

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1855.

ARRISON, the torpedo man, has been granted a new trial.

A DUEL.—A duel came off in New York a few days ago, between Gen. LEAVENWORTH and Gen. BRECKENRIDGE, resulting in the death of the former.

The Washington *Sentinel* asserts that not less than \$100,000 were staked in that city on the result of the Virginia election. Some of the parties are likely to be short of funds for a while at least.

The editor of a "Know Nothing" paper says that he felt called upon to publish Father WALKER's sermon on the "Location of Hell," as it was a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interested.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A verdict for \$7,500 has been obtained in Henderson county, Tennessee, against Rev. J. R. GRAVES, editor of the Tennessee *Baptist*, for libel utterance in that paper.

COMMENCING LATE.—On the recent election day in Virginia, a resident of Hampshire county, aged eighty-eight years, cast his first vote; and the Romney *Intelligencer* states that he gave it for Mr. WISE.

CHICAGO gives a majority of 693 against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Alton, Joliet, Olway, Rock Island and Lockport also give a majority against it.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—The Democratic candidate for Judge of Superior Court in Buffalo, N. Y., was elected by 2,551 majority. "Sam" was absent on a trip to the falls.

DOESTICKS says the announcement of his death was made by DAMPHOL. Others say that it was a small trick to draw attention to his book.

A genius has discovered a process for converting old toppers into cartridge boxes.—Their superiority for that purpose consists in their being always dry.

The trophies taken by the English in the present war with Russia are very few, but they make the most of them. There is on exhibition, in a museum at Dublin, Prince MAXIMOFF's coat captured in his carriage after the battle of the Alma, and the keys of the fortress of Bumarund.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, a watchman of the fourth ward, Louisville, has been fined by the City Court of that city \$100 for beating Mr. DEVLIN at the April election.

The French Crystal Palace at Paris covers an area of 96,200 feet, or over 22 acres, very nearly 33,000 square feet larger than the London Crystal Palace. The Principal hall is three quarters of a mile long, the largest in the world.

It is stated that over a thousand volumes of BANCROFT's history have been sold. A new edition is now in press.

NIAGARA BRIDGE BUSINESS.—A writer in the Buffalo *Republic* says that the business at the Suspension bridge is immense. The goods passing over the Suspension bridge for the month ending the 5th of May inst., were valued by custom rules at ten millions of dollars! Forty-five trains of cars for passengers and freight, arrive at the bridge daily upon the different roads. On the 23d, for instance, to show you the travel over the roads, seventy-one loaded passenger cars arrived at the bridge. The departures were about the same.

ARRISON ALLOWED A NEW TRIAL.—The motion for a new trial in the case of WILLIAM ARISON, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was decided in the District Court. Judge BARTLEY delivered the opinion. The writ of error was prosecuted by defendant to reverse the judgment of the Criminal Court. The grounds relied on in the record were that the indictment was insufficient; that the Grand Jury was not properly qualified; that the prisoner was refused the option of electing to be tried by the District Court; that the panel of the petit jury was not legally filled. These assignments of error were all overruled; but a motion for a new trial was granted on the ground that the Judge of the Criminal Court erred in instructing the Jury that if they found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment, "they should specify that he was guilty of murder in the first degree," without leaving to them the discretion to find him guilty of any other grade of homicide. On this ground the verdict was set aside, and the case remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county for further proceedings.

AN EDITOR'S OWN DRINK.—The following is given as an appropriate mixture for an editor. It emanates from some Kentuckian—but unfortunately for us, the receipt fell under our observation a little too late; our board of Commissioners having refused, at their last meeting, to establish the township liquor shops allowed by the liquor law, and demanded by some of our *Temperance* citizens; consequently we are now unable to obtain the necessary ingredients:

Take one pint of good whisky, stir in well one spoonful of whisky, then add another pint of whisky; beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whisky. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a tumbler, pour in two spoonfuls of water; pour out the water and fill up with whisky, and add to the above. Flavor with whisky to suit your taste.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN says, "the imperial gambler of France won his throne with dice made from the bones of the great NAPOLEON."

Mormon Women.

An officer belonging to Col. Steptoe's command, now stationed at Salt Lake City, in a letter to the Providence *Journal*, thus speaks of the condition of the Mormon women:

With a word about their melancholy condition I will bring my long letter to a close. As a general thing, a woman here, having satisfied what we call the "lust," but what the Mormons call "the holy desires," of some righteous elders, is left to shift for herself; not the least support does she receive from him to whom she has in many cases been forced to prostitute herself. Their condition is infinitely worse than that of the Slaves at the South.

One of the wives of "the chief of the Twelve Apostles," washes for a boarding-house here to support herself. Two wives of P. M. Pratt, another apostle, have often begged for work. Women have told me that their pretended husbands have not visited them for years. One of the Apostles asked a family of three girls to marry him, and to get them he would take the old mother. They refused, and he has since maltreated them every way.

We receive many requests for assistance to leave from women in every position.—Their case is peculiarly hard; separated by hundreds of miles of plain and desert from the outside world, brought here by false inducements, degraded and oppressed, with no hope of succor, they are in great, very great numbers, entirely disaffected. They abhor the very thought of polygamy, the very name of Mormonism. This is the honest, simple truth.

MARRIAGE.—Some unlucky husband says: "The stags in the Greek epigram, whose knees were clogged with frozen snow upon the mountains, came down to the brooks of the valleys, hoping to thaw their joints with the waters of the streams, but there the frost overtook them, and bound them fast in ice, till the young herdsmen took them in their strange snare. It is the unhappy chance of many men, finding many inconveniences upon the mountains of single life, to descend into the valley of marriage to refresh their trouble, and there they enter into fetters, and are bound to sorrow by the chords of their own or woman's peevishness."

The unmitigated scorn, loathing and contempt of every honorable, law-abiding citizen, should rest and abide with that professed minister of God, who leads on the hue and cry against a church that differs from his own. Sheltered beneath the wings of the law, every man may worship God as he pleases, or not worship him at all if he don't want to—and he who would trample the conscience or check the devotion of any man or set of men, or hold them up to popular indignation on account of their religious faith, loves not his God, his country, or his king.—*Paducah Journal*.

The National Know Nothing Convention.

Of the proceedings of this body but little has transpired. The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says, only one hundred and fifty members were in attendance, the vacancies being mostly from the North, and that the District of Columbia is represented by seven delegates, and thereby has the potentiality of a State, making the Free and Slave States equal in numbers, namely, each sixteen:

Among the politicians gathered at Philadelphia by this interesting occasion, are Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*, Ridgeway of the Richmond *Whig*, Neil S. Brown of Tennessee, Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina, Davis D. Campbell of Ohio, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Judge Hopkins of Alabama, Albert Pike of Arkansas, A. D. Sperry, Secretary of State of Connecticut, Senator Richmond, Councilor Foster and Mayor Buffinton (Fall River) of Massachusetts, Governor Gardner, Ex-Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Gamble, Harris and Cunningham of Missouri, John Clayborne of New Orleans, and others. The Carolinians are here strong. A. B. Ely, of Boston, represents the aboriginal natives of Massachusetts, and is laboring zealously to counteract the influence of Senator Wilson and Gov. Gardner.

George M. Sanders represents the interests of George Law; Hammond, of the Albany *Register*; James Brooks, of the N. Y. *Express*; and Mr. Sheart of the *Mirror*, are also here. New York too furnishes two candidates for the Clerkship of the next House of Representatives, here laying pipe for December next. Their names are Bryce and Rugles. George Law's runners are numerous. The story goes that he outbids Com. Stockton's standing offer of \$100,000 for the Presidency by \$50,000. The Ullman and Barker quarrel goes on. Barker is in the interest of Law, and Law is fatal to Mr. Ullman's ulterior prospects. Hence the coolness between them.

Gov. Gardner was received by the Southern men with great heartiness. He was cheered in the Council on Wednesday.

Objections were made to the credentials of the Massachusetts, Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana delegations. The Massachusetts delegates were let in first; those from Ohio were let in, the *Herald* says, after taking the Third Degree; those from Mississippi were also admitted, though it is said there is no Know Nothing organization in that State—the delegates being the representatives of an Order founded on the same principles, and known as the "Stars and Stripes," the Louisiana delegates were objected to because some of them were Catholics.

On Wednesday afternoon a spirited discussion arose, of which the *Tribune's* reporter gives the following account.

"The question of admitting the Louisiana Delegation, who are part Catholics, was up. But the boiling blood of Virginia, which has been seeking vent all the week against Massachusetts and Senator Wilson, could hold in no longer, and Mr. Bowlin of that State opened upon them in a long and abusive tirade. The whole afternoon session was thus devoted to a free talk on slavery, President Barker refusing to entertain a point of order, but throwing the gates wide open. The tide poured in a torrent for near three hours. The Union went all to smash several times. But Albert Pike and others gathered up the fragments for the use to-morrow, when the ball is to be reopened. Mr. Bowlin's speech very much annoyed the better part of the Southerners by its inappropriateness, coarseness, and vulgarity. He came close to Gen. Wilson while making it, pointing at him and putting his hand into his face. He charged Wilson with defeating the Know Nothings in Virginia—said niggers were but one remove from monkeys, and acquitted himself generally in the finest style of negro driving.

"Gen. Wilson replied with admirable coolness and bold frankness. He said he was the last man to shrink at home or abroad from the frank avowal of his opinions and he was the last man on earth to submit to dictation and threats. The gentleman from Virginia charged him with endorsing Burlingame's speech in the Tremont Temple and thus striking him down in Virginia. He did endorse that speech. He now endorsed it, and he should live and die by it, and Massachusetts will stand by that speech. An effort had been made in Virginia to strike him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be stricken down there by the slave power of Virginia. He conceded the right of the States to settle their own domestic affairs. He stood by the State rights doctrine of Virginia in 1799. Massachusetts had just asserted her own sovereign power. She flung back with defiant arms all assaults, come they from South or North. He was for the abolition of Slavery in the district and in the Territories; for the restoration of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska; for severing the National Government from all connection with Slavery. This was the only national posi-

tion, and on this we can carry the free States like a tornado; but if Northern men wavered, all was lost at the North, and the South goes for the winning party. He went for the Union. So did his State.—They responded to the sentiments of Andrew Jackson—the Union must be preserved.

Horrible Murder in Delaware—Two Children Killed by their Father.

The Delaware State Reporter of the 25th gives the details of one of the most horrible outrages ever perpetrated. A negro of notoriously bad character, named Geo. Parker, who was confined in jail, made his escape, got drunk, procured a gun, roved up and down the country, threatening death and devastation to every one who came in his way. He attempted to shoot several persons and failed, and being pursued by several persons, fled to his own house, after having demolished a neighbor's furniture with an axe. This took place about three miles from Dover. His proceedings at his home are thus described:

When the officers arrived, they discovered that Parker's house was in flames, and two of his children, (one aged two years and the other four,) were lying dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear, and one of them so badly burned that its recognition was almost impossible. Parker, it seems, murdered these children in the presence of some eight or ten men. He placed the children either side of him, and hit gun in front of him, threatening to shoot any person who would attempt to molest him. While in this position he cut the throats of his two children. He then set the house on fire, threw the children into it, and soon afterwards confronted, with gun in hand, the party who desired to arrest him, and who were within gunshot distance of the house. In their effort to secure Parker, they shot him no less than three times, the third and last shot taking effect in his face, cutting through his under lip and knocking out two or three teeth. His forehead, just above the left eye, is badly shattered. In fact, his whole face is filled with shot, and more or less injured. A man named Cole, who believed, fired at him, was successful in his aim, when Parker rushed furiously at him, and they clinched. The friends of Mr. Cole now ran up, and after much difficulty succeeded in getting the wretch to the ground and tying him.—At this juncture, the Deputy Sheriff, Cooper, and Constable Arthur reached the ground, and quickly assisted in further securing him in heavy irons. The fire by this time had entirely consumed the building, and the remains of the children were laid aside to await the coroner's inquest. All this occurred before seven o'clock in the morning. Parker was placed in a cart and brought to Dover. His screams on the road, and as he passed through the Main street of the town, attracted the attention of almost the entire community.

It was with great difficulty the officers and their assistants got him to the cell, and it was only managed by tying a rope around his neck and dragging him heels foremost down the stairway and into the dungeon. His resistance was so great, that it was proposed by several who officiated to lynch him on the spot, and have no further trouble with him. Parker is, perhaps, the most desperate character ever confined in our county jail. He is some six feet high, weighs not less than two hundred pounds, is very muscular, and lithe as a cat. At times, it has taken, as in the present case, more than a dozen men to manage him.

For four hours after his confinement, he continued, unceasing cries of "murder," "murder," "murder," were distinctly heard for at least a quarter of a mile in all directions from the jail. During the day more than one hundred persons visited his cell, to take a view of the prisoner. The rumor that a horrible murder had occurred near Dover prevailed at an early hour, and our quiet town was the scene of intense and unusual excitement.

POOR, BUT HONEST.—It is a common thing—so common, that it is seldom or never thought of—to say a certain man was "born of poor but honest parents." The expression conveys the idea that poverty and honesty are rarely found in conjunction, and that when such a singular combination does occur it is deserving of a passing compliment. A western editor requests the editorial fraternity to be on the *qui vive* for a notice reading thus: "born of wealthy but honest parents." He says he never saw anything of the kind in his life—and neither have we. Perhaps it may be right, after all, to have it the old way.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Know Nothings of Wickford made a disgusting exhibition of their "Americanism" on Thursday, by hanging in effigy a very respectable citizen of that place, whose only offence was that he has withdrawn from the order. He joined against his own better judgment, yielding to the persuasions of friends, who insured him that he could obtain a discharge whenever he chose. This he demanded a short time since, and it was refused. He then withdrew, renouncing all connection with them. They revenge themselves like "true Americans," as they are, by this senseless insult. Much good may it do them.—*Providence Post*.

Mails by the Steamer Washington.

BATTLE AT SEVASTOPOL.

Important Advantage of the French.

The *Moniteur* contains the following report from General Canrobert, addressed to the French Minister of War, and dated May 4:

Monsieur le Maréchal: My telegraph despatch of the 2d, gave you the account of the taking by main force, and the occupation by our troops, of a work of counter approach which the enemy had raised in front of our left attacks. This work, which was of very considerable extent, was composed of two broken lines, separated by an interval of forty meters, and the extremities of which were supported by some natural obstacles of the ground. It was a communication with the lunette of the general bastion by a deep trench, and had been mounted with nine hand mortars, the fire from which seriously annoyed our works. This advanced position was of very great importance to the enemy, as from it they could perhaps have destroyed one of our recently completed batteries as well as the works around it, and would have had a cross-fire on our attacks on the Flagstaff Bastion.

It was therefore necessary for us to prevent the Russians from establishing themselves definitively in this *place d'armes*, and an attack on it was resolved on as soon as the works should have reached a height sufficient to protect us from the fire of the place, or at least should do so partially.

According to orders received from me, General Pellissier prepared the general arrangements for the attack, the execution of which was confided to General de Salles, seconded by General Dazaine, de la Motterouge and Rivet; and Lieut. Colonel Raoul, major of the trenches.

At ten o'clock on the night of the 1st, at the moment when a very bright moonlight enabled a movement to be made in order, the troops formed into two columns and left our parallels. The left column, composed of six companies of the foreign legion, (first regiment, Colonel Vionot), eight companies of the forty-third, under Commandant Becquet de Somnay, and ten companies of the seventy-ninth, under Colonel Grenier, were ordered to turn the work by the right, which was defended by several battalions. These troops, which were led on by General Bazaine, with much skill and vigor, rushed on the enemy with an irresistible impetuosity. Col. Vionot, also led on the foreign legion with remarkable gallantry. A ball has deprived the Emperor of this brave officer, who fell sword in hand, at the head of his men.

The center column, under Gen. de la Motterouge, whose name has already figured in the most honorable manner in the operations of the siege, was composed of the forty-sixth, under Col. Gault. One of these battalions, led on by the colonel himself, advanced, without firing a shot, on the front of the work, and resolutely rushed on the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The other battalion, following close, immediately crossed over the first inclosure, and the whole regiment then advanced on the second, which it carried with a courage of which its colonel set the highest example.

The ninety-eighth, marching in support of the forty-sixth, rushed in its turn on the enemy, and gave brilliant proofs of valor under the orders of its colonel, De Bregeot. The right column, formed of one company of the ninth battalion of foot chasseurs, under Captain DeVillermain, an officer of tried bravery, and two companies of the forty-second, under Captain Ragon, carried the work on the left.

The enemy, driven from every part, and pursued at the point of the bayonet, abandoned the work and retired in disorder, strewn the ground with their slain, and leaving a number of prisoners and a quantity of arms in our possession. The loss of the Russians was very considerable.—We took possession of the nine hand mortars which had been placed in position.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d, a Russian column of about three thousand men made a sudden sortie on the work which we had taken from them, and the defenses of which were still in an imperfect state. It was guarded by two companies of the second regiment of the foreign legion, one company of the thirty-third, a weak battalion of the forty-sixth, and a still weaker one of the ninety-eighth.—These battalions, which remained on duty during the day, had suffered severely in the combat during the preceding night.—The assailants commenced by a sharp fire of musketry, and some of the most daring of them scaled the parapet and threw themselves into the work, where they were killed or taken prisoners.

While the foreign legion, the ninety-eighth and the forty-sixth, energetically commanded by Lieut. Col. Martineau Deschenez, were repulsing the enemy, two companies of the first regiment of the voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, who were in reserve under the command of Capt. Genty and threatened the right flank of the enemy. A company of the tenth battalion of foot chasseurs, and two companies of the eightieth regiment of the line under Chef de Battalion de Courson, joined in this

movement, which so nobly marked the debut of the Imperial Guards among us. A battalion of the forty-third, under Commandant Jennings, stopped another Russian column, which was endeavoring to descend from the Flagstaff Bastion.

The artillery of the place supported the assailants by a continued fire, but our batteries opened in their turn, and in the end prevailed over the fire of the enemy. At length, after several vain and fruitless assaults, the Russians decided on making a retreat, which they effected, leaving the ground covered with their dead. This brilliant affair confirmed our possession of the work. Our losses in the twenty-four hours amounted to eleven officers killed, among whom, in addition to Col. Vionot, was Commandant Julien of the forty-sixth, an officer much distinguished in the army for his bravery, we had in all twenty-two officers wounded, and one hundred and fifty-eight men killed, and six hundred wounded.—A short suspension of the hostilities, the conditions of which were previously agreed on between General Count Osten Sacken, the Governor of Sevastopol, and myself, took place yesterday, in order to bury the dead.

The success has advanced us, at one bound, one hundred and fifty yards toward the Central Bastion, and has produced a great influence on the spirit of the armies. CANROBERT.

THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN.

The London *Times*, after speaking in a complimentary manner of the selection of Gen. Pellissier as the commander-in-chief of the French army, thus speculates in regard to the coming campaign. It says:

If we are not greatly deceived, the allies have sufficient military strength to engage in field operation from any point they may select on the coast without abandoning the siege of the southern part of Sevastopol. The operations are of incalculably greater importance than the slow and indecisive attacks which may be directed against the outworks of the town, and we hope the only instructions sent from home are such as may give a more constant and energetic support to this portion of our enterprise.

THE ATMOSPHERICAL EFFECTS OF THE CANONADE AT SEVASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the *Post* states that a French *savant* ascribes the unusual rains and atmospheric disturbances over a great part of Europe to the prolonged and terrible cannonade in the Crimea. It is a little curious that we heard some days ago a discussion upon the same topic here by some scientific gentleman, and it was observed that this fact was strictly in accordance with the theory of Prof. Espy, and was assented to by Arago and some of the most accurate meteorologists in Europe.

The cannonade at Sevastopol was succeeded, as late accounts show, by profuse rains, which filled the trenches, and the influence extended over regions thousands of miles distant. But it was rather in reference to the late violent whirlwinds and tornadoes in various parts of the world that the matter was here discussed, and it was admitted that the concussion of so continuous and prodigious a detonation had also an immense effect upon the great aerial circulation. Much, however, may be due to the action of liberated carbonic from the flame of the multitudinous discharges of heavy cannon, as well as to the interfusion of extraneous gases with the atmosphere. The famous siege of Sevastopol promises to be a subject of interest to men of science as well as to men of war.

In conversation with some gentlemen attached to the Navy, we were informed that during the Mexican war, when a large number of armed ships arrived at about the same time at the Pensacola navy yard, their continued firing as each came into the harbor was succeeded by a tremendous whirlwind, which did much damage. We commend this fact to the attention of Lieutenant Maury, whose particular business it is to look after the winds and the courses of the winds.—*Boston Courier*.

CURIOUS COURSE OF TRADE.—A three-masted schooner was loaded last week at Ludus Bay, Lake Ontario, with wood at \$2 38 per cord, to be sold in Chicago, Illinois, where it is held at five or six dollars. This is a strange cargo to carry westward for a thousand miles.

MISTAKES.—A Mr. H—, living near Lawrenceport, Lawrence county, Indiana, tells the following as a part of his history—which is not so coarse:

On arriving at Michigan City, from "the far off Iowa," by the railroad, he inquired for the Albany train—meaning New Albany, Indiana—and got aboard; and after many slams, bangs, jams, and a little cooing, he was landed in Albany, New York. Another similar mistake in names, found our hero in Canada; but we are pleased to inform our readers that he is now at home, satisfied with a rambling life, and convinced that he knows very little about geography, and is not quite so pert as he thought himself.—*Brownstown Democrat*.

PETER H. CLARKE a colored man of some talents, has started a paper in Cincinnati entitled the "*Herald of Freedom*."

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,
HENRY A. WISE,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JESSE D. BRIGHT,
OF INDIANA.

Apples and the Prohibitory Law.

An all-wise and bountiful Providence has blessed our farmers with a prospect of abundance of apples. But as the law-makers of this State have seen proper to set up their judgment against that of the Almighty, and have abridged the rights which our farmers had by the laws of reason and of common justice to use their fruit as they pleased, it becomes us as law-abiding men to know what our rights and liabilities are, under this odious and unwholesome law. Let us obey the law while it is the law; but repeal it the first opportunity. No doubt many of our farmers who have large orchards would like to know what they may do with their apples. You can make as much cider as you please from the apples which you, yourself, have raised. If, after having made your apples into cider, you wish to purchase a few more apples from your neighbor, to fill a few extra barrels you may have purchased, you can't do it; you are a criminal if you do. Secs. 1 and 2.

Again: If you have a cider mill, and your neighbors, who have orchards but no mill, bring their apples to get you to make cider for them, you can't do it; you are a criminal if you do. Secs. 1 and 2.

As to the sale of cider: If it is cider you have made yourself, out of your own apples, you may sell it to your neighbor, provided you sell as much as three gallons at a time. If you sell less you are a criminal. And the three gallons must be carried away at one time. If your neighbor brings a vessel that will not hold quite three gallons, or sends his little boy who cannot carry three gallons, you shall not suffer him to take it away, unless he takes it all at once; if you do, you are a criminal.

Again: If you have two barrels of sweet cider which you have not made yourself, and conclude that one barrel will be as much as you can use, and wish to dispose of a part of it to your poor neighbor's wife to make some apple-butter, you can't sell a barrel, a gallon, nor a quart. You are a criminal if you do.

Again: If you have two barrels of cider made partly of your own apples and partly of apples raised by your neighbor, you can't sell the smallest quantity, without rendering yourself a criminal.

As to currants, the same rules apply. Suppose you are a "new comer," just moved into Monroe County. Your wife would like to get a little currant wine. She calls to see your next neighbor's wife, who, she learns, has some currant wine. She has got three gallons and is willing to divide and sell a gallon and a half. She can't do it: she is a criminal if she does; and she is liable to be arrested, tried and fined twenty dollars, and costs of suit; and if her husband is a poor man, and can't pay or stay the fine and costs, she is to be sent to jail for at least forty days, to liquidate the fine and costs at 50 cents a day. It will be no answer for her to say she did not know the law, that she did not know she was doing wrong. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one." Secs. 1, 2, 9, and 11.

Such is the law of the State of Indiana! We have examined it carefully, in order that our statements might be strictly correct. We know that the farmers of Monroe County are law-abiding men; that they will submit to laws, however odious, while they are in force, and have them repealed as soon as possible.

The Know Nothing society of this county has become so odious in the minds of the people, that it is rapidly on the wane. Many of those who have joined them very soon became thoroughly disgusted with their principles and practice. But our paper has an extensive circulation beyond the county, where this secret band of midnight plotters are rampant. Therefore, what we may hereafter say in regard to them, is not intended for an exclusive local application. Though Know-nothingism is dead, or in a state of suspended animation in this county, yet whenever the occasion arrives we will find them with their black armor on, meeting at midnight for the accomplishment of their dark designs. Down with all such dark and subterranean secret societies! The political party that fears the light, is misnamed the American Party; but should be called the party of the Black Hole of Calcutta! Therefore, we say to our friends, watch them; never be off your guard! And to the young men of the country, we say, let no feeling of curiosity tempt you to enter into one of their meetings. You will always regret it.

If you wish to see some beautiful and tasteful marble work, call at the shop of Mr. G. W. ANDREWS, on the east side of the public square. He is a most excellent workman. Tombstones of Italian or snow-white Vermont marble are kept constantly on hand, which he will carve to order on short notice. We like to see such men encouraged. He is a valuable acquisition to our town, and we think there is sufficient good taste and reverence in the honored dead, among our people to afford him a liberal patronage.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law is defeated in Illinois by about 15,000 majority by a vote of the people.

Rev. ALEX. CAMPBELL, died suddenly at New Orleans, on the 27th ultimo, of a disease of the heart.

Prohibition—Great Excitement!—Interesting Discussion before the County Board.
Before the Board of Commissioners: Present, MRS. BARROW, RODGERS and ELDER.

On the 12th inst., the day before the taking effect of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the Commissioners having announced that they were willing to hear a discussion from all persons on the propriety of appointing liquor agents under the prohibitory law, a petition was presented by the so-called Temperance party for the appointment of an agent in Bloomington. A counter petition, in the nature of a remonstrance, was also presented with one hundred and fifty names subscribed, which had been obtained in a day and a half, in Bloomington, from persons residing in town and in the country, requesting the Commissioners not to appoint any agent at all in this county. This petition was signed, principally, by old liners; though there were several so-called temperance men among them. They were opposed to the establishment of legalized doggeries, and taxing the whole county to keep up a liquor shop for the temperance people of Bloomington to the exclusion of the citizens of other parts of the county. A long and animated discussion took place. General LOWE, MORTON C. HUNTER, J. M. BERRY, Dr. FOSTER and JOHN ORCHARD, made speeches in favor of the establishment of the liquorshop in Bloomington; and speeches were delivered in opposition by HUGH MAPLE, A. B. CARLTON, P. L. D. MITCHELL, SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, and BENJ. WOLFE. The General and his coadjutors maintained that the Commissioners were bound under the law to appoint the agents. They said that where the law says the Commissioners "may" appoint agents, it means that they "shall" appoint them. To this, it was replied, that if that were the construction of the statute, the Commissioners were bound to appoint from twelve to twenty-four agents in this county, whether the people wanted them or not, which could never have been the intention of the Legislature. In the course of the debate there was a great deal of crimination and recrimination. The so-called temperance folks charged that we had stolen their thunder—that we were more "prohibitory" than they were. That the old liners had opposed the law before the election; and now they attempt to deceive the temperance men by pretending to want to exclude liquor from the county—not even allowing it for medicinal purposes, &c. They averred that the object of the old liners was to break down the law and to render it odious. To this, it was replied by MAPLE and CARLTON that we were emphatically opposed to the law—that it was wrongful, oppressive, and tyrannical—it had been said that we wished to nullify the law, but we had no such disposition. It was the law of the land—we were bound to put up with the prohibitory part of the law—we would not nullify nor rebel against it; thus far the law is imperative—and as law-abiding citizens we acquiesce; but the establishment of liquor agencies or county doggeries, at the expense of the people, wherein a censorship is to be set over us, thereby declaring to the people that they are not capable of self-government, is a matter purely within the discretion of the Commissioners. They might appoint them, or not, as they pleased. The county is already in debt—our taxes are heavy—we have no surplus funds in the county treasury to engage in the liquor traffic.

CARLTON repelled the imputation that we are nullifiers, with the remark, that we have no disposition to nullify the law; it is enough that it is the law of the land, and we abide by it in letter and spirit. This is not the latitude nor longitude for nullification—the people of Indiana are too patriotic and law-abiding for nullification. Such principles prevail in old witch-burning and Quaker-hanging Massachusetts, where they have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, and declared the Constitution to be "a covenant with death, and a league with Hell."

Messrs. BUSKIRK, MITCHELL and WOLFE addressed the court and the audience at considerable length, repelling in indignant terms, the imputation, that the Old Liners are the "whisky party." They charged that, so far from any disingenuousness being shown on our side, the so-called temperance party were the men that were running around with petitions for the establishment of legalized groceries, where any man could get as much liquor as he wanted by simply saying he wanted it for medicine for himself, or to cure his horse of the bots. The so-called temperance party had thrust upon us a law, hurrying it through the Legislature without debate, by which they had declared that the people were not capable of self-government; it was a badge of slavery; and are we to be blamed if we refuse to accept the compliment, and decline to have guardians placed over us? Such was the substance of their remarks. Great excitement prevailed during the debate; and the result was that the Commissioners refused to make an order appointing an agent; and it is perfectly understood that they will not appoint an agent in the county.

We are indebted to J. G. BORLAND, Esq., of N. Albany, for a file of late Chicago papers.

BLOOMINGTON THEATER.

Manager, JACOB YOUNG.
Stage Prompter, JOHN ORCHARD.
Positively the Last Night of the Season, June 12.
BENEFIT OF NEAL DOW AND THE MAINE LAW.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:
The whole town of Bloomington.
The bills of the evening presented a brilliant programme of the most distinguished and accomplished actors. A great many Temperance men went with their bottles to provide for the *drouth*, and had to go away empty. "Othello's occupation's gone!" The Temperance veterans now lag superfluous on the stage. They made an attempt to get up a *Vaudeville Theater*, under the management of the constituted authorities of the county, at the expense of the tax-payers; but having failed in this, they have to mourn over departed spirits, and the vanished glories of the stage.

Sag Nichts.
You will find in nearly all the K. N. papers, something about a secret political party among the Democrats, call the *Sag-Nichts*, a German phrase, meaning *Sag Nothing*. There is no such society any where in the United States, and these men well know it. The truth is, they are out to the quick with the terrible rebukes our party has so often given them about their secret midnight societies. And they say we, too, have secret societies called the *Sag Nichts*. It is a flimsy and transparent subterfuge. We are about as conversant with the affairs of the Democratic party, in this state, as most others, and we know of no secret society in our party anywhere in the State or the United States. It is a poor excuse, at best; "Two wrongs cannot make one right." For our part, we would condemn such a society among the Democrats, in the same measure that we condemn the Know Nothings. We will never consent to join any secret political society. The Editors of this paper are Democrats, of the old Jeffersonian school. We have always kept the faith, and we expect to die in it. When JACKSON was last a candidate for President, our first recollection of politics, we then said *Hurrah for Jackson*. We deem ourselves fortunate that we have always belonged to the great National party, that has stood like a mountain of adamant against the mad waves of fanaticism. We never go off on side issues. The good old Democratic platform is good enough for us, and we will stand by it, whatever may betide. Though every other Democrat in the State should join secret societies, abolition societies, or what not, we will adhere to the openly-avowed principles of our party; for they are founded in truth and eternal justice. Old Virginia has set us a noble example with her ten thousand majority. Wake up Democrats, of Indiana, and emulate her worthy example.

Elegant Extracts.
We have before us a *rectroche* and elegant sheet called the *Martinsville Gazette*, a "moral reform" paper, that abounds in so many beautiful, modest, and gentlemanly (!) terms and passages, that we have thought proper to collect them into a *parterre* of associated beauty.

We collect them all from the editorial articles on the second page of No. 5; and we submit to our readers whether any gentleman ought to pay any further attention to any editorial article in in such a paper:

"In three shakes of a sheep's tail."
"A black-eye and a broken nose."
"With all the virulence and scoundrelism their slavery-extending and Pope-loving brains can invent."

"It is charged that the slavery party ignores all questions except those of expediency. This is as false as the craven hearts of those who make the charge."

"Ball face."
"Whisky advocates in our diggings."—"going the whole hog."

Speaking of the editor of the *Jeffersonian*, he says: "the filthy libations with which his stomach and brains are poisoned."

"Lobelia, blisters and sweat."
"Uneasiness about our feed."

"Give us down."
"True Americanism in his belly."

"Sag Nicht organ."
"A barrel of red-hot."

"Role grit"—"guilty dogs."
"Allison of the Jeffersonian will take things; whether this propensity relates to red eye or things that don't belong to him, deponent saith not."

"Dob-tailed sour kroust eater."
"Whisky-soaked hog trotter."

"Thrice-sodden tumble-bug."
"Long-tailed old-line tribe."

To cap the climax of the Billingsgate vocabulary, we refer the reader to the obscene conclusion of the article in the fifth column, headed "Clear the Track," which could never find a place in our paper, even as an extract, in the most obscure corner. Such language would be far more suitable for a bawdy-house or a coffee-house, than the columns of a newspaper that might accidentally find its way to a lady's center table, or into the hands of young children.

N. B. This *rectroche* sheet may be seen, at any time, "Sundays and show days excepted," at the office of Mr. L. REYNOLDS, Agent.

VIRGINIA ELECTION—COMPLETE RETURNS.
The Richmond *Enquirer* has returns from all the counties in Virginia except Wyoming. Mr. WISE has ten thousand one hundred and eighty-four majority. Wyoming will not reduce it more than fifty.

There was a sale of New Albany and Salem Railroad third mortgage bonds effected a few days since at 70 cents on the dollar. President Brooks has made arrangements for replacing the balance of the flat bar-iron now used on the road with heavy T rail. We are glad to hear of the prosperity of the company.

We perceive that a newspaper controversy is going on, in Worthington, between a Dr. BLAND, and Mr. T by *convey*, as the Doctor spells the name, which, being interpreted, means L. B. CONWAY, (Editor of the *Hosier Blade*), as the name appears in the Editorial head; which, being interpreted, means LORD B. CONWAY.

Public Meeting—Prohibitory Law—Cold Water on the Temperance Cause.

For several days previous to Saturday last, large yellow posters, on which some ambitious disciple of Faust had exhausted his artistic skill, announced to the inhabitants of Bloomington and vicinity that the "friends of the Prohibitory Law," meaning, no doubt, the Prohibitory Law, which went into operation on the 13th inst., would hold a MASS MEETING, at the Court House, on said day, to make some kind of a demonstration, not specified in the bill, nor indeed very clearly ascertained at the meeting, which came off in due course.

When we entered the Court House, we found Vance Jones, Esq., one of the fossil remains of the old Garrison Abolitionists, in the Chair, and Mr. Berry acting as Secretary. About a hundred and fifty or two hundred persons were in attendance, a large portion of whom were young men, apparently attracted by idle curiosity. Indeed, the whole affair was stale, flat, and unprofitable; and nobody seemed to take any particular interest in the meeting. As to the political preachers, who made the pulpit and rostrum ring, during the last canvass in favor of a prohibitory law, they were found wanting at this meeting. They, no doubt, thought they had accomplished their purpose in beating the Democratic party, and as the election was over, cared nothing for the fate of the Liquor Law. Or, it may be that they dreaded the awful presence of Eli P. Farmer the renowned demolisher of preachers, who was present at the meeting. A call for Mr. Farmer being made, he arose and addressed the meeting at great length. He set out with saying that many persons would perhaps be surprised at his advocacy of this law, as it was well known that he had bitterly opposed it last Fall. [Not surprised at all, Brother Farmer, at any of your vagaries or tergiversations.] He said he didn't belong to any party or sect. [Perhaps no party is anxious for him—and as to the sects—do the Methodists want him again?] After a very slight discussion of the Temperance law, by an extraordinary but quite characteristic transition he got off on to his favorite subject of Texas, Sam Houston, and Santa Anna; discussed the Mexican war and spoke about Cerro Gordo and the battle of Buena Vista.

Col. ALEXANDER McCLELLAND—"You mean the battle of Armageddon, Mr. Farmer."

[Laughter and immense applause.]

He next branched off on to the Know Nothing question—then pitched into the lawyers—cast defiance into the teeth of the judges, lawyers, and the devil all combined.

A voice—"Why don't you pitch into the preachers?"

Mr. FARMER.—O, I have used them up long ago. He proceeded with an astonishing mélange of heterogeneous tropes, comparisons, hyperboles, and interjections about hell and the devil, &c., that would be impossible to report.

Mr. WILLIAM OWENS.—Mr. Farmer, you have got off the subject, this is a temperance meeting.

Mr. FARMER.—I know it is, and I am for temperance in all things. I wish the people—

Mr. JOHN ORCHARD.—Mr. Farmer is out of order—this is a temperance meeting. There is nothing new before the house. We are much obliged to Mr. Farmer for his speech, but we hope he will reserve the balance of it for some other occasion. For my part I have not time to stay long.

Mr. FARMER.—Neither have I.

Several voices.—Mr. Farmer is out of order.

Mr. FARMER.—If I am out of order I will sit down.

John Orchard then offered a resolution "that the people of this county will sustain the prohibitory liquor law; and we recommend to the officers of this county to enforce the same."

A voice.—Put it in writing, Mr. Orchard.

Which was done.

It having been announced by the President that all persons present were at liberty to take part in the meeting, P. L. D. MITCHELL, Esq., sheriff of the county, offered the following amendment as a substitute:

"Resolved, That the judicial and ministerial officers of this county are fully capable of discharging their sworn duties, under the constitution and laws of this State, without any dictation from any public meeting whatever."

Several persons expressed themselves in favor of the amendment; and it being evident that it would pass, Mr. Orchard withdrew the original resolution, which cut off the amendment.

There being nothing before the meeting, it seemed on the point of "flickering out." Several gentlemen expressed their regret and mortification that they had no great speaker on hand—which, by the way, was not very complimentary to their new friend and ally Mr. Farmer, who had entertained them with a two hours' pyrotechnic display of brilliant oratory—and who would have spoken till night if they hadn't stopped him. We thought his speech was infinitely better than any of those made after he closed.

Mr. Geo. A. BUSKIRK offered a resolution that this meeting recommend to the County Commissioners not to appoint any agent at all in this county. This elicited considerable discussion and guerrilla sharp-shooting. Some of the gentlemen said that Mr. Buskirk was not a friend of the law, and had introduced the resolution to obstruct its operation. Mr. Buskirk said that no man had heard him declare himself against the law before its passage, for nobody knew what the law would be until it passed; and since its passage he had not spoken against it, and as a justice of the peace he would enforce it when a case was brought before him. On motion the resolution was laid on the table. So the meeting did nothing. Evidently not well pleased with the demonstration at their great mass meeting, they adjourned without any order for the publication of the proceedings, and like the Two Dogs of Burns:

"Each took off his several way
Resolved to meet some other day."

Another List of Know Nothings.

The following is an authentic list of the Know Nothings of Bedford Wigwam, as taken from the books. As soon as we get the returns from the other wigwams of Lawrence county we will lay them before our readers:

J. R. E. Goodlett, Levi H. Dale, John Horton, H. B. Richardson, Willie W. Owens, N. B. Truax, R. J. Hamilton, Henry Daggy, Elbert Jeter, E. D. Pearson, Job Clark, James M. Warren, Henry Denson, Adolphus Ikard, Owen Walker, John Hardy, James Douglass, Warren Glover, Franklin Campbell, D. O. Daily, J. L. Roberts, E. Sales, J. H. Roberts, C. C. Moore, Henry Hardy, Sydney Owens, R. A. Breckenridge, E. H. Harvey, John L. Stewart, J. W. Palmer, John Vestal, Jr., T. Johnston, W. W. Cook, Edwin Potter, M. W. Leach, Jacob Eversole, Daniel W. Parker, Dennis Sullivan, Nelson Jean, John W. Crook, Preston Litton, Ziba H. Foote, John Sears, Charles Woolfolk, J. A. Hendricks, D. R. Laforce, Dixon Cobb, Oly Owen, James F. Carter, Thomas Douglass, Wesley Holstein, R. A. M. Campbell, Thomas R. Cobb, P. A. Parks, R. M. Parks, Thomas Kilgore, William Sullivan, Marshall Owens, John Senteney, Hezekiah Coffey, Stephen Seales, James M. Butler, Charles Doane, Austin N. Wilder, John Peters, Horatio Jeter, Samuel Anderson, Jonas Ikard, Michael Messick,	Henry Anderson, Samuel Cook, Robert C. McAfee, Simpson W. Burton, M. W. Houston, Thomas H. Lowery, Benjamin Potter, Paris T. Vestal, H. H. McLane, Jesse A. Mitchell, John Owen, James M. Calvert, Alfred Quakenbush, J. M. Riley, Thomas Reed, Rufus Walls, Robert Long, W. M. Northcraft, Cogswell, O. H. McLaughlan, Robert Rout, John Embree, A. Thompson, Isaac Denson, James Seibert, John A. Goodlett, Archibald Day, Joseph Smith, Jesse Johnson, James Reed, Robert R. Bryant, John C. Cowen, Thomas J. Ryan, John Byers, Newton Short, J. D. Thomasson, James Davis, George Malott, A. H. Dunihue, Robert Kelly, Joshua Underwood, John Reed, I. T. Jackson, John Boyd, E. F. Fitterling, Isaac Rector, C. Donica, Frank Day, Henry Culbertson, James Grey, Levi Denson, Uriah Quakenbush, John Rector, James D. Farmer, John Toney, Jesse A. Bridgewater, W. Woodward, E. Beavers, Thomas Cole, Robert Mills, Abner Kulp, Stephen A. Hurd, Davis Harrison, J. W. Johnson, Edward Evans, Edward D. Smith, John C. Cavins, Henry Clay Houston, John E. Brown,
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HARD CASE.—Who will ever forget the Hard Cider Campaign of 1840? The same party that elected their President then with hard cider, passed the prohibitory law in 1855, and made it a criminal offence for a farmer to sell a quart of sweet cider. O! Puritanism, where is thy blush?

Our town Council is improving the streets. Down on Orchard's street they are making gutters of stone, along the sidewalks. They constructed them so that the water would run up hill, or rather run up street, instead of down, as they intended. So, they had to take up the stone, and begin again.

We were misinformed, week before last, about Dr. SCHELL, of Spencer, being in jail. He was indicted and promptly gave bail. Indeed we are satisfied that he is not guilty; and that he will prove his innocence is beyond a doubt.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. We have been persecuted for Democracy's sake, by the Know Nothings of this and the adjoining counties. They have attempted to proscribe us, because we dared to stand up in defense of civil and religious freedom, and to raise the visor of the Knight of the Back Mask. They predicted that our paper would instantly break down; so far from this being the case, our subscription list has increased more rapidly than at any former period.

Will JAMES G. CARLTON who sends us two dollars for the *News-Letter* from Rochester Mills, Wabash County, Illinois, please favor us with a line, concerning his genealogy. We are not acquainted with any of the name in that State; but judging from the hand-writing and style of his letter, we think we would be fortunate in claiming kin with him.

The County Commissioners of Monroe, Floyd, Grant, Owen, Greene, Morgan, Vigo, and other counties, have refused to appoint agents under the liquor law.

Presbyterian Ladies' Supper.

On Thursday evening, at the Orchard House, a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled, to do themselves the honor of partaking of an excellent supper, prepared by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. Want of space forbids our going into detail, and giving an account of the various attractions of the evening. There were lemonade, oranges, "strawberries-smothered in cream," a wilderness of bouquets; and as to the ladies, we felt as if we were a bee in the midst of a ten acre field of flowers.

Mr. DANIEL SHRAEDER, formerly of New Albany, has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in this place. We understand Mr. S. is an excellent mechanic, and we hope our citizens will extend to him a liberal share of patronage. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

From the Washington Union.
The Gag-Law Revived—Mr. Wise Prevented from Speaking.

We alluded briefly in our last issue to the exhibition of "American rule," which the Know Nothings gave on Saturday evening, when Mr. Wisecame forward, at the call of his friends in Washington, to respond to their congratulations. The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday contains a report of the remarks made by Mr. Wise, prepared by a professional reporter, in whose accuracy the editors of that journal confide. We regret to be compelled to add that the *Intelligencer* accompanies the publication of the proceedings so discreditable to the parties who interfered to prevent the freedom of speech, with no word of rebuke or dissent. But if Mr. Wise was denied the right to say all that the occasion called for, it will be seen that what he did say was to the point. The report of the proceedings is as follows:

"At nine o'clock Mr. Wise was introduced from the balcony, and was greeted with applause by a portion of the crowd and hoots and hisses by another portion. He commenced his speech as follows:

"Fellow-citizens of Washington, I never regretted more in my life than now that I have not more strength. It is not generous to trample on prostrate foes. [Cries of 'good,' and 'hear,' accompanied by groans and other noisy demonstrations.]

"But if ever a man might be allowed to put his heel on the neck of an enemy, I might be pardoned for doing so to-night. [Renewed interruptions.]

"If there was ever an opponent domineering and dictatorial, it is that illiberal party which assumes now to rule 'America.' 'Sam' has boasted that he was the invisible invincible; but I have met the black knight with his visor down, and his shield and lance are broken! He has crossed the North, stamping his foot, so that the nation might feel the shaking of the earth. But he traveled in the night, with dark lantern in hand, and just before day, the darkest part of the night, to do his boasting. Men became appalled, their blood curdled in their veins, their muscles crowded on their bones, and fears came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed that this invisible invincible was easily conquerable. I knew the rock of defence, and that rock was indomitable democracy—there as at every preceding sentence, there was a noisy interruption.]

"Mr. Wise then briefly related the travel performed the oratorical toils endured by him during the canvass in Virginia, and continued as follows:

"Notwithstanding that Sam had achieved victories in the North, I knew he could not meet the masses of the people in their primary assemblies in Virginia. I knew he could not stand before the pibroch and tramp of liberty. He might live in the land of the secret ballot, but he could not survive the *viva voce* of the people of Virginia. By that voice Sam was overwhelmingly conquered in the Old Dominion. [Applause, cries of huzza for Sam, hisses, groans, &c.]

"That is a demonstration, I suppose, of liberty—of Americans ruling America. The ear of the people is not to be allowed to listen to the language of liberty. Not are those Sam hurrahs for the destruction of religious liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and of speech. [Applause and disapprobation.]

"I tell you, you have found your master in a purified majority, which consists of the conscientious and conservative men of both of the old parties. [Renewed interruptions, mingled with cries for holy water.]

"My friends, I would, were I one of the Lord's anointed, give you a little of the holy water you ask for. You need it. [groans.] You who are crying out there for a little holy water are hypocrites. [groans.] You don't mean it. You have joined the war waged by the abolitionists on the institutions of Virginia. If you are sincere in testing holy water, I will commend you to your high priests, to the forty odd Protestant popes of the Massachusetts legislature. Applause, mingled with cries of 'Hurrah for Sam.'

"Speaking ironically," Mr. Wise continued, being momentarily interrupted by cheers and other noises. I think I have made converts of you, judging from your cheering. I thank you from my heart for your decent, orderly conduct and behavior. You have demonstrated that you are worthy to be masters of this great country! What laws will guard us if such men as you rule the country? Discussion is not tolerated; speech is silenced. [Loud hurrahs for Sam and groans.]

"My lungs are too weak for me to contend with a rabble like you. A mob of Know Nothings has seized on the capital of the country. I leave to conservative whigs and indomitable democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here. [Cries of "No," "no," "Go on," "Hurrah for Sam," &c.]

"I must thank you, my friends, for the compliment you intended to pay me. ['Go on!'] 'go on!'] 'go on!'] No I shall not go on. My lungs won't permit it; and I will conclude by saying that here in Washington the freedom of speech is not allowed by a tyrant and dictator and dark-lantern oligarchy, which ever seeks to oppress." Mr. Wise then withdrew, and crowds of his political friends rushed into the hotel to congratulate him.

DIED.
On the 13th, in Bloomington, Miss SUSAN GRAHAM, aged about eighteen years, a daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen JOHN GRAHAM Esq. The deceased was an amiable young lady, and we deeply sympathize with her afflicted relations. "Whom the good love, die young."

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own. O, death!

DAILY ARRIVALS.
O'Fallins Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the New Store.
J. B. HOBSON & Co.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1855.

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

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

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

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

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Monroe Lodge, No. 22, of Free and Accepted Masons, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John, on Tuesday the 26th inst. The occasion will be celebrated by an Address by H. B. HINCH, of Greencastle, after which a public Installation of the officers of the Lodge will take place. Exercises to be held at the Methodist Church, and commences at 11 o'clock. Music by the Band. The public are invited to attend.

ROBERT C. POSTER,
JOHN W. THORP,
JAMES F. CARTER,
WALLACE HOYT,
Committee.

THE COURTS.

Monroe Circuit Court, Spring term, 1855, commences 5th Monday in April, the 30th day, and sits two weeks.

Monroe Common Pleas Court commences its quarterly sessions on the 1st Mondays in April, July, October, and January; and sits two weeks.

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

THE MAILS.

Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O.

From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 9:30 A. M.; and departs North immediately.

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

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

From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.; and departs every Monday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

From Indianapolis, via Martinsville, (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 M.; and departs same days, at 1 P. M.

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

A Wonderful Discovery.

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

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

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

See advertisement in another column.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF PAIN, both Externally and Internally.

THE GREATEST PAIN CURING REMEDY YET DISCOVERED.

Pain cannot long exist where this is faithfully used. Give it one fair trial and if you do not find it to be all it is recommended, go back to the Agent and get double the amount of money refunded! This offer is made, knowing that what this Medicine has done in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Stomach, Back, Bowels, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Colic, Diarrhea, and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, and Earache. It cures almost instantaneously. Chronic Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Cankers, or sore Mouth, Petrid sore Throat, weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs and Colds. In the above named Diseases, it only needs to be faithfully used, and a Cure is Certain!!

MONEY REFUNDED.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—Agents will find it greatly to their interest, and are at full liberty on first introducing DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA, to give back the money freely if those who purchase it are not fully satisfied; and may use it in their own families, or give a bottle to their friends, which they may test its GREAT MERITS over all other remedies. And when one is introduced, they will find that they can sell large quantities of it. All Agents write that when once introduced, their sales are large. Families will keep it in the house, and will not be without it.

Price 25, 50 and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale by J. M. Harris, Ellettsville; J. E. Mulky, Spencer; Wm. Robbins, Gosport; J. S. Isaacs, Spencer; F. A. Phelps, Martinsville; Calvin Moore, Mooresville; F. A. Matthey, Nashville.

STATE OF INDIANA, MONROE COUNTY.

In the Monroe Circuit Court, October Term, 1855.

VS.

William Ritter. Plaintiff for Divorce.

WILLIAM RITTER: You are hereby notified, hours prescribed by law, I will commence and take the deposition of Henry Ritter and others, before and at the office of George A. Burkitt, a Justice of the Peace of Bloomington, to be read in evidence upon the trial of the above cause, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Butler, Attorney.
June 15, 1855—16w3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. W. FERGUSON & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

BLANKS & STATIONERY,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Periodicals, Old Books and Music, Bound on Short Notice

1571

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store on West Main street, three doors below the Orchard House. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best material, and make to order any style of boots, shoes, gaiters, and put up any kind of leather work. His workmanship will not be inferior to any in the city. All he has to say is to give him a call and try him; and if you are not satisfied, he will not charge you anything.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Ladies' Boots, Gaiters, &c.

ANIEL SHRAEDER.
Bloomington, June 16, 1855—16d.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened for the subscription of Capital stock to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, located under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act to establish a Bank with Branches," at Bedford, on the 10th day of July, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Three lots in the town of Ellettsville, known and designated as such on the plat of said town, in the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, Indiana, as lots No. 71, 72, and 73. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David H. Cadwalader and others, against the said John H. Reeves, Charles Moore, and Hubbard Sharp. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff, M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened for the subscription of Capital stock to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, located under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act to establish a Bank with Branches," at Bedford, on the 10th day of July, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Three lots in the town of Ellettsville, known and designated as such on the plat of said town, in the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, Indiana, as lots No. 71, 72, and 73. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David H. Cadwalader and others, against the said John H. Reeves, Charles Moore, and Hubbard Sharp. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff, M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

Notice of Distribution to Heirs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the April term of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, after final settlement of the estate of William Taylor, deceased, about two hundred and sixty-five dollars were found for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore hereby notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, and receive their distributive share of said estate.

This 7th day of June, 1855.

MILTON MCPHETRIDGE, Clerk C. C. P., M. C. (15w3).

Notice of Distribution to Heirs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the April term of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, after final settlement of the estate of William Taylor, deceased, about two hundred and sixty-five dollars were found for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore hereby notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, and receive their distributive share of said estate.

This 7th day of June, 1855.

MILTON MCPHETRIDGE, Clerk C. C. P., M. C. (15w3).

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—15w3.

JOSEPH ORR, DRUGGIST,

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Dye-Stuffs, and Window Glass, Putty, Paint, Varnish, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.

Also—a complete assortment of SCHOOL MISCELLANEOUS & BLANK BOOKS, Pens and Ink, Cap, Note and Letter Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Fine Visiting Cards, &c. &c.

A full supply of the above articles constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell none but genuine articles, and on reasonable terms.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, both day and night.

Bloomington, Ind., June 2, 1855—14w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two executions to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. one (1) in the town of Ellettsville, known and designated as such on the recorded plat of said town, in the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, Indiana. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said executions, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David H. Cadwalader and others, against the said John H. Reeves, Charles Moore, and Hubbard Sharp. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. twenty-nine (29) in the town of Smithville, Monroe County, Indiana. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of Arnold Helton and Isaac Khan, against the said Arnold Helton. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. twenty-nine (29) in the town of Smithville, Monroe County, Indiana. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of Arnold Helton and Isaac Khan, against the said Arnold Helton. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Monroe County, Administrator of the estate of James Speaks, late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN F. SPEAKS, Adm'r.
June 9, 1855—14w3.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder, lot number ninety-one (91) in the town of Bloomington, (the late residence of Jonathan Moore, dec'd.) Said property is to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Common Pleas Court of Monroe county, at its April Term, 1855, for the payment of debts of said decedent.

TERMS.—One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and balance in twelve months.

AMOROSE B. CARLTON, Adm'r.
April 23, 1855—9w3.

MARBLE WORKS.

DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS

G. W. ANDREWS

WOULD inform his friends of Bloomington and the surrounding country that he is carrying on the

MARBLE BUSINESS

At the old stand of Jesse Corsaw, on the east side of the public square, where he is prepared to fill all orders in the

Most Elegant and Latest Styles in the West. Please call and examine for yourself.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS.
Bloomington, May 26, 1855—13w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Three lots in the town of Ellettsville, known and designated as such on the plat of said town, in the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, Indiana, as lots No. 71, 72, and 73. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David H. Cadwalader and others, against the said John H. Reeves, Charles Moore, and Hubbard Sharp. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff, M. C.
June 2, 1855—14w3.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana, will sell, at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, all the personal property of said deceased not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, sheep, cattle, horses, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and all the household and kitchen furniture not taken by the widow, &c. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$3. The purchaser will be required to give his note with approved security, waiving all relief from valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, with interest from date.

JOS. C. BATES, Adm'r.
May 26, 1855—13w3.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

TRAINS NORTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

Will leave New Albany at 3 o'clock, a. m., Salem 5:30, Orleans 7:30, Bedford 7:55, Bloomington 9:25, Greencastle 12:40, Crawfordsville 1:45, p. m., Lafayette 3:30, 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.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Will leave New Albany at 8:00 a. m., Salem 11:30, Orleans 1:55 p. m., Bedford 3:30, Greencastle 4:00 a. m., Greencastle 7:55, connecting with trains to Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Crawfordsville 11:20, and arrive at Lafayette at 2:00 p. m.

PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.

Will leave Lafayette at 11:15 a. m., arrive at Michigan City at 4:30 p. m., connecting directly with trains for Chicago and Detroit, arriving at Chicago at 7:30 p. m., and at Detroit at 9:00 a. m.

TRAINS SOUTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

Will leave Michigan City daily (Saturdays excepted) at 11:30 a. m., after arrival of trains from Chicago and Detroit; Lafayette at 4:15 a. m., Crawfordsville 6:10, Greencastle 7:55, connecting with trains for Indianapolis and Terre Haute; Bloomington 10:50, Bedford 12:15, p. m., Orleans 1:07, Salem 2:25, and arrive at New Albany at 4:30 and Louisville at 5:00 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

Will leave Michigan City at 8:00 a. m., after arrival of special train from Chicago and trains from Detroit, arriving at Lafayette at 11:55 a. m., connecting directly with trains for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, arriving at 9:00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Will leave Lafayette at 7:30 a. m., Crawfordsville 10:30, Greencastle 1:45 p. m., arriving at Bloomington at 4:40 p. m. Leave Bloomington at 5:30 a. m., Bedford 7:55, Orleans 9:20, Salem 11:30, and arrive at New Albany at 2:45 p. m.

Also, A TRAIN will leave Lafayette at 3:30 p. m., for Crawfordsville, and Crawfordsville at 4:40 a. m., for Lafayette.

This arrangement is such that direct connections are made at Michigan City with M. C. R. R. for Detroit, and the East, and for Chicago and the West. At Lafayette with Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, &c. And at Greencastle with Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

THROUGH TICKETS over the connecting roads to the different cities, East, West, and North, can be obtained at the different stations on the line. This road, with its different connections, presents to the traveler unequalled facilities for speed, comfort, and cheapness of route.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily from New Albany to Michigan City. Freight will be forwarded with promptness. The attention of shippers is particularly invited to the joint arrangement recently concluded for the transportation of freight between New Albany, Chicago, and Detroit.

Full information of rates, classification, &c., can be obtained upon application at the Transportation Office, New Albany.

C. KNOWLTON, Superintendent,
May 26, 1855—13w3.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. McClung, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH C. BATES, Adm'r.
May 26, 1855—13w3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township number ten north, range two west, except four rods square in said quarter; and on failure to make the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David Allen and Nancy Allen to satisfy said execution in favor of Solomon Pauley assignee of James W. Coffey, and against the said David Allen and Nancy Allen. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day.

P. L. D. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C.
May 19—12w3.

HONOR THE DEAD.

JESSE CORSAW,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Monroe and adjoining counties, that he has re-commenced business ON HIS OWN HOOK, for the purpose of manufacturing

TOMB AND GRAVE STONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTLES, VASES,

And all kinds of sculptured work, either in Italian or Vermont Marble, or good granite, as the best material for the purpose.

His work will be as good as the best done at lower prices than such work can be gotten up for by any other workman in this part of the country.

My shop is on South Main street, near the R. R. Depot.

JESSE CORSAW.
Bloomington, Ind., 1855—14w3.

PAINTING.

THOS. CROWDER

FORMERLY of New York, desires to inform the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has been engaged in the above business for twenty years, flatters himself that he can execute work that cannot be surpassed by this country.

GRAINING.

Imitations of Mahogany, Rosewood, English and American Oak, Maple, &c. Parlors finished in a new style of Enameled White, only lately introduced, and warranted to give satisfaction.

neatly lettered and ornamented. Carriages painted and striped in superior style. Picnic Portes repaired and warranted to look as good as new.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered their names as references to workmanship: A. Sewall & Sons, Col. McGee; A. Helton & Sons; Aaron Chase. Col. Col. McGee; A. Helton & Sons; A. Helton & Sons, or at the News-Letter office will be promptly attended to.

THOS. CROWDER.
Bloomington, May 12, 1855—11w3.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of George W. Chambers, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana, will sell, at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 8th day of June, 1855, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, wagon, farming utensils, turning lathe and the like, and all the household and kitchen furniture not taken by the widow, &c. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$3. The purchaser will be required to give his note with approved security, waiving all relief from valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, with interest from date.

PAUL STINE, Administrator.
May 11, 1855—11w3.

DR. LEWIS' MOTHERS' FRIEND.

THIS compound I have proved by practice of more than twelve years, and it has ever proved efficacious in the cure of diseases for which it is recommended, where there was any hope.

M. L. LEWIS,
Market st., between Second and Third.
Jefferson Co., Ky., March, 1855.

Dr. Lewis—I take great pleasure in informing you that I consider your Mother's Friend one of the very best remedies now offered to the public, and especially to afflicted females. For my wife, it has worked wonders after a long and tedious trial of three years with other medicines. After she had become much debilitated and almost helpless, from the long continued use of useless drugs, she resorted to your Mother's Friend in connection with other prescriptions which you recommended. These she continued for a short length of time, when she recovered, and now enjoys the blessing of good health. One of my neighbors who was afflicted in a manner similar to that of my wife, took the same articles and it produced a most wonderful and speedy cure. It should be found in every family.

SAM. B. WOMAC, JR.
NEW ALBANY, 1854.

Dr. Lewis—I have used and thoroughly tried your Mother's Friend, and find it to be one of the best remedies for female weaknesses now extant; and further say that it may well be styled the Mothers' Friend for after all specifics have failed, it has performed cures that appeared almost incredible.

JOS. CADWALADER,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.

Dr. Lewis—Dear sir: I cannot withhold my testimony as to the value of your Mother's Friend. It has been used freely in my family in distressing complaints, and always with the best effects. It is decidedly the most valuable medicine for female complaints generally. I have ever known.

WM. C. TAYLOR,
WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854.

Dr. Lewis—I have used for the last two years your female medicine called the Mothers' Friend, and I never saw an article that gave better or more general satisfaction.

R. E. ANDREWS,
SALEM, Ind., 1854.

Dear FRIEND—Thy letter has been received, and it is with pleasure that I certify to thee and the world that thy preparations called the Mothers' Friend stands without a rival in medical practice. I have used it, and its effects surpass any preparations of that order I ever saw. In these distressing and weakening diseases, it restores the natural secretions, thereby purifying the blood, and restores the natural secretions. Therefore, I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my female friends every where, believing they will find it a friend indeed.

DR. J. TRUEBLOOD,
HONESVILLE, Ky., 1854.

Dr. Lewis—I have been using your Mother's Friend my practice, and it acts promptly as directed and for the uses for which it is recommended. One of my patients had been afflicted in a manner to be unable to ride on horseback for four years, but after taking one bottle of your Mother's Friend, she rode six miles and back the same day.

Yours,
DR. EDWARD SMITH,
CHARLESTON.

Dr. Lewis—I have used two bottles of your medicine called the Mothers' Friend in my family, and feel disposed to recommend it as the best medicine in the limits of my knowledge for weakly females, and especially for those who are afflicted at what is termed the change of life.

DR. B. W. JAMES,
At the old stand of J. B. Mulky.
April 23, 1855—9w1.

NEW GOODS!

THE MOST SPLENDID STOCK YET!

The subscribers have just received a most superb assortment of Goods, such as

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

all of which they are offering at prices that must defy competition. Also a very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Latest Style of Hats, Shirts and Collars, Silk and Lisle Hosiery, a very

Large Stock of

Woolen Goods.

Persons wishing to purchase Goods would do well to call and see their Goods before purchasing, as they will sell

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

S. KAIN & BRO.
Bloomington, April 21, 1855—9w3.

WOOL CARDING

AND

SPINNING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has purchased the Public Spring Factory, formerly owned by Augustin Holtzman, where I am prepared to receive any quantity of Wool to be carded into rolls at the shortest notice; as I have had a long experience in the business and employed a good carder to do the work. I have no hesitation in saying that all wool entrusted to me shall be done as well, if not superior to any in this or any of the adjoining counties. I have put up steam power, by which I shall be

