Mrs. E. J. McFerson, so long and favorably known as the Principal of the above-named Seminary is about to leave us. All her pupils look upon her as a mother. They are in the greatest distress at her leaving; and held a meeting yesterday, and unanimously adopted the following Address and Memorial, expressive of their love for their teacher and their indignation at the baseness which has caused her to leave the institution. Comment is unnecessary: [For the News-Letter.]

Messrs. Editors:—In accordance with the instructions of the students of the Monroe County Female Seminary, in a meeting held this morning to express our feelings at the departure of our beloved instructress, we transmit to you, for publication, the accompanying papers. M. A. SMITH, Pres't.

L. M. BATTERTON, Sec'y.

OUR DEAR TEACHER:—As your pupils, we address you now with far different feelings than ever before. Another year of our Academical studies is just closing, and we are preparing to separate and return to our homes. To recount the pleasant scenes, the lasting friendships, the happy associations which cluster around the memory of our school-girl days, while your anxious care and watchful fidelity have been exercised over us, would but add new sources to our sorrow. We had hoped to have closed another year in peace; and though some of us are to part with a last adieu to the school-room, yet to all that place and its occupants are ever dear. And we cannot realize the thought, that with our revered, our dearly-loved instructress we are to part. After we have so long been your pupils—so often received your instructions—so long enjoyed the benefits of your advice and Christian example, we feel that we must not, cannot see you leave us. In your absence, the memory of your past fidelity will sadden our hearts that in the future we are never to enjoy the benefits of your invaluable instructions and your maternal care. If our sympathies can assuage, or our regrets can atone for the neglect and indignities of designing men, we come with the warmest affections of our hearts, oppressed with the deepest feelings of parting friendship, and ask you to disregard their injustice, and listen to the wishes and wants of those who can appreciate your efforts. After you have labored nine years to build up an institution which is an honor to the community and a blessing to us, we feel assured that if those who have the control of it will not do you justice, our fathers and our mothers, who know the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction you impart to their daughters, will never, for such reasons, permit you to leave our cherished institution. We deeply regret the unjust causes which have impelled us to address you; and our earnest prayer is that they may be speedily removed. But if we are to be separated from our dearly-loved instructress—if we are no more to receive your advice and teachings, we must express our warmest gratitude for your efforts for our improvement, and our deepest sorrow at your departure. We, with those who, in years past, have gone from your guardian care and instruction, will remember you as our teacher, our adviser, and our dearest friend. And we offer our petitions to Him who listens with an unprejudiced ear, that Heaven's richest blessings may attend you through life; and if on earth you fail to receive your reward, there is a place where justice and honor will reign.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Monroe County Female Seminary:

GENTLEMEN:—No ordinary circumstance could have induced us to do an act, or speak a word that would imply, much less express on our part any distrust in the ability and integrity of those who are placed over our beloved School as the Guardians and Protectors of its interests. But, to say, to-day, that we have implicit confidence in the integrity and ability of each and every one of you as Trustees, and that we believe that nothing has been done by your body, that would not promote the best interests of the Institution of which you have the care, and of which we have the honor to be students, would be to say that we have no cause of apprehension, and that we have no excuse for presenting this memorial.

We desire to be candid. And to those of you who have met our common enemy and yielded only when you were overpowered by the corrupt ones, and their deluded allies, we humbly return our most grateful thanks. But of that individual, or those individuals, who under pretenses of friendship have attempted to inflict, a fatal wound upon the Institution, we can only say we wish their associations had been different from what they have, and that their perfidy had not affected the interests of Female Education.

We regret to say that we have watched with painful anxiety, the progress of malignant opposition, as it stole its marches to drive our beloved Principal from the high position; which she has, so long, so faithfully and so ably filled. We are aware that matters unconnected with the Institution and unconnected with us, have been permitted to wield an undue influence over some of the avowed friends of our school. But we had hoped that all would fare according to merit, and that neither our worthy Preceptress nor ourselves would be compelled to suffer indignities that were intended for another.

We were looking forward hopefully to

the expiration of another year of study and toil, when we should separate to return to our respective homes, tell our female friends of the advantages of our school, and invite them to share, with us, those fountains of knowledge. But alas! that separation that was known to most of us as temporary only, will be long, perhaps forever. We will be compelled to tell those that thirst for knowledge, to look for some place, where the demon *Malice*, has not withered with his touch, or poisoned with his venom. And after a long lapse of years, when we gaze upon the ruins of our once prosperous and happy school, we will be constrained to say: *there is the touch of Malice and the blast of Envy.*

But, gentlemen, we still look to you for relief from our embarrassments. We believe that an effort on your part even at this late hour, might retain our most worthy Preceptress; and as students, as interested persons, we ask that you give this your immediate and your most favorable consideration; and thus promote the cause of Female Education and Christianity in our midst.

[Passed by the unanimous vote of the Students of the Seminary.]

[For the News-Letter.]  
Monroe Female Seminary.

Messrs. Editors:—We learn that the particular business and baseness, for this week, of that arch-fiend of mischief-making, who brings equally ruin of property and reputation, into families, and destruction to the very ashes of public institutions, whose ubiquitous movements and slimy gyrations, have been, of late, peculiarly conspicuous in our streets, is, to produce measures to bring about the retirement of Mrs. McFerson, the excellent Principal of the Female Academy, whose name is a praise in our midst; and who, by untiring effort, for a series of seven or eight years, has made the Academy what it is, the pride and ornament of the place, and who, we hesitate not to say, has won a higher and wider reputation as an educator, than any lady in Indiana.

Very few persons in this community know, that about a year since, for aims soon apparent, this man wormed himself in as a Trustee of the Female Academy. He could not, of course, remain easy. He proceeds to install into the Institution what he regards as the principal part of his family, and is now contriving, scheming, planning, and devising the means, under pretenses too shallow and transparent even for a guise, of making the retirement of Mrs. McF. a necessity as well as a matter of self-respect, in order to bring his family interests into the Academy, and for other sinister purposes.

If private disgrace, if the misery this unhappy man has brought upon others; if the odium and more than suspicions of every man in our community, except a few confederates, have no effect in checking the unparalleled impudence and effrontery of this man, who seems to be driven on by desperation, will our community suffer his infamous intermeddling and ruin of our dearest and most sacred interests?

Mrs. McFerson he cannot injure. Her interests are safe in this community, as well as elsewhere. But the unspeakable villainess which would aim at this lady, toiling on in her course of usefulness, and who, while her assistants have come and have gone, has never faltered, and has at all times maintained the Institution in the same high rank, deserves and will receive the reprobation of every gentleman, as well as that of the pupils and families to which they belong. It is not for her, we speak.—It is to reprobate this new baseness which presumes to thrust itself everywhere and which knows no bounds and no decency.

[The above was written for last week's paper. Since then, the jesuitical work has been done. Mrs. McFerson leaves us, compelled to do so, to maintain her self-respect. How many bright eyes will be dimmed with tears, how many lovely cheeks will be flushed with indignation when the pupils of Mrs. McFerson learn that she is to leave them forever; compelled so to do, by this arch fiend of mischief!—Eds. NEWS-LETTER.]

Calliopean Society.

On Thursday night at the Methodist Church this society of young Ladies of the Bloomington Female College, had, some very interesting Valedictory exercises. The Valedictory Address was delivered by Miss HARRIET HAYS, and a Response by Miss MARGARET BROWN. We hear these addresses spoken of in very high terms. Rev. T. M. EDDY, A. M., of Indianapolis, delivered the annual address. The part we heard was very pointed and "utilitarian."

The New York Herald has an interesting article on the wheat crops of 1849 and 1855, and, by its estimates, makes one hundred and sixty-eight and a half million bushels of wheat as the total yield of the present season, which is sixty-eight million bushels above that of 1849. The value of the wheat crop in that year is put down in the census report at \$100,000,000. If we value the present crop at a dollar and a quarter a bushel—which will probably be its average price—it will be worth an aggregate of more than two hundred and ten and a half millions of dollars.

Select Poetry.

[From the Daily Pennsylvanian.]  
The Burial of Sam.

The following was found on one of the platforms in Independence square on Saturday night, after the funeral of SAM had been adjourned by the rain, and it is supposed to have been written by a Warrior poet of the West.

Many drums were heard and the life's shrill note,  
And the corpse to the "culvert" we hurried;  
Many throats were "wet," and many a coat,  
On the night the rascal was buried.

We buried him darkly at the dead of night,  
While the rain in deluge was pouring,  
'Neath no struggling moonbeams' misty light,  
But the thunder incessant roaring.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast;  
We laid him away as he found him;  
And he lay like a loafer taking his rest,  
With his tattered rags around him.

No hymn was sung, nor prayer was said,  
And he dropp'd not a tear of sorrow;  
For now that our idol was hopelessly dead,  
We had other thoughts for the morrow.

'Tis true we all strove to keep him alive  
With "black drops" and pills, each sad mourner;  
But too much physis has settled his hash,  
And like his friend Poole, he's a "goner!"

Dark and grimly we laid him down,  
In a den of his shame, damp and hoary;  
We carried not a line, we raised not a stone,  
But we left him alone, the old tory!

And now that our dirty work was done,  
And with "lanterns" we were retiring,  
We heard the booming and distant gun  
The victorious "Locusts" were firing.

Lightly they'll laugh o'er poor "Sam" who is gone,  
And for his dark crimes will berate him;  
But little he'll reck, and doubtless sleep on,  
Where the hands of the traitors have laid him!

PHILADELPHIA, June 16th, 1855.

A RETORT.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.  
Old Birch, who taught a village school,  
Wedded a maid of homespun habit;  
He was as stubborn as a mule,  
And she as playful as a rabbit.

Poor Kate had scarce become a wife,  
Before her husband sought to make her  
The pink of country polished life,  
And prim and formal as a quaker.

One day the tutor went abroad,  
And simple Kitty sadly missed him;  
When he returned, behind her lord  
She slyly stole and fondly kissed him!

The Husband's anger rose and red  
And white his face alternative grew!  
"Less freedom, ma'am!" Kate sighed and said,  
Oh dear! I didn't know 'twas you!

[From the Boston Post.]  
I believe that I have not seen these lines in your columns; and since they so truly express my feelings inchoate and anticipated, I cannot but send them.

Yours, etc.,  
BACHELOR OF ARTS, BUT NOT OF HEARTS.

Oh, the spring hath less of brightness—every year,  
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness—every year;  
Nor do summer blossoms quicker,  
Nor does autumn fruitage thicken,  
As it did. The seasons sicken—every year.

It is growing colder, colder—every year,  
And I feel that I am older—every year;  
And my limbs are less elastic,  
And my fancy not so plastic,  
Yes, my habits grow monastic—every year.

'Tis becoming bleak and bleaker—every year,  
And my hopes are waxing weaker—every year;  
Care I now for merry dancing,  
Or for eyes with passion glancing?  
Love is less and less entrancing—every year.

Oh, the days that I have squandered—every year,  
And the friendships rudely sundered—every year;  
Oh, the ties that might have twined me,  
Until Time to Death resigned me,  
My infirmities remind me—every year.

Sad and sad to look before us—every year,  
With a heart that shades of every year;  
To behold each blossom faded,  
And to know we might have made it,  
An immortal garland braided—every year.

Many a spectral beckoning finger—every year,  
Ochides me that so long I linger—every year;  
Every early comrade sleeping  
In the church-yard, whither, weeping  
I, alone, unwept, am creeping—every year.

[New York Courier and Enquirer.]

SILENCE.—The Rev. William Daily of Indiana, we are informed, has been making sharp and rabid political speeches in Louisville, against the Republican party. The bitterness of his invective is said to have been without parallel. Why don't our neighbor of the Sentinel, which is so violently opposed to preachers meddling in politics, call the Rev. gentleman to account? Come, Messrs. Editors, no partiality! If it is wrong for ministers of the gospel to meddle in politics, show that you honestly believe so, by holding up the Rev. Old liner to the contempt of the whole Democracy!

The above is from the Indianapolis Republican, the Know Nothing organ. The statement it contains is false in every particular. The Rev. WILLIAM DAILY has made no speeches in Louisville for or against the "Republican" party. A Mr. DAILY, of Jeffersonville, a violent Know Nothing, has been making speeches in Louisville in behalf of the wretched faction which this editor calls the "Republican" party. The Rev. Dr. DAILY is a Methodist preacher, and so is the editor of the Republican. The latter must have very queer ideas of the justice and courtesy due to a brother minister.—N. A. Ledger.

Rev. Dr. DAILY will deliver the Baccalaureate Discourse to the Senior Class tomorrow (Sunday) in the grove on the University Campus, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend. The public exercises of the Commencement week, will all take place in the Campus, if the weather is suitable. If rain should prevent, they will take place in the Methodist Church.

# The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1855.

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

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

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

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

JOHN RILEY makes the best Ice Cream in the State.

LUTHER and FORBES are out in all their glory in the *Hard Times*, this week. We have larger game.

Several long editorial articles have been crowded out from want of space.

The communication of our Harrodsburg friend, though very long is well composed, but badly written. When we get time to transcribe it for the compositor, it will appear in our columns.

Our readers will find, in this week's paper, three candidates announced for County Auditor, two Democrats and one Know Nothing.

THE CROPS.—We are sorry to see that the late rains have done much damage to the oats. Many fields of standing oats have been almost entirely beat down. The wheat in shocks has also been much injured.

## Arrival of the Arago.

### DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN!

New York, July 17.

The steamer Arago arrived off Sandy Hook at noon, from Havre, with dates to the 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson & Co.'s Circular reports the Corn trade as continuing very dull, with a downward tendency. In the absence of demand, scarcely a transaction occurred. Indian Corn nominally is less, but no sales to fix quotations.

Lord Raglan is dead. General Simpson succeeds Lord Raglan at the Crimea.

No further disturbances occurred in London, the Sunday trading bill having been withdrawn, and quiet consequently restored.

The news of Lord Raglan's death was received from General Simpson on the 30th. Some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indigestion, but until 4 p. m., on the 18th, his disease progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendant. Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. At 5 o'clock p. m., he was unconscious. From this period he gradually sunk until 25 minutes before 9 at which time he died.

It is stated that Major General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan *pro tem*. Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board the ship Plymouth, (query—Exmouth?) by the bursting of an infernal machine, is still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving his eye sight.

Detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan towers, was made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received and published in *extenso*, in the London journals. Various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English sustained, to want of proper management, and to the fatal absence of that military knowledge so requisite on such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

Journal de St. Petersburg, publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage of Haugo, which Russia denies on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

Another demonstration against Sunday bills took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 1st, and exceeded in numbers that which took place the week previous—at the lowest computation up wards of 100,000 men, women and children were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man trying to address the crowd, which attempt was immediately put down by the police. This gave rise to an extraordinary scene of confusion. Constable's hats were knocked off, and several of the ringleaders were arrested without difficulty.

The extraordinary session of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2nd inst., by the Emperor. In his speech he said the Conferences lately held at Vienna, failed to secure a return of peace. He came before them to make a new appeal to their patriotism, and justified the conduct of the Allies in the Conferences, and demonstrated their moderation. He relied on the Legislative body to give him means to continue the war. He had formerly resolved to place himself in the midst of the army, but serious questions abroad and important ones at home, had forced him to abandon his intentions. No extraordinary levy would be necessary. Let all, putting their trust in God, persevere and they would arrive at a peace worthy the alliance. The Paris correspondent of the *News*, states that the French Government demanded a new loan of 750 millions of francs.

It proposes an impost of 1s 10d on produce, and in revenue. In both Houses of the Parliament, on the evening of the 3d, a royal message recommended the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of one thou-

sand pounds per year should be granted to the widow of his late Lordship, and two thousand pounds per year to the present possessor of the title.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Galloway blames the Government for having allowed certain charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unanswered.

### MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. R. M. Blount, Mr. GREENBERRY W. CAMPBELL, to Miss PAULINA GREEN all of Monroe Co.

On the 23d inst., at the Christian Church by the same, Mr. SAMUEL M. TILFORD to Miss ELMIRA J. ROBINSON, all of this place.

### CANDIDATES.

FR. M. CARLTON is authorized to announce ROBERT C. FOSTER, as a candidate for County Auditor at the October election.

FR. M. CARLTON is authorized to announce JAMES M. BRATLEY, as a candidate for County Auditor at the October election.

FR. M. CARLTON is authorized to announce B. F. ROCKS, as a candidate for County Auditor at the October election.

### THE COURTS.

Monroe County 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. n03

### THE MAILS.

Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O. From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 5:25 P. M., and departs North immediately.

From Michigan City (by Railroad) arrives at 10:25 A. M., and departs South at 10:45 A. M.

From Columbus (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 M.; and departs every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M.

From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 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 same days, at 1 P. M.

From Point Commerce, via White Hall, (horse-back) arrives every Thursday, at 1 P. M., and departs same day, at 1:30 P. M.

### Value of Indiana Free Bank Money.

The following are the rates at which the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, is buying Indiana Free Bank Money, as taken from the *Courier* of that city. Some may ask why we quote at the Terre Haute rates. Our answer is, because the papers of neither Indianapolis or New Albany publish them at all, so far as we have observed. We shall correct the list weekly, and our readers may rely on its correctness.

#### First Class, Specie Paying, Par.

| Bank of Indiana          | Farmers and Merchants' Bank    |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| " of Brookville          | Indianapolis                   |
| " of Syracuse            | Gramercy Bank                  |
| " of Elkhart             | Hoosier                        |
| " of Rockville           | Indiana                        |
| " of Gosport             | Indiana Stock Bank             |
| " of Mt. Vernon          | Indiana State Bank             |
| " of Salem               | Logansport                     |
| " of the Capital         | Lafayette                      |
| " of Warsaw              | Merch'ts and Mech's Bank       |
| " of Monticello          | New Albany                     |
| " of Paoli               | N. Y. and Va. State Stock Bank |
| Canal Bank,              | Prairie City Bank              |
| Crescent City Bank       | Southern Bank of Ind           |
| Cambridge City           | Salem                          |
| Central                  | Savings                        |
| Fayette City             | Traders' Indpls                |
| Farmers' Bank, Westfield |                                |
| Huntington City bank     |                                |

#### Second Class, Worth 87 Cents to the Dollar.

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Bank of Fort Wayne   | New York Stock bank       |
| " of South Bend      | Tippecanoe                |
| " of Perrysville     | Upper Wabash              |
| " of Rockport        | Wayne bank, Logansport    |
| Delaware county bank | Wayne " Richmond          |
| Great Western        | Wabash River bk, Jasper   |
| Indian Reserve       | Wabash River bk, Newville |
| Kalamazoo            | Wabash River bk, New Co   |
| Agricultural bank    | Ydon                      |

#### Third Class, Worth 80 Cents to the Dollar.

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Bank of Covington   | State Stock bank, Marion |
| " of Albion         | State Steek " Jamest'w   |
| " of Rochester      | Atlantic "               |
| " of Rensselaer     | Wabash Valley bank       |
| Elkhart county bank | Steuben county "         |
| North-Western "     | Farmers' and Mech's ban  |

#### Fourth Class, Worth 75 Cents to the Dollar.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bank of America          | Merchants bank, Lafayette  |
| " of Auburn              | Merchants' " Springfield   |
| " of Albany              | Laurel Bank                |
| " of Attica              | Greene county bank         |
| " of N. America, Newport | State Stock " Logansport   |
| " of Bridgeport          | State Stock " Peru         |
| " of Connersville        | State Stock Security bank  |
| " of T. Wadsworth        | Traders' bank, Nashville   |
| Marshall county bank     | Traders' bank, Terre Haute |
| Northern Indiana         | Western bank, Plymouth     |
| Orange                   | Drovers' bank              |
| Public Stock             | Government Stock bank      |
| Perry county             | Shawnee                    |
| Plymouth                 | "                          |

### A Wonderful Discovery

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

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper. 21-1.

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

See advertisement in another column.

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

### FARM FOR SALE.

140 ACRES of first-rate land, situated in Monroe county, Ind., five miles north-west of Bloomington, and two miles east of Ellettsville, all under fence, and well improved. Seventy-five acres under cultivation. It is well set in blue grass, plenty of stock water, a good new frame dwelling, a new frame stable with stalls for 30 horses, a large barn with sufficient room for feeding and sheltering 100 head of stock, and all other buildings that are necessary on a farm, together with a good orchard of the best of fruit. It will sell the above tract separately, if applied to between this and the 15th of October next. A bargain may be expected, as I am anxious to sell. For further particulars apply to me individually. July 17, 1855-21st. O. M. HOUSTON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jas. Guest & Co.,

CORNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DEPOT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
FLOORING, SASH,  
VENTILATING 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 28, 1855-22nd.

JAMES BROOKS, R. H. CAMPBELL, S. L. CAMPBELL

### BROOKS & CAMPBELLS.

Importers and Dealers in English, American, and German Hardware, Queensware and Glassware,

MAIN STREET, NEW ALBANY, IND.

WE have this day associated with us in business Mr. SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, late of Salem, Ind. The style of the firm will be BROOKS & CAMPBELLS. With the long established character of the house, and our present facilities for business, we feel confident of offering to the trade such inducements as will insure a liberal share of their orders for Goods. Our stock now in and to arrive, is larger than was ever offered in this market, and comprises full and complete assortments 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 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, 1855-21nd.

## NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

#### TRAINS NORTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. Will leave New Albany at 11 o'clock a. m., Salem 1:30 p. m., Orleans 2:30 p. m., Bedford 3:55 p. m., Bloomington 5:25 p. m., Greenfield 6:00 p. m., Crawfordsville 9:50 p. m., Lafayette 12:15 p. m., and arrive at Michigan City at 7:30 p. m., connecting directly with special train to Chicago, Central Railroad of Chicago, arriving there in time for the night train on the different roads, and connecting also at Michigan City with trains for Detroit arriving there next morning, connecting directly with Canada Railroad for Niagara Falls, &c.

EXPRESS AND ACCOMMODATION Will leave Bloomington at 4:00 a. m., Greenfield 9:00 p. m., Crawfordsville 11:45 p. m., and arrive at Lafayette at 2:25 p. m. CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Will leave Lafayette at 3:00 p. m., and arrive at Michigan City at 7:00 p. m.

Will leave New Albany at 6:00 a. m., Salem 9:20 p. m., Orleans 12:15 p. m., Bedford 1:38 p. m., arrive at Bloomington at 4:00 p. m. Leave Crawfordsville at 6:10 a. m., Lafayette 9:30 p. m., and arrive at Michigan City at 5:50 p. m.

#### TRAINS SOUTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. Will leave Michigan City daily (Saturdays excepted) at 11:30 p. m., Lafayette 4:15 a. m., Crawfordsville 6:10 a. m., Bloomington 10:50 p. m., Bedford 12:18 p. m., Orleans 1:40 p. m., Salem 2:28 p. m., and arrive at New Albany at 4:30 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS Will leave Michigan City at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at Lafayette at 3:30 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Will leave Lafayette at 6:45 a. m., Crawfordsville 9:40 p. m., Greenfield 1:00 p. m., arriving at Bloomington at 5:00 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAIN. Will leave Michigan City at 6:00 a. m., Lafayette 4:00 p. m., and arrive at Crawfordsville at 6:00 p. m. Leave Bloomington at 6:00 a. m., Bedford 8:15 p. m., Orleans 9:35 p. m., Salem 12:10 p. m., and arrive at New Albany at 3:40 p. m.

IF this arrangement is such that direct connections are made at Michigan City, O. R. R. for Detroit and the East, and for Chicago and the West. At Lafayette with Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, &c., &c. And at Greenfield with Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Terre Haute. THROUGH TICKETS over the connecting roads to the different cities, East, West, and North, can be obtained at the different stations on the line. This road, with its different connections, presents to the traveler unequalled facilities for speed, comfort, and cheapness of route.

C. K. KNOWLTON, Superintendent, July 21, 1855-13th.

### RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

FOR the Prevention and Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma. This is a Natural Antidote which will entirely prevent the recurrence of the disease, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious diseases whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to two years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover his appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover his appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover his appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. 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