

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 21, 1855.

NO. 21.

THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1855.

Our farmer friends can find ready sale for almost any and all kinds of eatables, in the way of vegetables. Bring them to town.

Professor RAY, author of the popular series of Arithmetics bearing that name, died recently at Cincinnati. He was born in 1807.

The property formerly owned by General ARBRISON at Vincennes, and occupied by him while Governor of Indiana Territory, has been converted into a boarding house.

SAMUEL P. FARLEY, foreman in the office of the Rockport Democrat, died a few days since.

It was not Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, of whose exploits all have heard, that fell in the assault on the Redan Tower. It was Sir J. CAMPBELL.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.—The cost of hugging another man's wife in Cincinnati has been decided to be worth just \$5.

The Louisville Courier comes down on the infidel demagogue PILCHER in terrible style.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. BLESING, a young man of St. Louis, took his sister, who had been leading a dissolute life, and shot her, and then returned to his home and shot himself.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—The census-taker found woman in Macedon, N. Y., 23 years old, other of four children, the oldest of whom is 7 years old, next 3, third 3, last 1. The eldest was of course born when the mother was eleven years old.

HANOVER COLLEGE.—We learn from the Fort Wayne papers that Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS of that place, has been tendered, and will accept the presidency of the above named excellent Institution. Mr. EDWARDS is spoken of in the highest terms by the Fort Wayne papers.

Governor POWELL, of Kentucky, has pardoned V. T. PERKINS, who was sentenced to a penitentiary for one year, for shooting Col. B. CARPENTER, of Covington.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, giving an account of the Fusion K. N. Convention at Indianapolis, says:

The fact that a large specimen of the negro occupied a prominent position alongside the President of the Convention was at least odorous, if not an ominous indication of the complexion of the meeting.

The Lafayette American relates the following instance of horrible levity and indifference of TRIP DISCOLL, the murderer, to his fate: After Driscoll had been sentenced on Tuesday last, to be executed on the 14th of September next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., he remarked on retiring to his cell, at he should insist upon being hung at 11 o'clock at the farthest, so as to be in hell in time for the first dinner-table.

WORM IN THE HEART.—Mr. F. EDELL, of Talbot county, Georgia, writing to the Sparta Press, says that a favorite dog of his died suddenly recently, and suspecting that he was poisoned, made a post mortem examination. To his astonishment, he found concealed in his heart a worm measuring forty inches, and as large as man's little finger. There was about twelve inches of the worm out of the heart, while the other part of it was in his heart, tied in four or five hard knots. The part of the worm that is out of the heart extended down to the liver, which appeared to be soft and very much ten.

The Empress of France is eccentric.

The Louisville Courier, which has long been the ablest advocate of the Know Nothings in the western country, has come out and denounced the order, saying that no honest man can remain among them. Where's Sam? By the way, we see that the raw-head-and-bloody-bones story which has so long embellished the columns of the Courier, under the style of "Sam: or the History of Mystery," has had rather a sudden "pull up." "O, most lame and impotent conclusion." This terrific story, "deformed, unfinished, sent before its time into this breathing world, but half made up," presents the appearance of a torso of a satyr or the great red dragon.

The communication of "Junius" is too long for publication. He is evidently an inexperienced writer, with good ideas. But he should study conciseness of style. We cannot publish any communication of that length, unless it is of extraordinary interest.

The Common Pleas Court of Monroe county commenced its July term last Monday. On the first day, in the case of the State of Indiana vs. DAVID B. JUDAH, for forcible detainer of the house of the defendant was fined about \$19 by the jury. On the second day of the term, the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* to the information against the students and others who had been arrested for effigy-burning.

The Louisville Journal has been guilty of the meanness of attacking JAMES B. CLAY, son of HENRY CLAY, with vile and false personal abuse, because he had the courage and manliness to make a speech at Lexington against the Know Nothings. CLAY replies in a withering article in the Courier. Has PRENTICE forgotten the eulogistic life of HENRY CLAY of which he is the author? But such is this miserable dark-lantern, proscriptive, uncharitable party.

The thermometer stood at ninety degrees, in the shade, at three o'clock, last Tuesday.

Flour is selling in Louisville at \$6 per barrel.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, Monroe Co., Ind., July 10, 1855.

Editors of Bloomington News-Letter:

Sirs:—As the press is the Archimedean lever that moves the moral world, it must be the proper source to look to for help in any emergency. I would call your attention to common schools—we have no school houses in our neighborhood, and a majority vote against being taxed to build them, and not more than one-fourth part will subscribe anything for the purpose. Now, Mr. Editor, what is to be done in this case? There are children enough within hearing of my dinner horn to fill a school room 22 feet square, and very few of them who can read so as to be understood; fewer still can write their own names. If I had the means I would build a school house on my own hook, but I have not, (honest men seldom have,) therefore it is impossible.

It is plain to be seen, that if there could be money made out of the children, there would be some pains taken with them, but how this can be done is yet a desideratum. The wise man said, "in the multitude of counselors there is safety"—now, sirs, let me suggest a plan. Suppose we call it a hog pen to fatten the children in—there is not a man in the bounds that would not be pleased with the idea of a hog pen.—All would see the necessity of its being built near to water, even our township trustees would know that it should be nearer than a quarter of a mile to the spring.—Well, let the parents and guardians of the scholars furnish them with plenty of good nutritious food, and let them grow fat.

When the fattening is completed, let those who choose butcher—don't be startled, Messrs. Editors, at that barbarous word—yes, butcher them, and send the pork to the best market they can find.

Some will say the laws do not allow us to kill our own species. We can easily fix that matter. How? I'll tell you—just elect the same members we had last session of our Legislature, and we can have the pork law passed. You object, it is not constitutional. That is nothing, what does the constitution guaranty? Life, say you.—True, go on. Liberty. Yes, life and liberty; and pray which is the most precious boon? Every patriot will say liberty.—Well, if I am not allowed to sell my neighbor a gallon of cider, where is my liberty? So, your objection falls to the ground.—Now, Mr. Editor, if you can suggest some better plan to build a school house than mine, and will publish it in your excellent paper, you will oblige many citizens in the north-east corner of Richland township.

Yours, &c., W. WHITSON.

TREMENDOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.—THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BY THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY OVER ALL OPPOSITION.—At the recent election upon the liquor law question in Illinois, judicial officers were chosen in the three great judicial districts into which the State is divided. The vote was larger by thousands than ever before given in the State. Party lines were strictly drawn, the Democrats nominating staunch Nebraska men—friends of the regular organization. The Know Nothings and Abolitionists united and brought out their strongest men, and made every exertion in their behalf. Last November the Democratic majority in the State was but three thousand. What she has done now we may as well tell in the language of the Chicago Times, which paper says:

"We suppose we may safely estimate the Democratic majority in the State as follows:

First Division, (Democratic majority).....	12,000
Second Division.....	9,600
Third Division.....	12,000
	33,600

"The political storm of last fall has had a good effect upon the Democratic party in all the Union, but particularly in Illinois. In November last the Democratic majority was only three thousand. All the Abolitionists, all the Know Nothings and all the disappointed office seekers left us, to the great benefit of the party. These gone, the Democratic party stood unquestionably national, for there was nothing tainted or spotted, that had not gone to the enemy, and twenty thousand freemen, who never had an impulse that was sectional or fanatical, but who had till then acted with our opponents, have wheeled into the Democratic line. Many Democrats, deluded and deceived with the falsehoods of the enemy, who voted against the Democratic party in November last, have since discovered the fraud, and henceforth will act with their old friends. We speak within bounds when we say to our friends abroad that the State of Illinois will give to the nominee of the Democratic Convention a majority not less than thirty thousand in November, 1856."

AN IMPERIAL CITY.—The New York Herald makes the following remarks upon the late census taken of that city:

"The census Marshals report that the population of the city proper is about seven hundred and fifty thousand. The population of the Eleventh ward is about sixty thousand. In New York and the suburbs, including Brooklyn, we have over a million of people—a population greater than the aggregate of several States. The following statistics will show that the increase in the city population during the past five years is far greater than at any previous period during the past twenty years:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1830,	202,589	1845,	371,223
1835,	270,036	1850,	515,394
1840,	312,852	1855,	750,000

As New Yorkers, we may well be proud of our city and our State. The growth and increase of New York is, in a great measure, owing to the liberality and enterprising spirit of her citizens, as well as to the frank and generous manner in which they receive strangers from other States and other nations. New England has lost a great deal of trade during the past five years, by the bigotry, fanaticism, and intolerance of a portion of its people. Let us hope that New York will not suffer hereafter, in the same manner, from similar causes.

SINGULAR OMISSION.—Washington Irving, in his Life of George Washington, the first volume of which is published, neglects to mention the year in which the patriot was born. All that is said on the subject is that George, the eldest, the subject of this biography, was born on the 22d of February, (11th O. S.) in the homestead on Bridge's Creek.

Our readers will also notice that this sentence is defective in not stating whether he was the eldest child or only the eldest son. The eminent author, in his preface, says the work was written at intervals, during a long state of ill-health. This will explain the omission.—Pennsylvania.

THE WEEVIL.—The weevil can be found in every field hereabouts, even in the Mediterranean, which was supposed to be exempt. But the weather and short growth seem to have been too much for the insidious enemy; and although scarcely a head was opened, in a brief examination, that did not contain more or less of the insect, they have taken but a small portion, and the grain begins to ripen and harden. In two or three weeks the harvesters will commence operations, and bring in a pretty full crop, we confidently hope and believe.

Corn has advanced finely within a few days, and will do well. Potatoes ditto.

Farmers are now very busy with the cultivator and hoe. Some of them are cutting the most forward grass.

The croaking is over, and now, were it not for machinery, there would be an immense cry for laborers. As it is, help is wanted in the country.

The German women are among the best hands with the hoe, and are making fifty cents a day, on the neighboring farms. A new implement, the "horse-hoe," facilitates the corn-hoeing materially.—Rock. Dem.

Asleep on a Rattlesnake Den—Fearful Position.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Paoli, Kansas Territory, on the 17th of June, relates the following incident of his own personal experience: "On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageous woodlands on the one side, and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle, so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

I reclined upon the summit of the rock with my head upon my hand, until, presently, it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss, which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had laid thus several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand, there was a sensation, new and peculiar, that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart, it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption. Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment, saw my friend Mitchell standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattlesnake with gory head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

From his fearful propinquity I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M. could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

He told me that my resting place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifices through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on Sunday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening, and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead; that he crept nearer and saw my respirating, and knew I was alive, but discovered a monstrous snake licking my hand and covering it with a slimy coating, preparatory to deglutition; that he made a slight involuntary shuddering exclamation of My God! which drew the snake's attention and caused him to turn his head when he discharged a load of buckshot into his face and neck, mangling and tearing them to pieces, and thus saved my life. He had scarcely told me this, which took but a moment, when rattles all around brought us to a recollection that we were not yet free from danger. We saw ten or fifteen large rattlesnakes approaching us from every quarter, with eyes glaring revengefully, barbed tongues thrusting threateningly and rattles sounding alarmingly. They are brave and cannot be intimidated, and will die over the dead body of their companion sooner than desert it. We knew the indomitable character of our enemy, and M. and I, with his double-barreled gun, and my sticks and stones, fought our way out as best we could. You may imagine that my nerves were slightly agitated that evening, and that I dreamed of snakes that night. M. has killed one hundred and seven of them—the largest of which had twenty-six rattles. He says the Indians, who have been in the habit of hunting them for many years, have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands.

WHAT A KNOW NOTHING RIOT COST.—On Monday evening, in the Common Council of Chicago, the committee on police reported in favor of paying bills for the late riots, as follows, amounting to \$4,223 50.

The above, says the Chicago Times, prefixed to the bill of items, we observe floating about in the newspapers. Our contemporaries are in error when they name \$4,223 50 as the total cost of the Know Nothing riot in this city. This sum embraces only the items for the military and commissariat departments, including the surgeon's bills. The costs and fees for trying the prisoners, added, will make the amount over \$10,000.

It is stated that a noted M. D. of this State has recently created quite a sensation among the members of the medical profession in his section, by his success in trapping tape worms. He has invented a gold trap, less than an inch in length and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. A bait is placed within the trap, and after the patient has fasted several days, the apparatus is lowered, by means of a string, down the throat of the patient. The worm, which is supposed to be hungry, pushes into the trap to seize the bait, and is instantly caught by a descending portulias, and the operator, feeling a bite, pulls on the string and draws out trap, worm and all.—The invention of such a trap, is no fiction. It has actually been patented in Washington.—Lafayette Journal.

Eccentric Sheriff.

We remember hearing of a certain sheriff in the State of New York, who had a great passion for filling up his jury boxes with men, all possessing one and the same peculiarity or defect of person; it used to occasion some most ridiculous scenes in the court room, and secured for the officer a State wide reputation. At one time his panel would be made up of twelve cockeyed men—at another the same number of lame gentlemen, and again of a dozen big men or little men, fat persons or lean ones, each panel of whom taking their seats would present the spectacle at once the most ludicrous in the world, compelling judge, lawyers, and spectators to the greatest merriment—the sheriff all the while preserving his longest phiz, and with great authority and dignity demanding "silence in court." We were reminded of this eccentric fellow yesterday, as our eye lighted upon the following paragraph in the Quincy Herald of the 20th ult. We think Sheriff Lane must have heard of the New York official:

A HEAVY JURY.—The heaviest jury that were ever penned up in a narrow little room, six by eight, thermometer at 95 deg. in the shade—at all events, the heaviest in this part of the country, averaged in weight 195-pounds, and was picked up in this city the other day by Sheriff Lane, to try a case in the Circuit Court. One man on this jury weighed 206, another 250, another 210, and so on.—St. Louis Democrat.

A SHIFTY JUDGE.—A short time since, they had a queer case of a Circuit Judge in the Western District of Tennessee. He was a good lawyer, and cared nothing for appearance and less for dress. The latter he knew nothing about, it being left entirely to Betty his wife. His Betty was absent from home once when he started round on his circuit, leaving the Judge to pack his clothes for the trip. He did so, but instead of finding his shirts he seized on a pile of his wife's what-you-call-'ems, used for a like purpose. A learned brother, who roomed with him, was much amused a few mornings afterward at the queer appearance of the Judge, nothing being in sight but his head, arms and feet, his looks of bewilderment, and his sotto voce reflections, which were: "I wonder what on earth made Betty cut off my shirt-sleeves? I don't see!" It is probable that he heard the reason the next time he saw Betty, but not before, as the bar kept dark on the matter that round. We think he had a very poor knowledge of chemise-try, as an applied science.

The Experience of a Know Nothing.

Mr. HALDEMAN, editor of the Louisville Courier, for a dozen years past the leading Native American paper of the West, speaks as follows of the Know Nothing order and his connection with it. There are thousands of Know Nothings whose hearts, if not their lips, will respond to the sentiments of Mr. HALDEMAN. The Courier says:

So far from ever having recommended any person to join the order, as charged, it has only been a few weeks since we became attached to it ourselves. For months we have resisted all solicitations to join the order, and when we at last yielded to the entreaties of friends we did so against the convictions of our better judgment. Our position in regard to Americanism was well known. We were sincerely desirous of aiding in the firm establishment of the principles in the main advocated by the party, but we preferred doing so without being fettered or trampled in any way.

We have never attended a single Council meeting, but the few weeks' experience since our connection with the order has convinced us that no man who has any self-respect or independence can belong to it twelve months without sacrificing both.

It contains features which sooner or later must cause every one who has a particle of manliness in his composition to revolt at the organization and leave it with disgust. It is an organization which may suit unscrupulous politicians to use for their own selfish purposes, but it will drive from it all good men, and will infallibly fall from its own weakness. Not even the glorious principles which caused its rise can long prevent its downfall. True Americanism, to succeed, must do so under other auspices, and the sooner there is a reorganization of the party the better for the country.

BLACKBERRY DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—The following is said to be not only an excellent and pleasant beverage, but a cure for diarrhœa, &c.:

"Recipe.—To half a bushel of blackberries, well mashed, add ½ lb. of allspice, 2 oz. cinnamon, 3 oz. cloves. Pulverize well, mix, and boil slowly until properly done. Then strain or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of the juice one pound of loaf sugar. Boil again for some time; take it off, and while cooling, add half a gallon best cognac brandy. Dose: for an adult, half a gill; for a child, a teaspoonful or more, according to age.

A SENSIBLE APPEAL.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in view of the late ridiculous affair in Brooklyn, wherein the rector of one of the Protestant churches delivered a laudatory sermon over a suicide and prostitute, makes a very proper "appeal to the clergy to frown down the "smothering over and covering up" of crime and dishonor, before public morals are debauched; before notorious rowdies become our heroes, and dissolute women our heroines; before public bullies are canonized, and self-murdering street walkers exalted into martyrs and saints, and before our young people learn to carry clandestine and illicit passion to the madness of suicide will be accounted an honor by men, and generously appreciated by women."

The preacher transported the soul of the self-murderer prostitute directly to heaven, and the coffin of the deceased was covered with flowers by three or four hundred ladies who did not take the pains to ascertain the true character of the woman until after they had made humiliating fools of themselves. They were led on by the maudlin priest in whose church the ceremonies occurred. What huge folly will be perpetrated next in the name of religion?

TREES AT THE SIDES OF RAILWAYS.—The Austrian Government requests the directors of the railways in the empire to plant young trees, of a description indicated, at convenient distances along the lines, intending them to replace eventually the posts upon which telegraph wires are at present affixed.

Were this plan to be adopted in our own country, a graceful tree would take the place and perform the service of the unsightly poles which are to be seen along our railways and public roads. How refreshing to the traveller would it be to travel by railroad through a continuous grove extending the whole route! We do hope some of our enterprising railroad companies will give this their attention; it would render traveling much less monotonous than at present, and would certainly greatly enhance the value of the road.

Albany Argus.

CHILDREN HAVE LUNGS.—This fact is either not known to parents or very little regarded. The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a dark room, nor have its head covered up in a blanket. The other morning, making my first call on a lady with an infant, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor little half-smothered baby, gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her baby completely enveloped in its blankets. Perhaps it was none of my business; but I think it was.—The babe had as good a right to breathe, and to have the purest air that was to be had, as anybody; and as there was nobody else to take its part, I did.

"Madam," said I, "you are smothering that child."

She smiled and shook her head—she did not believe a word of it.

"You are making it breathe its own breath over and over again; and no air is fit to breathe but once. I am a physician, and can't let you make your child sick."

She uncovered the baby's head; it took a long breath, and if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtedly would have said, "thank you, doctor."

"We think," says the Frankfort Yeoman, "it is perfectly ridiculous and unmanly in certain editors to keep sneering at and carping at low-necked dresses. The fact is the ladies were driven to the present fashion in self-defense and vindication, and by the impertinent course of these same meddling editors. When high-necks were in fashion these Miss Nancy editors were continually insinuating that the ladies—dear creatures—in fortifying their flinty little hearts against the assaults of Cupid adopted the mode of defense used by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. We always believed the insinuation was a vile slander, and now we know it was."

It is a difficult thing to pay a neat compliment to pretty girl. Out west, they never attempt it, but put it on thick, as follows:

There is a pretty girl in Benton county, Missouri, so killing pretty that she has to wear around her waist a spiked belt, similar to those the farmers put on colts' heads to keep them from sucking. This is the only means of keeping the young bucks from hugging her to death, and even with this shield, it is said there is not a young gent in the neighborhood that does not bear spike prints on his arms.

It is rumored that the Know Nothing lodges in this city will be closed this week until after the election. The members are leaving them so rapidly, that the leaders have become alarmed, and wish to close the lodges to prevent further withdrawals.—Lou. Times.

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

FR. M. CARLTON is our authorized Agent at Chicago, to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions for the News-Letter in that city.

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

VALIANT SOCIETY. The Valiant Exercises of this Society will take place on next Thursday, the 26th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m.

MONROE COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY. The examination of the Monroe County Female Seminary will commence on Wednesday morning next, and continue during Thursday and Friday.

FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION.—This superb ladies' magazine of fashion, &c., for July, has been upon our table for several days.

The Ladies' Wreath for July is received. It is an excellent lady's magazine, of 32 pages, and published at New York, by Messrs. BORDICK & SOVILL, at \$1 a year.

Martinsville Monitor. We have received the second number of the Martinsville Monitor. We are pleased to see that it is a sprightly and ably conducted paper, and the editorials free from personalities.

Household Words. We have received the August number of this excellent Magazine, edited by CHARLES DICKENS, the great novelist. It contains twenty-seven articles, \$3 a year, or twenty-five cents a number.

The Night. Oh the summer night Has a smile of light, And she sits upon a sapphire throne, Whilst the sweet winds load her With garlands of odor From the bud of the rose o'erblown!

O, the night, the night! 'Tis a lovely sight, Whatever the climate or time; For sorrow then soareth, And the lover outporth His soul in a star-bright rhyme.

The Wind. The wind is a bachelor, Merry and frolicsome, He roves at his pleasure O'er land and o'er sea; He ruffles the lake, And he kisses the flower, And he sleeps when he lists, In a jessamine bower.

Godley's Lady Book, for August, (of course Godley is in advance of every body else,) is just received. It contains the usual amount of interesting reading matter, and engravings of the latest fashions for the ladies—dresses, capes, collars, chemisettes, undersleeves, embroideries and crocheted work.

There are about one hundred subscribers to the Louisville Courier in Monroe County, mostly Know Nothings. What will they do now that the Courier has abandoned the order? If they are sensible, it strikes us, that they will go and do likewise, abandon the order, for the time is not far distant when they will be totally disbanded throughout the Union.

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 cultivation, and well improved.

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

THE MAILS. Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O. From New Albany, (by Railroad) arrives at 5:25 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.

First Class, Specie Paying, Par. Bank of Indiana Farmers and Mech's Bank

Second Class, Worth 87 Cents to the Dollar. Bank of Fort Wayne New York Stock Bank

Third Class, Worth 83 Cents to the Dollar. Bank of Covington State Stock Bank

Fourth Class, Worth 75 Cents to the Dollar. Bank of America Merchants Bank

THE COURTS. REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomington, and July 1, 1855.

REMAINDERS in the Post Office at Bloomington, and July 1, 1855.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD. 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 1:12, p. m., Orleans 2:30, Bedford 3:55, Bloomington 5:25, Greenestown 8:00, Crawfordsville 9:50, Lafayette 12:15, and arrive at Michigan City at 7:30, connecting directly with special train on Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago, arriving there in time for the night trains 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., Greenestown 9:00, Crawfordsville 11:45, and arrive at Lafayette at 2:25. Will leave Lafayette at 3:00 p. m., and arrive at Michigan City at 7:00 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTH. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. Will leave Michigan City daily (Saturdays excepted) at 11:20, p. m., Lafayette 4:15 a. m., Crawfordsville 6:10, Bloomington 10:50, Bedford 12:15, Orleans 1:10, Salem 2:38, arriving at New Albany at 4:30.

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ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Monroe County, for the year 1854, ending May 31, 1855.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES. Includes items like For Loans Surplus Revenue, Bank Tax Fund, Town 10, Range 2 West, etc.

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LATEST ARRIVAL

Staple and Fancy Goods. C. P. TULEY. IS now in receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of new goods, comprising every variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, COTTONADES, DRILLINGS, BL'D & BRWN SILETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, And almost everything generally kept in a Dry Goods store.

CHEAP GOODS!!! A. HELTON & SON, (SUCCESSORS TO HELTON & NODD.) HAVE just removed their stock of Goods to their new building on the north-east corner of the Public Square, and would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now a large and inviting stock of Goods.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Variety Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c.

Cash Paid for Country Produce. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!! WE would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Bloomington and Monroe and adjoining counties to our large and well-selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Give us a call—no trouble to show goods. J. B. HOBSON & Co., Orchard Buildings, Bloomington, Ind. April 7, 1855-6ft

TARKINGTON & AKIN, HAVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usually kept in this market, which they offer

at the lowest figures at Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. Also, in five days, will be in receipt of a splendid assortment of

RICH SPRING DRESS GOODS; DOMESTIC GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WOOLENS, SUMMER STUFFS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND MITTS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CARPETS, BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS,

In large quantities and desirable style for the Spring Trade, 1855. Having purchased their Groceries and Dry Goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to sell at a very small advance for Cash. N. B. All persons who have not settled with us can find their accounts in the proper officer's hands for collection. March 31, 1855-5w6

Fresh Meats. GEORGE HEPPERT, HAS located in Bloomington for the purpose of carrying on the butchering business. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he will have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.; and on Thursdays, small meats only, such as Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c. JF Shop on West Main street, one door above the Orchard House. Bloomington, April 21, 1855-5ft

ANDERSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, J. B. ANDERSON, President. THIS Institution is now in successful operation—

Double Entry Book Keeping taught as applied to every department of Commerce, Wholesale, Retail, Shipping, Importing, Exporting, Commission, Exchange, Banking, Jobbing, Manufacturing, Individual Partnership, and Command Company Business. Lectures on Commercial Law every week.

Fought on the most scientific principles. Those that graduate will receive a Diploma signed by the Faculty. Graduates assisted in getting good situations. Time to complete a full course from 6 to 8 weeks. Tuition, \$25. For further particulars send for circular. April 7, 1855-6m6 J. B. ANDERSON.

FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS!!! GEO. H. JOHNSTON, AT his old stand at the south-west corner of the public square, is just in receipt of a large stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c. I found the market quite favorable, and am enabled to sell goods as low as I can, and would be pleased to see my old customers again, and as many new ones as are disposed to patronize me. Cash or country produce will be taken in exchange for anything in my line. April 7, 1855-6ft G. H. JOHNSTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of George W. Chambers, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana. The estate is supposed to be solvent. PAUL STINE, Administrator. May 11, 1855-1w3

LAND WARRANT NO. 40,740, issued to Isaac L. Stutzell, private in Capt. Bunch's Company, New Jersey Militia, is in the possession of E. Stone, Bloomington, Ind., which can be had by the owner or his lawful heirs, by calling on the undersigned and paying charges. March 3, 1855-1w3 E. STONE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Andrew Ashbrook, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CHARLES MOORE, Adm'r. June 9, 1855-1w3

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. STEWART & WELBORN, GRADUATES OF MEDICINE, having been connected in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Greencastle, have resumed their association for the purpose of practicing their profession in Bloomington and adjoining country.

For the year 1854, there has been received for Township Tax, \$1,448 17, and expended in the several townships. Showing the township system to be more expensive than when under the jurisdiction of the County Board.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Aud. M. C. For the year 1854, there has been received for Township Tax, \$1,448 17, and expended in the several townships.

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