

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 30, 1855.

The Chatham (Georgia) Superior Court has decided that bank notes are not money, and the stealing of them is not a crime.

On Monday last the cars on the Illinois Central road ran through to Dubuque. The road is now regularly opened.

A Vermont paper says that the last that was heard of "Sam" in Virginia, he was praying for a "lodge in some vast wilderness."

B. B. TAYLOR, of Madison, this State, has just graduated at the Annapolis Naval School.

The Boston Traveler says the spring trade of that city has fallen off one-half, as compared with last year--particularly the Western trade. Another such Legislature as the last and it will fall off another half!

NATIONAL DIVISION.—The National Convention of the Sons of Temperance recently in session at Charleston, S. C., adjourned to meet again at Lexington, Ky., the first week in June, 1856.

On Saturday evening the whole train of cars on the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was thrown from the track, but no one injured.

The Charleston Mercury says that the ladies of Charleston, who have been actively engaged some time past, in raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of John C. CALHOUN, have been successful.

LEAVENWORTH, who was wounded in a duel by young BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, is not as bad as has been represented, and it is supposed he will recover.

GREGG and Mrs. FRAZER, charged with the murder of Mr. FRAZER, of Fayette county, Ky., have been acquitted by the jury after ten hours' deliberation.

Judge WILDS, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the last of the members of the infamous "Hartford Convention," died a few days ago.

JOHN P. HALE, the notorious Abolitionist, has been elected a U. S. Senator by the K. N. Legislature of New Hampshire. This announcement must be highly gratifying to Southern K. N.'s.

The New Albany Tribune says that the distilleries at Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Cambridge City, and other places in Indiana, intend to continue their business until stopped by due course of law.

NES BUNTLINE, the great originator of the "dark-lantern clan," was cowed recently, for being too familiar with an Irishman's wife, since which time he hates the sight of an Irishman.

It is said that between twenty and thirty members of the Know Nothing lodge in Macon county, Georgia, have recently withdrawn from the order.

ROBT. J. HUNT, a boy of Chicago, found \$300 in bank bills, and took pains to find the owner, A. J. DANIELS. The Press says Mr. D. selected a handsome gold watch, chain, key, and seal, ordered them engraved with the lad's name and inscribed "Reward of Merit," and presented them to him. Let all the boys who read this paragraph remember the old and true saying, "Honesty is the best policy."

Births in France, 657,000--marriages, 297,000--just four babies annually to each couple. Pretty fair.

HORACE GREELEY IN LIMBO!—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. GREELEY: "HORACE GREELEY has been in prison for over twenty-four hours! He was arrested on the suit of an exhibitor of sculpture and such articles at the New York Crystal Palace; some of his wares were damaged and broken, and he came down on Mr. GREELEY as a stockholder and director, and therefore responsible. The unfortunate victim of this outrage remained in durance over Sunday, but yesterday obtained a hearing, and of course immediate deliverance. Mr. GREELEY is justly indignant at what has happened--confinement at Clichy, the debtor's prison, for parts of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, upon grounds so frivolous."

"DOESTICKS" BOOK.—EDWARD LIVERMORE, No. 20 Deekman street, New York, the publisher of the veritable "DOESTICKS" Book, announces that owing to the great demand, he has postponed the publication to the 2d of July, at which time it will be ready for publication. There will be a great rush for "Nothing."

ALTERED AND COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—The Rochester Union has been shown by Mr. PELLET, receiver at the Central Railroad, a bill not noticed in the Detectors. It is a one on the Wyndham Bank of Connecticut, altered to a twenty. It is nearly executed. Two dollar counterfeit notes on the Western Bank, Lockport, are in circulation, well calculated to deceive. Also, \$50 notes on the Exchange Bank of Genesee, Batavia.

A preacher took passage on one of the Lake Erie steamers on a Sunday lately, and before he had been long on board he applied to the captain for leave to hold a religious meeting. The Captain replied, "No; for any minister who would travel on Sunday is not fit to preach on my boat."

Got it BACK AGAIN.—Arabat, lately bombarded by the Allies, is a fortress on the Crimean side of the Sea of Azoff, some 80 or 90 miles north-west of Sevastopol. It was originally fortified by the Turks, to whom the late events have now restored it.

THE PROSCRIPTIONISTS PROSCRIBED.—We find the following in an exchange:

"At the administration of the Lord's Supper, by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, at his church in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, a few Sabbaths since, he debarred all Know Nothings from participating in the ceremony. He took the position that a person could not be a Christian and an honest man, and at the same time a Know Nothing."

In 1840 the new 'Maine Law' Whigs used to sing the following sonnet:

'And if we get any ways thirsty,
I'll tell you what we can all do:
We'll bring down a keg of hard cider
And drink to old Tippecanoe.'

The Whigs were always a very consistent party.

The New Hampshire Legislature has elected JAMES BELT United States Senator for the long term, and JOHN P. HALE for the short term.

THE BEALE CASE.—It is rumored that the Judges of the Supreme Court are unable to agree in the case of Dr. Beale, on the writ of error asking for a new trial; that two of their number are for affirming the proceedings of the Court below, one for amending the Record in some way, and the other two for a reversal. At all events nothing further will be done in the matter until August next, when the Judges meet at Bedford.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CURIOUS LAW SUIT.—In the year of our Lord 1455, in the siege of Bouvignes, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nobleman named Legrain; but instead of taking his life, as he was entitled to, the Duke consented to spare it on condition of receiving all his estates and property. Legrain made over all he possessed, but stipulated that at the end of four centuries it should return to his family. The Duke made no objection. The four centuries expire in July next, and already a great many persons, representing themselves to be descendants of Legrain, are preparing to claim the property. It is foreseen that the claims will give rise to numerous law suits in Belgium.—London Letter.

The Board of County Commissioners had a special meeting at Boonville on Wednesday last week, for the purpose of appointing liquor agents for the several townships in this county. No agents, however, were appointed. There was but one applicant for an agency, Armer Reed, Esq., from Owen township. We believe that two-thirds of the voters of the county, regard that feature of the liquor law authorizing the appointment of agents as a decided humbug.—Warrick Democrat.

Hannah Banks admitted recently, at the Hull police office, in England, that she had roasted a toad alive, pounded it and mixed it with the food of her fellow-servant, for the purpose of inducing him to love her!

[From the London Times, June 4th.]

The Battle of Azoff.

The operations of the allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday at the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kertch, that the squadron in the sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, which drove back the Russian forces and destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Lord Raglan's dispatch of the 2d-June relates to the same achievement, and states that ninety vessels were found on this important point, laden with supplies for the army, all which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another dispatch, which, as we are informed, reached the Foreign office in the course of yesterday afternoon, states that no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sevastopol and in the Crimea, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the straits of Yenikale and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabat, and Genitchi fell in rapid succession, and before they were conscious of their peril the Russians found their storehouses and magazines in the hands of the enemy, or only to be rescued from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic satisfaction which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi, though, in all probability, this bloodless victory has inflicted a severer blow upon the enemy than the hard-fought and dearly-won fields of the Alma and of Inkermann. Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs.

The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport, is a greater calamity to the Czar than the loss of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it be deprived, at the very outset of this campaign, of the means of subsistence? War in the Crimea has this peculiar character, that five large armies are at this time arrayed within the narrow limits of that peninsula, although the natural produce of the country is insufficient to support any one of them. In ordinary years the Crimea does not produce corn enough for the nourishment of its own scanty population, and last year the harvest was below the average; this year the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

The result is, that the armies must all be fed by provisions brought from other countries; that is an operation for which we are now prepared, and which the Russians have hitherto been carrying on by the Sea of Azoff on a gigantic scale. But, although we have not yet invested Sevastopol in the proper sense of that term, we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and, when the supplies are cut off, the greater force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

Another circumstance which causes us the most sincere satisfaction is, that the rapidity with which this squadron has swept the Sea of Azoff, is the first exploit in the present war which the navy have been enabled to perform on their own element.—England has not undervalued the admirable devotion, perseverance, and courage shown by her seamen in this campaign, under many strange and unusual circumstances—their attention to the wounded, their gallant behavior at the siege, their firm attitude at Eupatoria, and the boldness with which they have navigated the Euxine throughout the Winter. But they have had to do with an enemy who sunk his ships and who continues to fight behind walls, and no real opportunity had been afforded to the fleet for an achievement worthy of its power.

The occupation of the Sea of Azoff is an unparalleled display of the means of destruction possessed by such a squadron. Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat, who were the chief projectors of the expedition, they entered the Strait of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The vessels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn-brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagoon, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes. Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a marsh, and which the most recent travelers who have visited it compare to a reservoir of peaspoup, our steamers ploughed their way.

In twenty-four hours Berdiansk was visited, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and had mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitchi would be one of the first points to attack, because it commands the Strait between the main land and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is therefore a point of the greatest con-

sequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Strait of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than sixty fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash, (as it is properly called,) scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagoon which encircle Venice, and, though it may be impassable to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians have within the last few years, as we took occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the mainland by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length.

This military road, lying between the isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of those two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes the line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles; we are, of course, ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagoon, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

In any case; however, the success we have already obtained augurs most favorably for the next operations of the combined forces. After some hesitation and some further experience, means have been found to turn against the enemy the resources of the peculiar country in which we are carrying on war, and to apply with irresistible superiority the maritime strength of the allies. Our squadron in the sea of Azoff is performing the work of another army, and of an army which has not only outflanked the Russians, but cut off their principal base of operations, for, as we have more than once observed to the opponents of the Crimean expedition, there is no other spot in Europe which presents such strategic advantages to the operations of a maritime power supporting an army of invasion with a powerful fleet.—We await with the deepest interest the arrival of the dispatches, which will give us the details of these fortunate and glorious exploits, and in the meantime we shall learn by telegraph the effect produced both at St. Petersburg and at the Russian headquarters in the Crimea by reverses for which our antagonists appear to have been altogether unprepared.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

SESKAR, Monday, May 28, 1855.

The fleet has been lying at anchor off Nargen during the last week, with fires banked ready for immediate use. The weather has been generally fine, with the thermometer ranging between 45 deg. and 65 deg., and gentle breezes, mostly from the southeast and southwest. Exercises of every description, from the booming of the great guns, the roar of rockets as they rush through the air, down to the popping of Colt's revolvers, is continually going on.

At daybreak on the 27th, we passed the island of Hogland, and about noon that of Sommersland, and almost immediately came in sight of eight or nine sail, bearing S. E.; a signal was immediately made to chase, and the Eurypatus, Amphion, Dragon, Firefly, and Locust were sent to cut them off from escaping, and each funnel of the liners poured forth an immense cloud of smoke as the fires were urged to send them forward. Every heart beat quick with anxious hope that it was the enemy, for as it was busy we could not distinctly make them out, but they looked large as they scudded away before the wind with all sail set, and our vessels after them. In about an hour their retreat was completely cut off, and the fleet anchored about fifteen miles from Cronstadt, in the open sea, but with the land visible all around us. The Orion was sent forward to reconnoiter, and proceeded within the Tollbuckin Light-house, only six miles from the city, close to which she could distinctly see the Russian fleet at anchor.

In the evening the Magicienne and Merlin were sent to examine the coast about Biorka Bay, and were fortunate enough to capture four large boats, of about 60 tons each, laden with provisions, &c., belonging to the Government. As it was getting dusk, the vessels sent to cut off the sails we chased, returned, one by one, but each had in tow its prize. The Eurypatus one, the Amphion one, the Locust one, and the Dragon two. They are all barges, with two tall masts, carrying square sails on the foremast, and about 60 or 70 tons burden.

RUSSIA.—ACCOUNT OF LOSS AT BERDIANSK.

We have received the St. Petersburg Journals of the 29th May. They do not as yet publish any news of the Kertch expedition.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Peters-

burg states that the following dispatch had been received there, dated Sevastopol, 1st June:

On the 27th May the enemy burnt two houses at Berdiansk, some coasting vessels, and considerable stores of grain.

On the 29th May, seventeen of the enemy's vessels cannonaded Genitchi, burnt the transport vessels there, and the corn stores. Two of our guns compelled the enemy's boats, that were setting fire to the place, to retire.

On the 30th, the enemy had not undertaken anything new against Genitchi.

WINTER IN SWEDEN STILL.—On May 1st in the south of Sweden, the navigation was open, and was being carried on with great activity; but in the Gulf of Stockholm the ice was still so thick that heavily laden wagons could ply upon it. The winter in Sweden has been more rigorous than has been known in the memory of man. According to the last account from Helsingfors, in Finland, the ice was there more than a yard thick.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN MECHANICS.—James H. Burton, late master armorer in the National Armory, at Harper's Ferry, Va., but for some months past a resident of this city, has received from the British Government the appointment of engineer of the British national armory at Enfield, near London. Although that armory is under the command of Captain Dixon, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. Burton will have the entire direction of the manufacturing operations of the establishment. Considering the acknowledged skill of British artisans, this is a compliment of which not only American mechanics, but our whole country may well be proud. We wish Mr. Burton all success in his honorable and responsible situation, but at the same time must be permitted to express the hope that, with all his genius and skill, he will not be able to teach John Bull to make better arms than Brother Jonathan can, or if he does, that it will still remain for our people to show our excellent friends across the water how to use them; only, however, in case of necessity.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The indications of a cordial union of the Democratic party in New York, at the next election, are very encouraging. The Albany Argus says:

"The position which the great national Democratic party of the Union will assume on this subject (know nothingism) is no longer doubtful. It will stand arrayed against know nothingism, as embodying doctrines inconsistent with the Democratic faith. It occupies that position in every State where an election has recently taken place, or where a campaign is now pending."

PITT ON THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—In the time of Pitt it was proposed in the English Parliament to subject cider to an excise in order to obtain means for carrying on the war with France. A contemporary remarked: "An excise bill has always been odious to the English. It brings with it the right of search. It lays open the private dwellings, which every Englishman has been taught to regard as his castle." "You give to the dipping-rod," said one arguing against such a law, "what you deny to the scepter!" Mr. Pitt laid hold of this feeling, and opposed the bill with his utmost strength. The following is a portion of Mr. Pitt's speech on the subject, and all that remains of it:

"The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail—its roof may shake—the wind may blow through it—the storm may enter—the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter!—all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!"

POPULAR PREACHERS.—A popular satire upon the bellicose propensities of the church militant is now exhibiting in one of the stores in Broadway, in the form of a huge tin sword, which is intended as an appropriate testimonial to one of our fashionable preachers. The reversed gentleman, in the excess of his zeal in favor of the new liquor law, declared, it seems, from the pulpit, a short time since, that sooner than that one violation of it should be permitted, he would prefer to see a thousand lives lost, and that, if necessary, he would himself gird on the sword to assist in carrying it out. Some admirers of these charitable and Christian sentiments have accordingly determined to afford this clerical Goliath, an opportunity of gratifying his martial tastes, by presenting him with a tin bilbo of extraordinary dimensions.—N. Y. Herald.

Inquiries have been made whether bounty land warrants can be located in Kansas and Nebraska Territories; the Washington Union, by the authority of the General Land Office, answers, that warrants can only be located on lands subject to private entry, whereas there are none such in the Territories named, and will not be for some time to come; but they will be received in payment for valid pre-emption claims in those Territories on the completion and returns of the surveys, or when the claimants are in a condition to prove their claims, even on the settlements made prior to the survey.

Fight in a Presbyterian Church.

The Gallipolis (O.) Journal of last week has the following local religious intelligence:

The Presbyterian church in this place has been in possession of the Old School body for some weeks past, and the New School, thinking they had occupied the building a sufficient length of time, on Saturday evening last made an attempt to retake it from that body. They succeeded in breaking a panel out of the back door, but the hole was not sufficiently large to admit a man's body. It appears the Old School members were absent at the time, but while Mr. John Smithers was endeavoring to effect an entrance, Mr. Henry Miller, an outside member, remonstrated against the proceedings, and finally struck Mr. S. a severe blow on the head with his cane. Finding an entrance more difficult than they had imagined, they quietly dispersed.

For the past ten days or two weeks, the church has been in charge of Capt. J. S. Myers. On Sunday morning, Rev. Warren Taylor, the New School minister, took occasion to walk in while the door of the church was temporarily thrown open and ascended to the pulpit. Myers peremptorily ordered him to leave the house, but no attention was paid to him, when he repaired to the pulpit and ejected Mr. T. by force. Mr. Taylor offered no resistance further than to hold on to a knob that was attached as an ornament to the pulpit, and in breaking his hold of it, he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking upon his back. We do not know that he sustained any serious injury.

The church has not been used for public worship since the Old School body has had possession of it, since the difficulty, and it is their determination to keep it closed until a legal decision may be had as to the right of property.

Romance in Indian Life.

A private soldier, writing from Fort Laramie, March 12th, mentions the following incidents of the massacre of Lieutenant Grat-tan:

I will give you two facts connected with the massacre, which I have never seen in the newspapers. A musician, one of the party, owned or married a squaw, and on that unfortunate day, when she saw danger threatening the troops, she rallied her father and brother to protect her lover. When he fell wounded she rushed to him to protect him from the arrows or perish with him. Her father shot several arrows at the other Indians, and was wounded himself in the zealous defence of the soldier. Then he sat down and wept, as he could do no more. The hostile Indians then rushed on the wounded soldier, tore him from the embrace of his faithful squaw, and scalped him before her eyes. After this she could not be prevailed upon to eat or drink, and starved to death, dying in nine days, and glad to go to regain the presence of the spirit of one she loved so dearly. The only soldier that reached here alive was found by an Indian, who, instead of scalping him, ministered to his wants, carried water to his hiding-place, and endeavored to bring him into the fort during the night, but being unable or afraid to accomplish his purpose, he turned back to Mr. Bordean's house, bearing the soldier, and four Indians overtook him and wished to kill the wounded man, or as they said, 'that dog.' The reply of the noble, friendly savage was, 'this white man must live or I must die,' and he bore him off in safety. Such generous deeds should be remembered.

When Dr. Rush was a young man he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how do you like it, at all?" "It's too smooth and tame for me," Mr. Morris, replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

The Rev. Sydney Smith.—A DECIDED SELL.

Lady Cubes had a great passion for a garden and hot house; and when she got hold of a celebrity like the Rev. Sydney, was sure to dilate on her favorite subject. Her geraniums, her auriculas, her dahlias, her carnations, acacias, her lilia regia, her ranunculus, her margyolds, her pæonies, her rhododendron procumbens, mossy pomponne and rose pubescens, were discussed with all the flow of hot house rhetoric. "My lady," asked the Reverend wit, "did you ever have a Peoriasis Septembris?" (This is the medical name for the seven years' itch.)—"Oh, Yes! a most b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l one; I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dear man! and it came out so in the Spring!"

Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from me I'm sure.—No, my dear—for I don't perceive that you have lost any.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1855.

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

Terms Reduced.

We have determined to reduce the terms of the *News-Letter* to \$1 50 per annum. We are aware that this is too little; but so many persons object to paying \$2 00, (which is the ordinary price of newspapers in this State,) that we have thought it best to come down to \$1 50, in order to give our paper a more extensive circulation. We are determined to make the *News-Letter* an efficient exponent of the principles of civil and religious liberty throughout this part of the State. Already we have an extensive circulation in Lawrence, Morgan, and other counties. Our circulation is rapidly increasing, not only in this county, but also in the adjoining counties, and remote parts of the State and in other States. Every friend of civil and religious freedom will find in the *News-Letter* a sincere and zealous defender of the rights of the people against the encroachments of fanatical prohibitory laws, Abolitionism, Know Nothingism and all the other wild and chimerical notions of the times. Any person getting up a club of ten good subscribers at \$1 50 each, shall have the *News-Letter* one year gratis.

How can a Free Mason be a Know Nothing?

We are not a Free Mason, nor do we belong to a secret society of any description. We think, however, that the Free Masons are less objectionable than any society of this kind with which we are acquainted. Their principles approach nearer to the doctrines of Christianity than those of any other temporal organization. World-wide philanthropy, benevolence, fraternal love, supporting, protecting, and cherishing the whole brotherhood of every kindred, tongue, and clime, are claimed by the Free Masons to be their cardinal doctrines. The Englishman and the Russian, the American and the German or Irishman, the Protestant and the Catholic, if they are brothers of the mystic order of Masons, are equals, and meet upon the same broad platform of brotherly love and benevolence. Is it not rather a singular spectacle on St. John's Day, to see in the same Masonic procession, a Know Nothing locked arms with a German or Catholic, when the former has taken a solemn secret oath, in the name of Almighty God, to proscribe and persecute his brother Mason, to the extent of disabling him from holding any office of trust or profit, thereby introducing the worst form of tyranny over the conscience that can be tolerated in the monarchical governments of Europe at the present day? Is it not a question for the serious consideration of the Masonic Fraternity: "CAN A GOOD AND FAITHFUL FREE MASON BE A KNOW NOTHING?"

The Know Nothings profess not to believe the correctness of the list of Know Nothings. They say that CARLTON will lie in his paper, &c. Well, gentlemen, if you are not Know Nothings you are at liberty to deny it publicly—why don't you do it by affidavit? Since the Philadelphia Convention you are not bound to lie any more than a Democrat or Whig. You may tell the truth with perfect impunity. Come out and own up. Don't deceive your poor wives any longer, and impress them with the idea that the *News-Letter* is a worse liar than Baron Munchausen. Whatever these men may say, they do believe us and they can't help it. A man's credibility is not an arbitrary matter, and people often believe when they don't want to believe. For instance, the Know Nothings were furious against SAM MOORE, and charged him with having given us the list. We made a short simple statement that it was not SAM MOORE, and they all believed it at once, and let SAM alone.

WHITE RIVER STANDARD.—It is quite amusing to hear the Fusionists who have drunk liquor enough to float a seventy-four man-of-war, talk about other people's drinking. Not long since, two legal gentlemen, (State Senators) who voted for the Prohibitory law, got so drunk in a town not thirty miles from Bloomington, that they had to be carried to their rooms to bed. This we can prove by a credible witness, not a stone's throw from our office. Now, Mr. FUSIONIST, if you get drunk any more, (as it is to be hoped you will not, from respect to your excellent wife,) don't drink with a brother editor, and being gloriously fuddled and jubilant yourself, imagine that he is in the same condition, and, especially, "don't tell tales out of school."

Mr. ED. LEMON is the author of a communication about us in the *Martinsville Gazette* from Gosport. He was in an error about facts. As we consider him a friend, we hope he will not again do us injustice.

Last Sunday evening, Dr. DAILY, President of the University, delivered an able and interesting sermon which has created considerable sensation in our community. In the course of his remarks he maintained that although it was the duty of every minister of the Gospel to preach against error in every form, Roman Catholic, Mahomedan, Mormon, &c., yet the true spirit of Christianity forbade the proscribing of men for their religious opinions; and that perfect religious toleration was a cardinal doctrine of Protestant Republicanism.

Thanks to the citizens of Smithville and vicinity, for an additional list of twenty-two subscribers, making in all sixty-five at that post-office.

Statement of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Monroe County, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1855.

It will be perceived from this abstract that Monroe county produced, notwithstanding the drouth, a large surplus over and above what was required for domestic consumption. We are indebted to our Auditor, ROBERT C. FOSTER, for the statement:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses, mules, and asses,	1,061	\$34,963
Cattle,	3,576	17,936
Sheep,	4,105	4,534
Swine,	24,927	28,910
Wheat, bushels,	49,373	50,749
Corn, "	187,100	93,199
Oats, "	124,198	34,681
Potatoes, "	2,518	2,562
Pork, barrels,	4,726	33,779
Bacon, pounds,	224,066	14,937
Orchard Products, bushels,	18,350	8,761
Hay, tons,	3,727	19,311
Wool, pounds,	17,918	6,023
Tobacco, "	7,165	274
Lard, "	30,000	2,400
Poultry,		6,432
Home-made Manufactures,		13,539
Garden Products,		2,560
Wine,		1,000
Slaughtered Animals,		9,803
Sugar,		1,025
Grass Seed,		1,200
Total value of Products,		\$388,533

On Wednesday morning we received the following anonymous letter at the Post Office:

Mr. Editor:—From the tone of your paper of late we were led to inquire into the cause of your crossness and have at length concluded that you were either *worned too soon*, or in the *wrong time of the moon*. We would therefore recommend to your use *'The Sugar Teat'*, which we enclose. If our remedy fails in giving relief you had better apply to B. A. FARMER'S ROCK.

Yours, truly, OBSERVER.

ANSWER.—We happen to know the lady who wrote the above letter. She ought to know something of the subject of wearing, as she commenced learning before most of ladies deem it altogether prudent. We should like to know of her ladyship, if she ever performed those interesting maternal duties without having been joined in the bonds of wedlock?

If we should notice all the lies that the Know Nothings are putting in circulation, we should have but little room for other matter. We will notice a few, however, at present, that our silence may not be construed into admission. The *Putnam Banner* learns from a communication in the *Martinsville Gazette*, which communication was written from Gosport, that after having been engaged in a fight, we made an onslaught on persons we took to be Know Nothings, and accidentally shot a hand in our office. This is absolutely false. The Senior editor, who is here implicated, never had a pistol of any sort in his hand that night. Again: The *Bloomington correspondent* of the *Martinsville Gazette*, after saying that we had said that a Know Nothing had attacked us, says "it is false." The man who says this, is a constitutional liar—we never said we were attacked by that individual. If this correspondent, whom we well know, annoys us any further we will give him cause to regret it.

A certain individual, who wishes to make a diversion of public opinion in his favor, to suit a certain case in which he is directly interested, by means of slander and detraction, has been circulating a report that the Sen. Editor, while he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, had made an offer of two hundred dollars to COBURN McMILLAN to swear against ALEX. H. BUCHANAN. The gentleman has too much sense (however dishonest he may be) to believe what he says. At first we paid no attention to the matter, and "it passed us as the idle wind which we regard not;" until we find he reiterates it, and pursues us with his characteristic jesuitism.

We accordingly called on Mr. McMILLAN and prepared the annexed certificate. He said it was strictly true and he would come down after supper with his memorandum book, and sign the certificate. He didn't come, however.—WALTER S. BARNES, however, was present when he made the statement.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that A. B. Carlton never offered me two hundred dollars nor any other sum, nor any inducement whatever, to swear against ALEX. H. BUCHANAN. That all I may have told Buchanan on the subject was for the purpose of sport, and in order to see what he would say.

MEMORANDUM.—On this 30th day of May, 1855, I heard COBURN McMILLAN say to A. B. Carlton that the above statement was strictly true, and that he would come down after supper and sign it, after he should get his memorandum book, which he would bring down, as he said.

W. S. BARNES.

It has been reported that Mr. HARVEY, mail agent on the N. A. & S. R. R., is a Know Nothing. We are satisfied he is not guilty.—We have conversed with many persons who have been acquainted with him for years, and they assure us that the charge is false.

Graham's Magazine.

We have received the July Number of this splendid magazine. Terms: One copy, one year, \$3; two copies, \$5; six copies, \$10.

NICKNAMES.—At Cartersville, in Georgia, there is a family of nine Smiths, brothers, with the following nicknames: There is Big Leg Smith, Mad Hole Smith, Poplar Head Smith, Mutton Head Smith, Gambling Bill Smith, Nigger-nosed Smith, Whiskly Smith, Peckerwood Smith, and Leather Gallis Smith.

The New York papers contain the reports of the great American meeting in New York, to ratify the platform made at Philadelphia.—There were from ten to fifteen thousand persons present.

"JESTERS."—Send on your communication.

Political Preachers.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Franklin township, in Floyd county, on Saturday, the 18th inst., the following resolution, embodying a severe but just reflection on the political preachers, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Clergy are to be held justly responsible for a large portion of the lawless violence, the riot, murder, and bloodshed, that has followed in the footsteps of Know Nothingism, and that it is in a great degree to their secret teachings and intrigues, that we are to look for the origin of that spirit of religious bigotry and intolerance that is manifested by the Know Nothing Fusion party; they found us a happy and law-abiding people—tolerant of the views and opinions of each other, and they have thrown the apple of baneful discord in our midst; they engendered a feeling of distrust and bitterness, which we believe to be entirely at war with all the cardinal principles of the Christian creed.

Who, that has watched the progress of this dark-lantern party, and the action of many of the preachers, can doubt the truth of every syllable of the above resolution? Yes! the "political preachers" who have inveighed so terribly against the Catholic priests for influencing their members in politics, have done more than any other class of an equal number, to bring about the state of affairs mentioned in the resolution. What Catholic priest in Indiana preached to his congregation on politics? We doubt if one can be mentioned. On the other hand, but very few of the Protestant clergy have failed to do their utmost to influence their church members in political matters. O, Bigotry! O, Fanaticism! I when will man learn that the sublime Creator of our creed never meant it to be the channel of political influence, or the source of a corrupt ascendancy? That its office is to heal, not to irritate or to wound the feelings, and to denounce the motives of others.—That the spirit of true religion is not to persecute, not to propagate truth by coercion, or by vile billingsgate language that would disgrace a doggerly; but by words of kindness, of gentleness and love, to assuage the angry passions of man, to pour oil on the troubled waters, and speak peace to the troubled spirit. Does the political preacher think it is his mission to save all men, or only half the community? Does he think that nobody but Know Nothings are entitled to go to Heaven? Then why does he preach politics from the pulpit? Why does he denounce the principles of all those who do not agree with the Know Nothings in their persecution of men for conscience' sake and the accident of birth? Does he expect to convert National Anti-Know Nothing Whigs and Democrats by such a course?

The following communication is from a gentleman with whom we have been acquainted for many years as a high-minded, honorable, and peaceable citizen. Morgan county does not contain a citizen more worthy of the respect and consideration due a gentleman and a Christian, than ANDREW WAMPLER:

[For the News-Letter.]

EDITORS OF THE NEWS-LETTER:—The poltroon who conducts the obscene sheet in this town called the *Morgan County Gazette*, has seen fit to vent his vituperations upon me, in his last issue. His provocation for thus arraying me before his readers in a disrespectful manner, I cannot conceive, unless it is because I am an "Old Line" Democrat, and am opposed to his masters of the owl and bat party. To those who are acquainted with me I have no further explanation to add, because I am willing to be judged by those with whom I have lived. To others, I will merely say that the thing above alluded to has an amiable wife who refuses to live here with him—doubtless on account of his inherent depravity, which he has exhibited time and again by abusing other private men of this community with whom he is totally unacquainted—and that previous to his removal here, he was a violent Democrat, and was evidently bought by a band of Know Nothings here, to abuse individuals against whom they held personal enmity, for a much less sum than the price of the poorest African slave.

ANDREW WAMPLER.

MARTINSVILLE, June 25, 1855.

We shall deliver an address at Nashville, Brown county, on Know Nothingism and the Maine Law, as soon as practicable after harvest, of which due notice will be given by printed posters.

KNOW NOTHING COUNTERS.—The Know Nothings destroyed the printed notices we had posted up in Bloomington, for speaking at Smithville and Stanford. It was done in the night, of course. Fit work for the "Knights of the dark lantern."

[For the News-Letter.]

The Juvenile Singing Class.

Prof. A. L. GILBERT, of the Model School, has organized a class in Vocal Music, designed especially for beginners and those who may wish to review and thoroughly master the rudiments of this "Divine Art." The singing in our churches is confessedly bad—and the only remedy for the evil is, to teach the rising generation how to use their vocal powers. It is hoped that every lad and lass in Bloomington and vicinity who can, will join this class. Let the lovers of song and friends of education sustain Prof. GILBERT in this praiseworthy enterprise.

The class meets every Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Instruction is mostly given on the blackboard. Pupils will need no books the first term. Terms very low. The Professor will meet the Sabbath school children of Bloomington, in the Rev. Mr. LAIRD's church on Sunday evening at three o'clock, to train them in singing exercises for the Celebration of the time-honored "Fourth." Go, every one of you!

AMATEUR.

The communication from Harrodsburg must be postponed until next week.

Certain men in this town, who have no God but Mammon, no Bible but the Ledger, and no Sanctuary but the Counting House or Drug Store, in order to prejudice the public mind against us, are busy circulating the report that the senior editor of this paper has been "turned out of the church," and various and contradictory causes are assigned by these Pharisees. Now, we never made profession of extraordinary piety, but we are determined to place ourselves right on the record about this matter. The facts are: That on Saturday, the 9th inst., we were spoken to in relation to making acknowledgment for striking a man, by ROBERT ACUFF, Esq., one of the elders (who is every inch a gentleman and a Christian.) We replied that we would take the matter under consideration, until the next day (Sunday.) Upon that day we went to the church and filed the following answer, which was publicly read to the church; after which it was publicly announced that we were no longer a member of the church. So far as we know, we parted on good terms with the brethren:

To the Members of the Christian Church at Bloomington:

Having been admonished that, unless I should make acknowledgments to the church in regard to a fight in which I was lately concerned, I could not be considered as a member of the church in good standing; I beg leave, respectfully, to say that I very much regret the circumstance alluded to, and I am truly sorry that the occasion ever arose for this breach of Christ's law.

Yet, to be candid about the matter, I am not so repentant but that I would do the same thing again under the like circumstances; which, I suppose, would not amount to a sufficient acknowledgment. Therefore, I respectfully request that the Church may no longer consider me a member. I have no other than the kindest feelings to every member of this Church, and I regret that I am unworthy of a place in the Christian Church, which I believe to be the only Church organization that approaches the faith and practice of early evangelical Christianity. The vocation of a lawyer and especially that of an editor, in these exciting times, is not very well calculated for the promotion of all the Christian virtues; especially at a time when such large numbers of the ministers of the everlasting Gospel have ceased to lead their flocks into the green pastures by the still waters, proclaiming peace on earth and good will to all men; but have mounted the political rostrum and are carrying on a bitter politico-ecclesiastical warfare.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. CARLTON.

Masonic Celebration.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., the anniversary of St. John's day, the Free Masons had a celebration in this place. A great many persons were present from the surrounding towns, and from the country. The Bloomington Sax Horn Band headed the procession and discoursed some of their best music. After marching around the square they proceeded to the Methodist Church, where an excellent Oration was delivered by Prof. HIBBEX, of Greencastle. It was a choice, elegant, and (in some parts) eloquent effort. He mentioned many of the advantages of being a Free Mason. He said that Masonry interferes neither with a man's religious or political opinions or privileges. He spoke of Operative Masonry and Speculative or Moral Masonry. He dated the origin of Masonry at rather an early period; the time when the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters, and order was brought out of chaos. We are at a loss to conceive what connection the building of the architectural wonders of remote antiquity can have with the Free Masons of this day; nor do we exactly see how he managed to attribute so much credit to Free Masonry, in the building and decoration of *home*, which he so beautifully and poetically described in the words of BYRON'S DON JUAN:

"Tis sweet to hear the honest watch-dog's bark,
Baying deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come."

Upon the whole, as a literary effort, Prof. Hibbex's oration was most excellent. We can't say so much for the logic; though even this may have been more convincing to the minds of the initiated than to ours. "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, HORATIO, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." In conclusion, we think that Free Masonry is less objectionable than any other secret society (though good men have thought otherwise, e. g. JOHN Q. ADAMS.) They are truly philanthropic, and there is nothing bigoted, sectional, nor fanatical in their principles.

The attention of energetic young men, wishing to engage in a profitable business, is especially directed to the advertisement in another column headed "More Men Wanted Immediately."

A. B. CARLTON will deliver an address, at 1 o'clock, to-day, at Stanford, on Know Nothingism and the New Liquor Law.

From the Auditor's Report it will be seen that Monroe county is now in debt in the amount of \$5,101 09; and yet the Temperance men want our taxes still further increased for liquor agencies!

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN MECHANICS.—James Burton, late master armorer in the national armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, but for some months past a resident of this city, (says the Springfield Republican,) has received from the British government the appointment of engineer of the British national armory at Enfield, near London. Although that armory is under the command of Capt. Dixon, of the royal artillery, Mr. Burton will have the entire direction of the manufacturing operations of the establishment.

Liquor Cases Decided.

Michael Keen vs. the Mayor and Council of Louisville.

The applicant moved the Circuit Court for a writ of *mandamus*, requiring the Mayor and Council to issue a license to keep a tavern, with authority to vend spirituous liquors. This was one of several applications of the same character. It was argued, together with the motions for similar writs made by many coffee-house keepers of this city, on Monday last.

The Court delivered at length to-day a very able opinion, in which the writ was granted as to Keen, requiring the Mayor and Council to grant him a license to keep a tavern, (the Louisville Hotel,) and the Court held that such a license would confer the right to retail liquors; but as to the coffee-house the writ was refused; that taverns were advantageous to the community; they were necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public; that the right to keep a tavern conveyed with it the right to sell spirituous liquors; and that the one could not be separated from the other; but that coffee-houses, not coming under the general law of the land, recognized in favor of taverns, they could not require the Council to grant them license to retail spirituous liquors.

Capt. Rousseau and W. P. Haggin, Esq., appeared and argued the case for the city. Colonel Caldwell and Jas. Speed, Esq., for the applicants.—*Lou. Courier.*

[From the Natchez Courier, June 19.]

Bayou Sara in Ruins—Loss of Life.

We learn from letters from Mr. W. J. Lyle, connected with this office, and from Major Z. Kelly, formerly of Natchez, that a fire broke out at Bayou Sara, on Friday night last, at 10 o'clock, destroying nearly the whole town.

The fire commenced in a pile of moss near the saddlery establishment of Mr. Gerlosh, which was soon destroyed, as also that of Mr. Mockell.

Among those who have suffered are J. Myers, merchant; Levy & Bros.; J. C. Staen, confectioner; Mr. Marks, printer; Mr. Boydell, tinner; Mr. Brockell, shoemaker; Mr. Hills; Neyer & Hoffman; A. Levy; F. V. Leake & Co.; F. Black; J. Mitchell; Mr. Vivent, apothecary; Mr. Torrence; Mr. Harper, druggist; Mr. Smith; and others, whose names are not recollected.

Every house was burnt on the square, as well as all the stable; not a single store is left; both printing offices are gone, as well as all the hotels.

Two lives are known to be lost—one, a Mr. Butler, and the other a Mr. Donnelly. The loss is estimated at \$350,000, of which about \$40,000 only is insured.

PROLIFIC.—The wife of a gentleman named Rice, of this city, a pump maker, recently gave birth to four children at once, three boys and one girl, all of whom at last accounts are doing well. We recorded another instance of *prolificness* in the county some weeks since, Mrs. Sandford who had also given birth to four *live ones* at once.—It is the well settled opinion of everybody hereabouts that children are indigenous to our soil.—*Terre Haute Jour.*

A French paper has the following: "At Balaklava, every day the bands of the garrison give concerts in the square. The birds, who know very well the hour when those musical soirees in the open air commence, assemble in innumerable multitudes upon the trees and roofs of houses. The first piece is heard in profound silence; but the moment the second piece begins, the winged songsters join in and make such a hubbub, that a flute or oboe solo can scarcely be heard twenty feet off."

PAVING THE STREETS WITH IRON.—Some time ago the experiment of paving the streets with iron blocks was tried on a limited scale in New York, and the experiment has succeeded so well that a committee of the board of councilmen of that city have reported in favor of paving Maiden lane and Cortlandt street with their iron pavement, and there is a prospect of their recommendation being adopted. The iron pavement, it is said, gives the street the finish of an elegantly tiled floor, and there is no mud or dust from it. In Boston, the experiment of iron pavements was tried two years ago, and it is said to have been successful.

"Col. W. is a fine looking man," said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied the other, "I was taken for him once." "You—why you are as ugly as sin." "I don't care for that—I was taken for him; I endorsed the Colonel's note, and the Sheriff took me for him!"

THE KNOW NOTHING ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE CATHOLICS FROM PARTICIPATING IN A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.—Is it not singular that the know nothings should carry their proscriptive doctrines so far as to deny Catholics the privilege of participating with the rest of their fellow citizens in the Fourth of July celebration? We did not believe it possible that anybody could be so demented as to desire that any portion of our citizens should not honor the memory of Washington, Jefferson, and the illustrious founders of our nationality.—The know nothings have accused the Catholics of a want of American feeling, although Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, belonged to that sect; and now they refuse to allow them to come into a public Fourth of July demonstration! A meaner and more contemptible spirit was never exhibited. Americans want every one to rejoice on the Fourth of July, without distinction of race or religious creed.

Things have come to a pretty pass, when a spirit of sectarian exclusiveness is to be evoked on Freedom's Anniversary.—The little demagogues and mean bigots who were instrumental in getting up this narrow and sectarian celebration ought to meet with an overwhelming public rebuke.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

SENSIBLE AND PATRIOTIC.—At a recent meeting of the citizens of Oswego, it was resolved "that the Fourth of July must go on."

[From the New Albany Daily Ledger.]
NEW ALBANY MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour—Sales of flour are made at \$9 00 for country brands and dull. City millers are selling at \$9 25.

Grain—Wheat is now selling at \$1 65. Corn 65¢70¢. Oats 40¢45¢.

Groceries—Sales of coffee at 11¢11½. Sales of sugar firm at 8¢7½¢ by the hhd. 7¢7½¢ by the bbl. Sales of molasses, plantation, at 34¢ and reboiled 35¢.

Bacon and Lard—Sales of Bacon from wagons at 6¢6½¢ for shoulders, 8¢9½¢ for clear sides, for hams 8½¢9¢. Lard from the country we quote at 8½¢9¢ in bbls and kegs.

Salt—Sales are made at 45¢ by the 50 bbls, and 48¢ retail, drayage added.

Cornmeal—Sales are made at 75¢85¢.

Hay—Sales are made at \$13 20 00.

Potatoes—We quote sales at \$1 30¢1 50 ¢ bus.

Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 8¢, as per quality. Feathers we quote at 30¢ from the country and dull. Ginseng we quote at 20¢, and dull. Beeswax 22¢ from the country.

Prospects of the Siege of Sevastopol.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The telegraphic communications between Varna and Balaklava, which had been momentarily interrupted, have again been resumed, and we learn that the third bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the 6th of June. This will probably be the final one. The tide of success is now open in favor of the allies. The Russians are disheartened by the recent terrible slaughter on the night of the 23d, when the French stormed their works near the central battery; and the destruction of nearly three hundred vessels in the Sea of Azof, of all their stores of grain, their forts, &c., is a blow they cannot well recover. Sonjoulake, on the Circassian coast, has already surrendered; Anapa will fall next. I fully expect to have to announce to you shortly that the garrison of Sevastopol has retreated into the interior; or, abandoning the town, shut itself up in the great northern fort on the other side."

The Tribune says: "The month of June must bring some decision into this Crimean warfare. Before June, or at the outside, July, has elapsed, either the Russian field-army will have had to leave the Crimea, or the allies will have to prepare for their own retreat."

HOBBS R. COFFEE charged with perjury was discharged by Esq. ROBINSON, on examination, upon Tuesday last.

Value of Indiana Free Bank Money.

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

First Class, Specie Paying, Par.	
Bank of Indiana	Farmers and Merch's Bank
" of Brookville	Indianapolis
" of Syracuse	Gramercy Bank
" of Elkhart	Hosier
" of Rockville	Indiana
" of Goshen	Indiana Stock Bank
" of Mt. Vernon	Kentucky Stock
" of Salem	Lagrange
" of the Capital	Merchants and Merch's Bank,
" of Warsaw	New Albany
" of Monticello	N. Y. and Va. State Stock
" Tazewell	Prairie City Bank
Casual Bank,	Southern Bank of Ind
Crescent City Bank	Salem
Cambridge City "	Savings
Central "	Traders' "
Fayette City "	" Indianapolis
Huntington City Bank	

Second Class, Worth 87 Cents to the Dollar.

Bank of Fort Wayne	New York Stock bank
" of South Bend	Tipton
" of Perryville	Upper Washash
" of Rockport	Wayne bank, Logansport
Delaware county bank	Wayne " Richmond
Great Western "	Wabash River bk, Jasper
Indian Reserve "	Wabash River bk, Newville
Kalamazoo "	Wabash River bk, New Cor-
Agricultural bank	ydun

Third Class, Worth 80 Cents to the Dollar.

Bank of Covington	State Stock bank, Marion
" of Albion	State Stock " Jamestown
" of Rochester	Atlantic
" of Rensselaer	Valley bank
Elkhart county bank	Stauben county
North-Western "	Farmers' and Merch's bank,
Farmers' bank, Jasper	Rensselaer

Fourth Class, Worth 75 Cents to the Dollar.

Bank of Auburn	Merchants bank, Lafayette
" of Albany	Merchants " Springfield
" of Africa	Laurel Bank
" of N. America, New York	Greene county bank
" of Bridgeport	State Stock " Logansport
" of Connersville	State Stock " Peru
" of T. Washworth	State Security bank
Marshall county bank	Traders' bank, Terre Haute
Northern Indiana "	Western bank, Plymouth
Orange "	Drovers' bank

CAUTION.—Immediately after a person is supposed to be dead, coins are generally placed on the eyelids, the nostrils are closed, and the lower jaw is tied up. It is almost criminal to proceed to anything of the kind too soon, for if practiced when the person is in lethargy, for instance, insure its ultimate death—the tying of the jaw especially. A case of this kind is reported in the London Lancet. Had it not been for the interference of a physician, a child, two years old, would have died in consequence of such indiscreet haste.—*New England Farmer.*

NOTICE OF SALE.
An order of the Board of Common Pleas for Monroe county, Indiana, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1855, the following real estate, situate in said county, to-wit: the north-west quarter of section thirty, town nine north, range one east, containing 39 9-16 acres.
The terms of sale are:—one-third of the purchase money in cash; one-third of the purchase money in six, and one-third in twelve months from the date of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the deferred payments, waiving all benefit from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana.
NANCY WELCH, Guardian.
May 14, 1855—14w3.

NEW BEDFORD, IND.

ORCHARD HOUSE,
J. & S. M. ORCHARD, Proprietors,
(Immediately East of the Depot.)
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.



THE traveling public are informed that this commodious house has recently been refitted, and that we are now prepared to accommodate all who may call on us, in as satisfactory a manner, as any First-class house in the State.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD.

Bloomington, May 27—4f.

BATES HOUSE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

D. D. SLOAN, Proprietor.

Our Omnibuses will convey Passengers to and from the
office, free of charge. (Nov. 11, 1854-al)

sold by **BOYD & PAUL**, No. 149 Chambers st., N. Y.
 H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y.
 Price \$3 a package.
 For sale in Bloomington by **JOSEPH ORR**,
 at Mulky's old stand, west side of the square.
 N. B.—Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or
 Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package
 containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Sy-
 rup, and an India-rubber teat box, by express, free to
 any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10.
 June 17, 1854—20y1.

LOST!!

ON the 11th instant, between Bloomington and the
 Chicago farm, a Cloth Cape worth about
 \$8. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the
 residence of Wm. Farris, or by sending it to the *News-
 Letter office*, and will also be suitably rewar-
 ded.
 May 6, 1855—10w3. WM. FARRIS.

to which he is yearly converted by thousands.

In consequence of the universal popularity of this work, as evidenced by its extraordinary sale, various impositions have been attempted by imitations of this work, and the author has been obliged to resort to the aid of copyright, as well upon booksellers as upon the public, it has been found necessary, therefore, to

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

to buy no book unless the words "DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty street, N. Y.," is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's office on the back of the title page, and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, and send by mail, and address Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

THE postscript of One Dollar, "THE MAURICEAU PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent gratis to any part of the United States, the Canada, the British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty street, New York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty street, New York.

September 16, 1864.

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