

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.

That wag of the Boston Post says that stomach pumps are in use at all the railroad depots to clear the passengers of any alcohol they may have in them. This is to save the roads from liability under the liquor law for transporting the prohibited article.

ORSON HYDE, one of the Mormon saints, is now in St. Louis for the purpose, it is said, of marrying twelve more wives to whom he is affianced.

The Louisville Times says that the Know Nothings about Frankfort are taking a great stiff over the bogus platform. They say that a Know Nothing is not obliged to lie now any more than a Democrat is.

A gang of counterfeiters were arrested in Pontotoc, Miss., and some hundred and fifty thousand dollars of counterfeit bills on various banks, together with plates, dies, &c., were found. The police are after some of their companions, who have fled to Arkansas.

A man living about forty miles from Cairo, on the Railroad line, named EVANS, was bitten by a mad dog recently, and died, or rather was murdered in consequence. It is said that during his paroxysms five men were unable to hold him; and, in compliance with his earnest entreaties, a number of persons placed him between two feather beds, and smothered him to death.

A locomotive with a train of construction cars passed over the new Railroad bridge over the Wabash, at Vincennes, on the O. & M. R. R., for the first time on Monday week, amid the booming of cannon, and the cheers of the citizens.

Geo. SECREST, who killed Dr. STOCKTON in an affray in Greencastle on Saturday week, was adjudged by the coroner's jury guilty of murder in the second degree. We understand he was held to bail in five thousand dollars.—The remains of Dr. Stockton were interred on Monday with Masonic solemnities. This procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in Greencastle.

Russia is apparently preparing for a long war. The government has commenced the construction of a road which is to unite Finland to Sweden, around the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, by means of which Russia may procure from Sweden all the merchandise which the blockade prevents getting into Russia direct by sea.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—PROGRESS OF THE REACTION.—Norfolk, Virginia, that on the 24th of May gave FLOURNOY, K. N. candidate for Governor, a majority of 395, has now elected HUNTER WOOD, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by forty-two majority. Quite a revolution in "one little month." Perhaps the citizens learned to decipher the Cincinnati Times, or was it the work of the harmonious gathering at Philadelphia?

WAR IN THE CAMP—COUNCILS DISBANDED.—The charters of three Know Nothing councils have been revoked in Connecticut, viz.,—One in Lyme, one in Salem, one in Colchester—all of them for the reason that there was too much Democratic sentiment among them! One of the councils in New London, Mass., has voted to disband.

The most prominent individual in the late Know Nothing Free-soil meeting at Cincinnati, was H. B. BLACKWELL, the husband of Lucy Stone, and the fellow who choked a Memphis lady in the cars and stole her negro girl.

Rev. WILLIAM SILK preached, a few Sunday days ago, at South Creek, New York, and was invited home by a gentleman, at whose house, pretending to be unwell, he staid several days; when, the gentleman going to Pennsylvania, Mr. SILK eloped with his wife, who left her two children behind. The guilty parties went over into Tompkins county. There Rev. Mr. SILK left his paramour, and run away with a girl, whose father pursued so closely that Silk abandoned her and the horse and buggy he had bought but not paid for, and made his escape. Where he will minister next we shall probably hear in due season. Ultimately we think he will be "settled" in Auburn, or Sing Sing.

"JACK AND GILL."—One of the amusements of the scholars of the middle ages was the construction of Latin verses in rhyme. A correspondent of the Boston Post has been trying his hand at the same sort of diversion, and, as the result, sends in the following rather free translation of the immortal nursery ballad of "Jack and Gill":

Jack et Gilla
Ascendunt montem,
Aquam parare
Ad custom fontem;
Prociunt Jack,
Et prietor lace,
Fragit ejus fundum,
Et de Gilla,
Etiam illa
Procidit secundum!

NOTE.—The substitution of "fundum" for cerebrum was doubtless a tint of the rhyme, but the probability of the story is not hurt by it.

Gen. GAINES, the Whig and Know Nothing candidate for Congress, in Oregon, and Gen. LANE, the Democratic candidate have been canvassing the territory together. At a meeting in Dallas, Polk county, they got so much excited that LANE called GAINES a liar, whereupon a fight ensued upon the platform, to the great entertainment of the crowd. They were separated before the fight became general, and the combatants went their way debating.

WHO STRUCK SAM?—KNOW NOTHINGISM IN RETRITS!—The telegraph announces the overwhelming defeat of the dark lantern, secret oath-bound, proscriptive, anti-American, anti-Republican Abolition, Know Nothing gang in the city of New Orleans, by a majority of twelve hundred! At the last election, New Orleans was strongly Know Nothing. She has now wheeled into the republican column.

The opposition papers in Oregon are making a most bitter and unjustifiable war upon the gallant Gen. LANE; but the people of that territory are too well acquainted with the courage, patriotism, and ability of their faithful representative to cast him off for a man who surrendered to the Mexicans without firing a gun, and of whom Gen. TAYLOR said, when he heard of his quiet capitulation—"By G—, I would have fought a little, any how."

THOS. W. ELBERT says it is susceptible of proof, that the chief mufli of the Know Nothings in Georgia is the son of a man who was sold to pay his passage to this country.

HARVEST.—Our farmers have commenced harvesting their wheat. The grain is very fine and will yield heavy. The late heavy rains and wind has blown a great deal of the wheat down, which makes it troublesome to harvest.

The Oats looks unusually fine in this section. Corn is very promising for the time of year.—Paul Eagle.

In 1632, a girl near Paris was attacked with frequent vomitings, at which times she cast up spiders, caterpillars, snails, and other insects, and it was finally discovered that, from some extraordinary inclination, she had been in the habit of swallowing those insects, and that they had remained in her stomach until ejected, sometimes for seven or eight months. A poor woman of Coburg is reported to have entertained in her stomach for some time a snake half a yard long. In 1675, a shoemaker in Europe, who had suffered for many years with pains in his abdomen, died, and after his death a serpent the length of a man's arm was found in his voppin.

HORRIBLE—CHILDREN KILLED AND EATEN BY HOGS.—A Mrs. Abashaba Ellasfield, wife of Mr. Thomas Ellasfield, became deranged about twenty days ago, and left home, taking with her two small children, one aged about two years, and the other about four years. Search was made by her friends through the woods for a space of twenty days, when she was found in a frightfully reduced condition, and the two children were found eaten up by the hogs. They had evidently been killed, as the skull bones of each had been broken. The maniac mother is now in charge of a friend a couple of miles from this city, in Perry township.—Evansville Enquirer.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—The political canvass in Tennessee and Kentucky is progressing gloriously and most favorably for the Democratic cause. Know Nothingism is likely to be nowhere in these patriotic States.

J. P. ANDERSON is the Democratic candidate for Congress in Washington Territory.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We give below the rules and regulations of the State Fair, as published by the State Board of Agriculture. Much depends upon good rules, strictly enforced, at our State Fairs, and any defect found to exist, will be corrected from year to year until exhibitors and visitors will find pleasure without annoyance at our Fairs:

Articles will be received at any time during the five days next preceding the Fair, and up to five o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, October 16th.

Exhibitors are requested to have their articles entered on the books, at the business office, before they are placed within the enclosure. On the entry of articles and animals, cards will be furnished, with the number and class, as entered at the office, which are to be placed on the animal or article to be exhibited. No article shall be removed until the close of the exhibition, without permission of some member of the executive committee. Every exhibitor shall have his article on the ground and arranged in their places by Tuesday, and if delayed beyond 5 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th they cannot come into competition for Premiums.

Applicants for premiums at the Fair, should pay particular attention to the requirements for Fat Cattle, Milch Cattle, Fat Sheep, Plows, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Sugar, &c., &c.

Judges are requested to report themselves on their arrival, at the office of the Executive Committee, on the grounds.—The Judges will meet at the said office, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, 17th Oct., when their names will be called, vacancies supplied, and they will enter upon their duties. They are requested to make their reports to the Secretary, at the business office, as early as practicable. The report must be made as early as 5 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size, and general characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for age, feeding, and other circumstances of the character and condition of the animals. They are expressly required not to encourage overfed animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows, or heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to have superior animals of this kind for breeding.

No premiums will be awarded to barren females shown in breeding classes.

No animals or article will be excluded on account of having taken a premium at previous Fairs—except articles of Domestic Manufacture, on which premiums have heretofore been awarded.

No animal or article (except in case of sweepstakes) can be entered to compete for more than one premium.

No person whatever will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

The Judges on stock, if not satisfied as to the regularity of the entries in their respective classes, will apply to the Secretary for information; and should there be any doubts after examination, of their coming within the regulations, or if any animal is of such character as not to be entitled to exhibition in competition, they will report the fact to the Executive Committee, that such course may be adopted as the case may require.

Fat Cattle.

The Judges on fat cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted to their examination. It is believed that, all other things being equal, those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight in the smallest superfluities. The Judges will require all the cattle in this class to be weighed, and will take measures to give superfluities of each, and publish the result with their reports. They will also, (before awarding any Premiums,) require of the competitors full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding, as required by the regulations of the premium list.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ANIMALS.

A Premium will not be awarded when the animal is not worthy, though there be no competitors.

Reports.

The Judges (especially on animals) will be expected to give the reasons for their decisions, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animal or article to which premiums are awarded.

Discretionary Premiums.

No viewing committee shall award any discretionary premiums whatever. However, if articles of merit, superior in their character, are presented, and which are entitled to special recommendation, the Judges are desired to notice them particularly.

Reports of Judges.

The reports of the Judges will be read on Friday, and the Premiums paid from the stand by the Treasurer. Premiums not called for on or before the first day of the Annual Meeting of the Board, in January, will be considered as donated to the Society.

STATEMENTS TO BE FURNISHED BY APPLICANTS FOR PREMIUMS ON FARM CROPS.

The land shall be measured by some competent person, who shall make a certified statement of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quality of the ground.

All competitors for premiums on Grain Crops, will hereafter be required to make statements, in writing in answer to the following questions:

What is the quality of the soil on which the crop was grown? Bottom? Upland? General depth of the soil? On what is it based? Gravel? Sand? Limestone beds? Hard or compact clay?

What, if any, natural streams pass through or near the field? Artificial drains, if any—manner of constructing, and approximate cost of construction?

If manures are used, what kind? What season of the year? Quantity, and manner of application?

Time and manner of planting or sowing? Kind of Seed? Where obtained, and how prepared?

Time of breaking? Depth, and if sub-soiled, the manner of doing it? Manner of tillage?

What the greatest yield per acre? The average yield for the whole crop?

Cost per acre of producing crop, including manure, seed and tillage?

How long has this mode of tillage been pursued by you? And how do the results of former years compare with the crop placed in competition?

Samples of grain and vegetables produced to be exhibited at the State Fair.

The grain must either be weighed, or measured in a legal half-bushel. Corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than twenty bushels of ears, shelled, cleaned, weighed or measured, as above.

ADMISSION TO FAIR, &c.

Any person may become a member of the Indiana State Agricultural Society, by the payment of \$1 to the Treasurer. Each member will be furnished with a Badge, which, during the Fair, will admit himself, his wife, and family, under 15 years of age.

All other persons will be charged 25 cents for each admission.

Every competitor for a premium must be a member of the Society, and must procure a Badge, before entering, at the Secretary's office, for any article for exhibition.

Badges and tickets will be furnished at the Treasurer's office, near the entrance to the Fair grounds.

All members and exhibitors, are requested to wear their Badges while within the Fair grounds.

The address will be delivered on Thursday, 19th, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

A strong and efficient police will be on the ground night and day.

Ample arrangements will be made for furnishing feed and bedding for stock of every description.

None will be admitted on Monday and Tuesday, except exhibitors and their assistants, and Badge members.

The Press throughout the State and the West, are respectfully invited to notice the time of holding the State Fair, and give such editorial notices as will call the attention of their readers to the subject.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH ORR, President.

JOHN B. DILLON, Secretary.

CALVIN FLETCHER, Jr., Gen. Sup't.

Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, delivered a 4th of July oration in Ohio. This College, it appears, is \$75,000 in debt. Of that sum \$20,000 is due the Connecticut Life Insurance and Trust Co., at 8 1/2 per cent interest. The Convention of Unitarians lately in session at Buffalo took measures to relieve the institution of its load, and assist to pay the salaries of professors, tutors, &c. The Buffalo Democracy says:

We do not know but that we may give offence by the publication of the fact, that while but \$24 a year are charged for tuition at this noble institution, and young men are boarded there for only \$1 25 per week, the Clark County Bank on a debt due it of \$20,000, and the Xenia Branch Bank on a debt due it of \$4,000, are each sucking 12 per cent per annum interest out of the staggering and impoverished College. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

Dreadful Storm in Evansville.

Houses Unroofed—People Hurt. We learn from Mr. Gwathney, of the Rainbow, that a hurricane swept through Water and Main streets, Evansville, Ind., Saturday, at noon, unroofing a dozen houses, injuring many people, damaging the boats at the wharf and causing a block to take fire.

A new four-story school-house was partly demolished; the roof blown off Babcock & Bros., grocery, Rawley's two new houses, Hart's shoe store, Robt. Barnes, dry goods store, and Farnsley's drug store. The roofs of Rawley's new houses were tumbled over on to Farnsley's causing the latter to be demolished. It then caught fire. Amid the confusion that ensued many persons were hurt. A steamboat's chimneys were blown overboard, and the Rainbow, a few miles above, was compelled to lie to.—Lou. Courier.

Tragedy at Greencastle.

The sad affair which resulted in the death of Dr. Geo. W. Stockton of Greencastle, is thus related by the Banner of that place, of June 27th:

"It becomes our painful duty to record another butchering scrape in Greencastle. On Saturday morning last, Dr. G. W. Stockton and George Secrest got into a quarrel about some trivial matter which resulted in blows, Stockton using a cane and Secrest a large bowie knife. The difficulty took place in Taylor's store, on the south side of the square. Stockton was cut in some eight or ten places, and from the wounds inflicted died on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. Secrest is somewhat injured from the blows received on the head with a cane, and although thought dangerous at the time, is now in a fair way to recover. How the difficulty arose, we have had several versions; and we presume the truth will not be known until brought out as evidence in court. The occurrence is a shocking one, and we hope we may never be compelled to record another such, as happening in the county. Dr. Stockton leaves a wife and a large family of small children to mourn his untimely end."

The Banner also adds that a Coroner's Inquest was held, which

"Brought in a verdict to the effect that Stockton came to his death from wounds received by a bowie knife from the hands of Secrest, and that Secrest is guilty of murder in the second degree."

Native Africans.

The vessels from this port which trade to the coast of Africa, frequently bring home among their crews several natives who are found very useful and faithful on board ship. They are often seen strutting about the streets with all their dignity, staring open eyed and open mouthed at the gay shop windows, and jabbering their vernacular with a nonchalance which altogether puts to shame the Yankee lingo. They are your real Congoes—pure, unadulterated Guinea negroes, black as darkness itself, and independent as a whole platoon of Fourth of July boys. They invariably purchase a trunk full of Yankee knick-knacks to take back to their burning sands and delight the eyes of the sable damsels at home. A few days ago some half-dozen of these representatives of the legitimate African stock were about to sail in the bark John Swasey.

Of course they came up to town to make their purchases, and marched back in procession, each with his well loaded russet trunk poised upon his head, and hat and speaking-trumpet in hand, cutting a curious figure as he stalked through the streets. Umbrellas, canes, shaving-boxes, flaming kerchiefs, huge dickies, looking-glasses, hats of unique varieties, trinkets, pictures of tailors' fashions, &c., composed their stock, and one genius had provided himself with a thick heavy coat to shield him from the blazing sun of Africa. The delight they manifested when, arrayed in their finery they examined their appearance in the looking-glasses which they drew forth upon the wharf, was quite amusing to witness. They had managed to acquire a considerable knowledge of English and a reply of one of them to a question displayed a shrewdness worth mentioning. A spectator happening, among other queries, to ask how they liked America, Congo immediately answered: "Ah, me no like American land—cold morning, cold night, makes nose leak like a basket." The crowd shouted and Congo showing his ivory tumbled into the ship's boat to be conveyed to the vessel's side. "Home Again" being expressed on every ebony feature, polished by joy and nature's precious ointment to its utmost capacity.—Salem Register.

The nominations made by the Democratic State Convention in Louisiana are as follows:—For Governor, Robert C. Wickliffe; for Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Moutou; C. E. Greaneaux; for Auditor, Samuel F. Marks; for Superintendent of Public Education, Dr. S. Bard; for Attorney General, E. W. Moise.

The New Orleans Courier says:

"The Convention has well executed the trust confided to it by the Democratic party. It has presented a ticket which must command the undivided, the cordial, the enthusiastic support of our party, while it will doubtless receive the votes of multitudes of independent men of all parties. Every man who detests bigotry, and intolerance and fanaticism—every man who is unwilling to submit to the dictation of midnight conspirators—every man who is averse to be made the tool of office-hunting rascals and political gamblers—will rally to the support of the democratic ticket."

It would have been difficult for the Convention to form a better ticket than the one which it has presented to the people of Louisiana. It is perfect in all its parts. It is without a blemish or a defect. It will compare with any ticket that can be nominated by the Know Nothings, as the light compares with darkness. Perfect in all its parts, it is necessarily perfect as a whole. We feel confident that it will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

"Give it a Fair Trial"—The New Liquor Law.

We hear and see a great deal said about giving the new liquor law "a fair trial." We want to know what those who talk this way mean. If they mean that it shall not be forcibly resisted by mobs, as the prohibitory men were in the habit of resisting laws previous to the passage of this law, then we agree with them; but if they mean, as we believe is the case with the majority of those who talk this way, that it ought not to be legally resisted by appeal to the highest judicature in the land to test its legality, to test its pretensions by the constitution—the paramount law of the land—then we do not agree with them. Or, if they mean by giving it a fair trial that the people shall refrain from talking, speaking, or writing about it, and exposing to the public gaze, and holding up to public indignation, both the law and its makers, we do not agree with them.

We know, and all who talk about letting it alone and giving it "a fair trial" know, that it won't bear popular or legal scrutiny; that its only salvation for an hour, is to have the people shut their eyes to its enormous pretensions, its utter annihilation of every fundamental principle upon which civil liberty and free government are founded. The law, if carried out, may stop, and doubtless in individual cases, would stop some intemperance and drunkenness, but, in doing this, we hold it violates human rights, destroys vital constitutional principles, and establishes precedents fatal to freedom. Hereafter, if the principles and precedents set up by this law, remain unchallenged, it will not be difficult for any popular majority, who, by accident and fraud, as in the case of the late Legislature, may chance to get into power, to find in them a precedent for any enormity, on any other subject. Temperance is the plausible pretext for the present tyrannical law.

It will soon pass away and some other fanaticism must take its place. For instance, suppose priestcraft becomes in this country as odious as it once did in France, so as to superinduce the terrible reaction and revolution which occurred there; suppose that the Bible should be pronounced here, as it was there, nothing but "old wives' fables"—that it should be trampled under foot and committed to the flames here, as it was there, what would hinder a legislature, according to the principles of this law, from passing another law to search your house for your Bibles upon the plea that the Bible corrupted the public morals. Admit the right of search for one thing upon such a plea, and you surrender the whole; you have no liberties left which may not be invaded. If the right of trial by jury is abolished, as has been by this law concerning one species of property, or one sort of crime, it may be for all sorts of property, and every grade of crime; if the writ of replevin, hitherto regarded as only second to the writ of Habeas Corpus, is to be dispensed with and denied as to property in "intoxicating liquors," what constitutional barrier is left, that it may not be denied as to your horses, cattle, moneys, goods, and chattels of every other description; if you are forbidden by law from making cider, and wine, and ale, and beer, and whisky, and brandy, except as the law "authorizes," why may they not forbid you from making corn and wheat, or raising hogs and horses, cattle and mules? if you may not make cider and wine without "authority of law," why may you cultivate apples and grapes except by "authority of law"? If you may not give your neighbor a glass of cider, or a mug of beer, why may you give him a glass of milk or a meal's victuals? Temperance is a good thing, but liberty is better. Intemperance is an evil, but despotism is a far greater evil.

We know some newspapers in this State whose editors, evidently, from the way they speak of it, never read the law at all, who keep talking about this "fair trial," and waiting for the ballot-box to correct it if it is wrong, yet are careful neither to give their readers the law, nor their own opinions about it. Why, what is a political journal for, if it is not to keep the public informed upon political subjects? And is not this law a political law? Is it not a law that affects, directly or indirectly, every man, woman, and child in the whole State? It affects them for weal or for woe, as it lessens the trade and commerce of the State; it affects every one of them, if they are responsible at all, in the thousand ways it may be unwittingly violated, unless they are apprised of its provisions. Yet we notice one editor ignorantly stating to his readers, that hereafter no person could buy liquor without a license from a physician, when there is no such provision in the law—a license from a physician is no protection. It affects every one who has to pay taxes, because all have to pay to buy liquor and pay agents; yet they cry "peace—be still!" You may talk about niggers in Kansas, slavery in the South, any of the operations of the General Government—about National affairs, but State laws, laws which invade your domiciles, laws which send the tax gatherer to your pockets, laws which send a police officer to your tables and your cupboards, which fill the land with spies and informers, which multiply crimes, create lawsuits, and put your persons in jail, these must be ignored, these must be passed over in silence; you will tread on somebody's toes.

The News-Letter.
BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,
HENRY A. WISE,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JESSE D. BRIGHT,
OF INDIANA.

The Fourth of July

Was celebrated in our town by the Sunday School children at the College campus. It did very well as far as it went. But we prefer to see this day celebrated in mass meeting by men and women of all classes and parties. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, and Addresses were delivered by Messrs. BANTA, EVANS, FOSTER, and WOLFE, Students of the University, and representatives of the various Sunday Schools. The children sang several songs, which were accompanied by a celebrated amateur performer on the bass viol. Dr. DANX closed with some appropriate remarks which the children could understand. We doubt whether all the children understood every thing the young gentlemen said; but, no doubt, their speeches were understood and appreciated by the young ladies, many of whom were present and lit up the scene with their lovely smiles and variegated colors.

The best display of patriotism among grown up people, which we saw on the Fourth, was made by some Germans from New Albany, who chartered a locomotive and three passenger cars for the purpose of celebrating and consecrating the ever-memorable Fourth. They came up to Bloomington and went back the same day. The cars were decorated with the stars and stripes and with a profusion of flowers. While American-born citizens were sitting around town, whittling on pine boxes, with perfect indifference to this glorious anniversary, these adopted citizens, born in a foreign land, were disposed to consecrate the whole day and to keep it in memory.

As to these Sunday School celebrations of the Fourth of July, we regard them as a kind of second edition of BARNUM'S Baby Show, where the principal feature is a rivalry between the Presbyterians, Methodists, Christians, et cetera, as to which can turn out the largest procession of little boys and girls, and which are the best dressed.

Such a celebration would be appropriate, where the Fourth of July falls on a Sunday; but, for our part, on any other day, we like to see this honored day celebrated as in the glorious days of the Republic, when thousands of people of all classes assembled together in a shady grove and had a regular old fashioned "barbecue," where patriotic toasts and speeches went round, where martial music filled the air, and the shouts of the multitude made the welkin ring for "LIBERTY AND UNION!" As fanaticism advances, patriotism declines; so that we now find that the Fourth of July is, in many places, celebrated only by some clique, faction, sect, or secret society, who adopt this means of parading a mock and counterfeit patriotism, for selfish purposes. They yet celebrate the Fourth in "Old Virginia" as in the good old times; and we hope it may be so, in future, in Indiana.—Let us cherish the Union, the whole Union—let us reverence the constitution of our country. And nothing will contribute so much to this, as public and general celebrations of the Fourth of July.

The Speaking at Smithville and Stanford.

On last Saturday week we spoke at Smithville on Know Nothingism and the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Rev. ELI P. FARMER was present, and proposed, when we commenced, to divide the time and enter into a debate, which we declined, saying that as it was our own appointment, we intended to speak till we were through and then Mr. F. might speak as long as he pleased. A large and enthusiastic audience was in attendance, who listened with marked attention to a speech of nearly three hours in length. Not a man left the audience till we were done, and Mr. F. commenced to speak, when three-fourths of the crowd immediately left, and after speaking a few minutes he had to quit from the want of an audience. The result was an additional list of about twenty-three new subscribers to the News-Letter.

At Stanford, on last Saturday, we met the people and addressed them on the same subjects. Such was the enthusiasm of the people against Know Nothingism and the new liquor law, that we were not permitted to conclude under three hours. Mr. FARMER was again on hands. He again insisted on our dividing the time with him, which, of course, we declined. He then said that if we would not "act fair with him," the crowd would have to be divided, and he would speak to his crowd and we might speak to ours. So, taking up his staff and saddle-bags, he remarked, "Come on, gentlemen, all that wish to hear me, and let us go here to the spring," (about fifty yards off.) He went over and took his stand; but no one following him, he stayed there about twenty minutes and came back to our crowd. After we had closed and the people were coming forward, by our invitation, to subscribe for the paper, Mr. F. commenced his speech. We requested that he should hold on till we got through with our business; but as he would not do so, we proclaimed that we would adjourn and go up to town, and attend to taking subscribers. Whereupon nearly all the crowd went up to town, and in a few minutes Mr. FARMER quit speaking.

We also made a large addition to our list at Stanford. The census of New York city is now being taken, and it is thought the result will show a population of about eight hundred and twenty-five thousand.

The Seniors' Soiree.
On to the foray—
The Seniors' soiree!
Bravely they marched, and well,
With each fair demurelle,
Long shawl legends tell,
Of those who fought and fell
At the seniors' soiree!

On Monday night, the 2d inst., the Senior Class of the University, consisting of twelve members, gave a soiree at Mrs. BENEDICT'S, to which were invited the members of the Junior Class, and also a number of young ladies, equaling the number of gentlemen. A superb supper was prepared, consisting of every delicacy and luxury to be had here, which was arranged with exquisite good taste by the accomplished hostess.

The Senior Class will graduate this session, and separate for their respective homes. And they adopted this means of exchanging kindly greetings with each other, and with their respective female friends. Although there was not so much noisy hilarity as is usual for so large a company, yet we have seldom seen a party enjoy themselves so well as on this occasion. Everything was conducted with the strictest propriety and decorum.

As no former period in the history of our University, has there been a senior class of more promise than the present. Hoping that all the bright visions of Monday night, may be realized, and that the whispered vows beneath the moon's pale light that lit their pathway home, may not "turn to ashes on the lips," as is too often the case with students' *affaires du coeur*, we invoke, in their behalf, all the blessings of prosperous love and gratified ambition. For the more than Oriental magnificence of the Seniors' present of snowy cake, delicious oranges, et cetera, we are tempted to rig up the machine and indite a "pome"; but it is sadly out of tune and out of gear, by reason of late hours, raspberries and ice-cream; therefore we must return our sincere thanks in plain prose.

The following is the Senior Class of this session:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| D. D. Banta, | Fairfield, Iowa. |
| W. Cyrus Barbour, | Madison, Ind. |
| Robert B. Carnahan, | Lafayette, Ind. |
| John A. Cartwright, | Ossian, Ind. |
| John W. Foster, | Evansville, Ind. |
| Robert R. Hitt, | Illinois. |
| Melville C. Hester, | Charlestown, Ind. |
| Aaron E. Jones, | Valparaiso, Ind. |
| John C. Miller, | Nineveh, Ind. |
| Robert I. Morrison, | Salem, Ind. |
| Achilles V. Pendleton, | Vernon, Ind. |
| W. C. Linton Taylor, | Lafayette, Ind. |

LOSS OF A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.—On last Saturday, W. C. DePAUW, Esq., President of the Bank of Salem, went from New Albany to Salem, having with him a package of notes, principally on his own bank, amounting to \$2,700. On leaving the cars at Salem he left this package on his seat in the car, and did not miss it until the cars were out of reach. Mr. DePAUW immediately returned to New Albany for the purpose of telegraphing his loss to different points, but the wires were all down, and he did not succeed. The car in which the money was left returned, but the conductor knew nothing of the lost money. Mr. DePAUW has gone north to try and identify the man who is believed to have taken the money.

THOMAS HARRISON, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., who, for some time, has been acting as Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts, has recently returned his commission to Governor GARDNER, with the remark that he has no wish to hold an appointment from a State that "does not recognize the Constitution and laws of our country."

Oaths.

According to SHAKESPEARE, when BRUTUS and his compatriots were conspiring to free the earth of a tyrant, and CASSIUS said: "Let us swear our resolution," BRUTUS made the following reply, which we commend to the consideration of the Know Nothings:

"No, not an oath: If not the face of men,
The suffrance of our souls, the time's abuse,
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man hence to his idle bed;
What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engaged,
That this shall be, or we will fall for it?
Swear priests, and cowards, and men cautelous,
Old feeble currens, and such suffering souls,
That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear
Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the impressive mettle of our spirits,
To think that our cause, or our performance
Did need an oath."

JULIUS CAESAR, Act II, Scene I.

DON'T complain of hard times and difficulty in supplying yourself and family with food and raiment, while you, at the same time, are spending at least five cents per day for tobacco! What you spend for tobacco a year would clothe at least one of your children.

The bridge across the Wabash at Vincennes is now complete. On Monday evening, June 25, the first locomotive crossed it, in the presence of "everybody and his wife," as the News has it.

We wish it distinctly understood that we will not lend our magazines. We are compelled to adopt this course, from the fact that many persons are in the habit of borrowing our best magazines, and abusing them in a barbarous manner—frequently rendering them entirely unfit for binding, which we purpose having done with all of our magazines. We are agent for all the monthlies, and for single subscribers can get them 50 cents lower than subscribers themselves. By the way, will the person who has our February number of the Knickerbocker please bring it home?

The small lakes in the interior of New York are indulging in some strange freaks.—Cayuga Lake following the example of Seneca, suddenly rose, recently, about three feet five inches, and remained at that height six or seven months, then sunk to its original level, and then rose again, turning up several old wrecks of boats.

Editorial Correspondence.
GOSPORT, IND., July 4, 1855.
DEAR JUNIOR:—It seems that the good people of this place have been celebrating the "glorious Fourth" to-day—*vide* *libell*, the preachers addressed the Sunday School children in Congress assembled, in a shady grove; and the Rev. PERRY BLANKENSHIP enlightened the rising generation in a sermon in favor of abolitionism and Know Nothingism. So we were informed by credible authority. To-night the young gentlemen and ladies of this hospitable town gave a supper in STUCKER'S fine Hall, for the benefit of the Sunday School. It was attended by most of the *élite* of the town.

MARTINSVILLE, July 5, 1855.

There is not much doing here in court.—Farmers are busy in harvest. I never saw such fine crops of wheat and corn as may now be seen in Lamb's Bottom in this county. The wheat is said to be very fine—grain much larger than usual.

I learn that there is a considerable buzz among the Know Nothings this evening, since I put out my posters for a speech against the "Knights of the Black Mask" on Saturday. It seems that I am to have the luck of shivering a lance again with a reverend gentleman, PERRY BLANKENSHIP, above mentioned. The Know Nothings are endeavoring to get him to come up and answer me. I fell in with him to-day at NEWTON'S store, in Lamb's Bottom, when, the subject of Know Nothings coming up, I spoke of the red papers, the Know Nothings' declaration of war. He denied that there was any such thing in the order. I immediately took from my carpet-bag the Know Nothing ritual, (the identical same document by which we are sworn as a member) and read to him as follows:

"If the color [of the triangular paper] is red, with an equilateral triangular piece cut out, thus: [a diagram is here given] it will denote actual trouble, which requires that you come PREPARED TO MEET IT!"

I then read the Know Nothings' own construction of the above passage, as signed by all the officers and members of the Council of Lyme, No. 147, Connecticut, seventy in number, in the following words:

"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 weapon, and follow the beak of their leader, EVEN TO THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD!"

This rather stumped the reverend gentleman and he confessed that he never did approve everything in Know Nothingism.

I have seen the first side of the new paper here, the "Monitor," (Democratic) by PARKE & HUBBEN. It looks very well and the Old Lincns are giving it a generous support.

Yours, truly, A. B. C.

Look Out!—Next week we will publish a renunciation and exposure of Know Nothingism by a whole council in Lyme, Connecticut. It proves everything we have said in our speeches or our paper to be strictly true. We would publish it this week, were it not that the Senior has taken it to Martinsville to use it in a speech. Read it, everybody, next week!

ANDERSON'S FEMALE SEMINARY.—We have received the Fifteenth Annual Catalogue of Anderson's Female Seminary, New Albany, Indiana, 1854-5, from which it appears that there were one hundred and twelve pupils during the year. JOHN B. ANDERSON, A. M., is the Principal, besides whom there are ten Professors and Tutors. We hear this school spoken of in high terms of commendation.

We were mistaken in announcing, week before last, that HIRSH SPARKS had withdrawn from the Know Nothing order. We inferred it from the fact of his writing two communications, one to the New York Tribune and another to the National Era, concerning the disbanding of the order in this county. He says that although he never withdrew, yet that if there is an order in existence here now, he has no connection with them.

The Senior Editor will deliver an address at Bloomfield, Greene county, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, on Know Nothingism and the New Liquor Law.

It is stated that over three hundred letters, addressed to "LAW, GRINNELL, & MINOT," have been forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington. It will be recollected by our readers that this is the name of the firm under which a sharper tried to "come the old soldier" over us, to the tune of \$6. These letters were sent to the firm in answer to letters received from them, inviting remittances to be made for goods asserted to be in their hands belonging to the parties addressed, on which freight was due. In consequence of the exposure of the fraud, through the medium of the press, the rogue did not have the assurance to call for the letters, and thus the persons who sent the money will get it returned from Washington.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July has been received. A most excellent number. Among the contents are a biographical sketch of JOHN PAUL JONES, (a Scotchman,) one of the naval heroes of the American Revolution; TAYLOR'S Battles in Mexico, Beau Brummel, the Newcomes, &c. Price, \$3 a year, or 25 cents a number.

THE HARVEST.—Accounts of the present harvest, from every section of the country, are more and more cheering daily. The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity, that flour will be down to \$3 50 per barrel in thirty days. It is said that crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in this State.

A new secret society, it is said, has been organized in Philadelphia. The object is neither political or religious. The purpose is simply to obtain a drink of the "ardent" in spite of the law, on Sunday.

"The Free Democracy," "Free Soilers," "Abolitionists," (what's the difference) or some such factionists, are holding a mass meeting to-day in the Court House.

Our Mail Subscribers will please bear in mind our terms—and will confer a favor by remitting their subscriptions as early as practicable.

Dr. LEWIS' Mothers' Friend is becoming very popular as a female medicine. It is for sale at Dr. ORR'S Drug Store. It certainly can do no harm to try it. See advertisement in another part of to-day's paper.

OFF FOR KANSAS.—Forty-one stone masons and laborers left Columbus on Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, where they will be employed under the Government at the rate of \$2 40 per day and boarded.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.—We have received No. 8 of this series of story books for children. We will take pleasure in showing it to any of our readers who will call. Price 25 cents per number, or \$3 per year.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The large coinage now taking place in San Francisco, both by the United States mint and by the private mints, of which three are in operation, amount to nearly \$500,000 per week.

The Freeman's Journal, published at Marion, Grant county, is the name of a new exchange just received. Though the number before us smells dreadfully rickety, yet we will place it upon our exchange list, as it is neatly printed and edited with respectable ability, D. W. JONES, editor.

The farmers in this neighborhood have commenced cutting their wheat. The crop will be above an average, notwithstanding it is thin on the ground and has suffered some from the fly.—N. A. Ledger.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The last grand jury in Danville, Va., not only prosecuted persons for betting on elections, but prosecuted those who bought or sold goods, payable when certain candidates were elected.

A printing press from the manufactory of Messrs. HOX & CO., of New York, had arrived in Acapulco. It is destined for the propagation of liberal principles, and was received with all the honors and then duly baptized.

RICE and DRISCOLL, convicted of the murder of FARRINGTON, at Lafayette, were sentenced, on the 26th ult., to be hung on Friday, September 14th.

A great number of persons have been refused land warrants in consequence of not stating the name of the captain under whom the applicant or the ancestor of the applicant served during the war. Only about half the claims examined are allowed.

ICE CREAM.—RILEY'S Ice Cream Saloon, near the Depot, continues to be the resort of those who wish to "take it cool" these hot days. He makes the best Ice Cream we have tasted for years.

PERSONAL RECONCILER.—The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says:—A dispatch from Independence speaks of a personal reconciler, at Westport, between Gov. REEDER and Mr. STRINGFELLOW, in which the former got the worst of the battle.

The Old Line Whig Convention in Maine nominated Hon. ISAAC REED for Governor.—Among those who addressed the meeting was Hon. GEORGE EVANS.

The communication of "Junius" is deferred until next week.

PURMAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July has been received. The first article is a review of Irving's "Life of Washington"—a very interesting article. This number presents a very attractive table of contents. Price, \$3 a year, or 25 cents per number. Address, Dix & Edwards, 10 Park street, New York.

Seven of the Canal deprecators, in Clay county, have been arrested and held to bail in one thousand dollars each, to answer a charge of arson and malicious trespass.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On the 10th inst., in Preston county, Va., a man named E. LIPSCOMB murdered his wife in a horrible manner. She was sitting before the fire, with her back to the door. Lipscomb entered the house quietly, with an ax in his hand, and coming up behind her, struck her with the pole of the ax, crushing the back part of the head; then, as she fell, with the blade of the ax split open and horribly mangled the frontal skull and face. After he had committed the awful deed, he stabbed himself twice, and then jumped into a mill-pond, but was rescued and taken to jail. He is believed to be insane.

THE "KINK".—Riding through one of our country villages a short time before our annual election we chanced to meet a boy, with books, slate, &c., under his arm, whom we recognized as a Protestant clergyman's son, of the same village—when the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, my son, have you been to school to-day?"
"Don't know, sir."
"You don't know! what makes you answer thus?"
"Oh, mother says I must follow the example of my pious father, and that is the way he answers, when she asks him about the Know Nothing party, and he says he don't lie, 'cause there's a kink in it."
"But when I asked you if you had been at school, you said you did not know."
"Now, is that the truth?"
"Oh, there is a kink in it; they don't call it a school; they call it the academy!"
Truly, thought I, that's a young American, and no mistake.—Manchester Dem.

The following communication, written for the *Laporte Times*, by a talented young man, who is a student of our University, will be read with interest, on account of the closeness of the logic, and the patriotic views expressed by the writer:

From the La Porte Times.

Anti-Catholic Literature.

Anti-Catholic Literature is the rage, just now. Books, Essays, Pamphlets, Editorial leaders, &c., against the Catholic Church are to be seen and read everywhere. Since the old Whig party disbanded we see little else in our Literary, Political and Religious Journals, than discussions about "Americanism"—the Catholic Church—the Pope, and many other questions such as are herein cited; some of which are a disgrace to the American name, and which I as a native here and to the manner born blush to read.

The question naturally arises:—What brought about this state of things? Why is it that there is in this enlightened, progressive age, and in the United States too, such a spirit of bigotry and illiberality? And why such persecution—such a hue and cry of Protestants against the Catholics? Allow me to look into some of the causes: Protestant Journals have, for years, devoted their columns almost entirely to discussions of Catholicism, aided as they were by a great many rapid political sheets, generally opposed to the Democratic party. These publications have had and are now having their effect—they planted the seeds of prejudice and bigotry in the minds of the people; and now, since the seeds have been planted, the fruits are ripened into a Political and Religious Crusade against the Catholic Faith and Church. Another great cause which has done much to forward the late demonstrations against the Papal Church is the overthrow and annihilation of the Whig party. Just as soon as the party of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster breathes its last, there is another organization rises up in its place, drawing off its hundreds and thousands from the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Cass, and in the outset, rallying to new victories every day under the black banner of proscription.

Defeat after defeat was the fate of the Whig party, and after its total rout, under the leadership of General Scott, in 1852, the party dared not re-organize upon their old platform, with another defeat staring them in the face. But some of its leaders, backed by a few Democratic office seekers and demagogues, as well Religious fanatics, set to work and brought to view Know Nothingism as a bait for popular favor, and finding its avowed principles "to take," the "American Party" is introduced to our acquaintance. The constant flow of fanatical writings upon the public for years, well prepared the Protestant mind for such a platform of principles as are set forth in the American (?) Creed. Its principles are founded on bigotry and intolerance. But this party is now the rival of the great National Democratic party, and is triumphant over the latter in most of the late elections throughout the northern States.

Besides the different classes of Literature and other causes which have contributed so much to the formation of the "new party," there is one powerful aid, which is not usually thought to wield as much influence as it really does. I refer to *Anti-Catholic Novels*. They are numerous, have an immense circulation, and a decided influence against the Church of Rome. The material for these works are of a well known character. The sly, subtle character of the Jesuits—the cunning of the Priesthood; their intricate organization, strong as bands of iron—the powers and terrors of the confessional; the absence of all faith, all principles to bind, which is held to be the rule of Jesuitism, except in the paramount obligations to the order—these constitute the texts for these works. It matters not whether the allegations set forth in the books are true or not, it is enough that they are of alarming import and against the Roman Church; and they are readily and eagerly received by thousands upon thousands as truth. These books are read by multitudes in every section, and generally received as Historical works, because they are written about something against which the people reading them are already prejudiced. Such works tend to confirm every prejudice against the Catholic Church; they tend to cultivate and foster ill feelings among Protestants towards millions professing the religion of Christ; and they tend to awaken within the hearts of their readers a spirit of illiberality, persecution, and a desire for a Protestant Inquisition.

Every day brings forth new works against the Roman Church, which have no merit in them; every day brings forth new editions of Sermons and Philipics against Catholicism, which have no truth in them; and every day brings forth new slanders and vituperation against the Catholic citizens of the United States. Ned Buntline, the notorious scoundrel, stands at the head of the literary writers who lend their pens and tongues to the abuse and defamation of those professing the Catholic Faith; and he is followed and imitated by numerous fanatics and demagogues of every hue and color of opinion in politics, ethics and religion.

All these writings have one great tendency—to render Catholics odious in a terrible degree to Protestants. Fanatical writings and stupid, one-sided essays will not right things, if wrong; and will not correct abuses, if any have crept in upon us. Nine-tenths of all the articles written upon the subject of Romanism, do not appeal to reason, but to passion; they do not appeal to Legislators and Politicians, but to the popular prejudices. These writings operate on the elections by operating on the masses, and the masses are influenced by their baser passions being fed.—Their fruits are civil war and massacre.—To this they inevitably tend, and the scenes are begun in our large cities.

Some check should be put to this as soon as possible. But fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance lead the van; and the political and religious proscription and persecution

of Roman Catholics, is popular in the nineteenth century. I trust it may not always be so.

Admitting Catholicism to be wrong, for my own part if it cannot be crushed and rendered powerless by the proofs of history, by the dictates of common sense, and by the truths of Divine Revelation, I say let it triumph—it deserves it, then.

JAMES WILKINS.

Bloomington, June 9, 1855.

A Tragedy in the Crimea.

A sad accident occurred on the 21st at the entrance to the Karabehaia ravine. A body of French troops were marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment of the line. On the way, Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier who being partly intoxicated was marching very irregularly and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud voice. Scarcely had the reprimand been given when the man replied, "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough; you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant leveling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body.

The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame, and said to be popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died immediately after his arrival.—The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back, under escort, to the headquarters of his regiment, when a general murmur arose from the men for his instant punishment. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine and at a slight elevation above it on the side of Frenchman's hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it.

To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on either side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party drawn up on the opposite side of the ravine.—He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the general, the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder.—He had seen 18 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man. He had lately received a slight punishment for some irregularity of conduct, by no means such as to form a motive for his crime, and this tragic episode in the history of the siege, involving the sudden destruction of two valuable lives, must be regarded as one more among the many examples of the fatal effects of drunkenness.

When will they.

When are the Know Nothings of Vincennes going to have a meeting under the new administration? They don't have to be secret about it now—guess they will have a public call. We want to see some of those meet and transact Know Nothing business who have been swearing and affirming most bitterly that there was no such thing in existence that they knew of. We want to see some of them work practically and openly whom we have seen wag their hands with their thumb under the coat collar in answer to their well known signal, and then in ten minutes after swear that they belonged to no such order, and knew nothing about it. We want to hear them talk about "Sam." Wonder if they will talk about Sam here in open day light. Doubt it! Wonder if they will meet in the Town Hall or in the Court House, but we will know in time—no use to bother our brains about it yet, for the day is not set yet any how. Wonder if they will tell us where they used to meet, and what time o'clock. Might as well.—Vincennes Cornet.

MISERABLE.—The man who is out of money, and in debt. The only medicine for such a person is a dollar's worth of philosophy, or a shilling's worth of strychnine. The former may be had of those wood-sawyers who support six children and a pair of bull pups on seventy-five cents a day.

The man in this city who first made the discovery that anything red was an insult to the American flag, whipped his wife the other day, for wearing a red petticoat, hung his old dog, and clubbed a man through the streets for wearing red-top boots. He intends to petition the next Legislature for a law to take cognizance of barber-poles.—Ohio Statesman.

The New York Observer is one of the ablest Presbyterian journals in the land. Its sympathies are with the Maine law.—It has read the opinion of DANIEL LORD, Esq., and thus records the impressions it has made:

"Daniel Lord, one of the most eminent lawyers of this city, and an elder in the Presbyterian church, has given an extended opinion on the subject of the prohibitory liquor law. He pronounces the provisions of it to be great invasions of the common law, as to the offence created, the mode of trial, and the effect of the proceedings; and if applied generally to other offences, would leave scarcely a shadow of the common law to an accused person. He holds that to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors is an offence, is violating the modes of industry of vast numbers, who have the sanction of time, the law of the land, and the universal consent of the world; and that creating the trade itself a nuisance is merely despotism legislation, and unwarranted by the constitution of the State. He regards the law in its main features as involving an invasion of the constitution.—Such an opinion, from a gentleman of his high position, and whose antecedents would have led us to expect another decision, will exert a powerful influence upon public opinion."

