

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

VOL. III.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856.

NO. 14.

BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

Published every Saturday Morning, by
JAMES C. CARLTON.
A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, Editors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year, \$1 50; six months, \$1 00; three months, \$50c. In Advance.
If Local Ministers charged half price—75c a year.
If no name entered on the subscription book until the subscription money is paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, 10 lines, three insertions or less, one dollar; if additional insertion, under three months, twenty-five cents.
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BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856.

Gen. FOLEY has been nominated by the Democracy of the 4th District for Congress.

Col. ARCHER has declined being the K. N. candidate for Governor in Illinois.

It is a fixed fact that a mountain of soap exists in California.

The Madison Banner says if Geo. G. DUNK, is the free-soil candidate for Congress in this District, it will aid some good Democrat to defeat him.

The Old FILLMORE Whigs of this State, have advertised for a State Convention at New Albany on the 4th of July.

We learn from the Express that Col. THOMPSON, of Terre Haute, will now receive his money for services rendered in the Menominee Indian affair. Glad to hear it.

A gentleman, direct from Paris, informs us that young BOYLE, shot by young LINDER, is not expected to live three days.

A grocer is supposed to get his living by various weights.

Never confide in a young man; new pails leak. Never tell your secret to the aged; old doors seldom shut closely.

Those who respect themselves will be honorable; but he who thinks lightly of himself will be held cheap by the world.

God sometimes sends a famine, sometimes a pestilence, and sometimes a hero for the chastisement of mankind; none of them surely for our admiration.

The State Sentinel thinks Judge HUGHES will be the Old Line candidate for Congress in the 3rd District.

Hon. W. H. BISSELL has been nominated by the Abolitionists for Governor of Illinois.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that Mr. HERBERT, who shot the waiter at WILLARD'S, has given the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children.

Wm. K. EDWARDS, Esq., of Terre Haute, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge U. S., at the recent session of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., of this State.

Editor GONE.—MURRAY BRIGGS, Esq., Editor of the Sullivan Democrat, was married a few days since to Miss ELLEN ELLIOT, of that place.

Ratification Meeting.
On the 19th day of this month, there will be a grand rally of the Indiana Democracy at Indianapolis to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention.

KANSAS OUTRAGES IN GOSPORT.—Last week, ELI ANDERSON stabbed Mr. LYONS, in the thigh, to the depth of 2½ inches. Mr. L. was seriously, but not dangerously hurt. ANDERSON has fled.

For Congress.
The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated General JAMES B. FOLEY, of Decatur county, as their candidate for Congress.

The Democrats of the Eighth (Mack's) District have nominated DANIEL W. VOORHEES for the same position.

On Col. LANE'S return from Mexico, he was presented by his fellow-citizens with a splendid sword.—*Evansville Journal.*

Yes, but your party charged, and we don't know but the Indiana Journal proved, that that sword was paid for with Lane's own money!

Greene County Democratic Convention.

Bloomington, May 23d, 1856.
Convention assembled pursuant to notice given, and was organized by choosing Dr. J. N. Conley Chairman, and Thos. H. Messick Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the Convention. On motion, the several townships were called, and the delegates appointed therein, answered to their names. On motion of A. Humphreys, the chair appointed a committee of five delegates to attend the Congressional Convention, to be held at Greencastle on the 19th day of June, who designated the following named gentlemen:

From Richmond township, J. N. Conley, Joseph Lyons, Wm. Mack, M. Brondstetter, J. J. Milam, Wm. P. Strope.
Taylor township, O. T. Barker, Saml. Ewing, F. L. Odonald, Isaac Bennam, D. D. Ledgerwood, P. Hasler.
Jackson township, John Hamilton, John George, J. Stone, A. Hatfield, Sr., A. H. Neal, E. Rely.

Center township, A. Carmichael, H. Woody, T. P. East, E. Stone, D. Burch, A. Morton.
Beech Creek township, Thos. Axtell, Benj. Crockett, A. J. Axtell, J. Crawford, J. Minks, Geo. Burch.

Highland township, C. Kelley, J. A. Buskirk, F. Kelley, E. Owen, R. W. Calvert, Thos. Pickart.

Eel River township, H. M. Snider, James McClarin, G. Workman, W. T. B. McIntire, M. M. McGuire, W. S. Bays.

Fairplay township, W. Dixon, V. Crance, S. Crance, J. Peden, F. L. Hatfield, A. Plummer.
Smith township, J. S. Humphreys, S. Anderson, J. McGar, P. Turley, C. Ellensworth, R. Caruthers.

Wright township, A. Humphreys, J. Wilks, J. Biedsoe, J. Clark, E. Butler, C. Griffin.

Stockton township, W. G. Moss, Thos. Mason, W. Humphreys, W. Allis, T. Butler, J. Butler.

Stafford township, P. M. O'neher, H. Nicholas, A. Brewer, J. L. Smith, G. Padgett, J. Goodman.

Washington township, Linsey Keller, J. F. O'Neal, J. Carpenter, A. Hagerman, N. Alkire, S. L. Boyard.

Cass township, Thos. H. Messick, S. L. Stoddard, J. Barker, C. W. McDonald, F. P. Starks, F. Slinkard.

Jefferson township, A. Spainhour, J. M. Huchens, W. D. Corsaw, J. Wilkins, J. Fuller, S. Lockwood.

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of this Convention, who submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, We hold it to be the duty of all parties to make an open declaration of their principles, in order to enable the people to judge of their liberality, policy and adaptation to the exigencies of the times; therefore, we the Democracy and Old Line Whigs of Greene county do still recognize the following platform of principles:

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitution and the Union as it is, and will, therefore, give our support to no man for any office, who is not in favor of carrying out all the compromises of the Constitution; or, who entertains principles which tend, either directly or indirectly, to weaken the Union of the States.

2nd. Resolved, That the present crisis in our country calls upon the great Democratic National party for a renewed expression of their confidence in man for self government as promulgated by Jefferson, developed, sustained, and fixed by Cass and Clay, in the compromise of 1850, and carried out by the national party by the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854.

3rd. Resolved, That we believe that no religious test should ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust, that all men should have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, that it is the duty of our government to extend as liberal a course of policy towards the foreign population who have come here to enjoy with us our free institutions, as justice and experience may suggest, and that secret political societies are derogatory to popular governments.

4th. Resolved, That we are opposed to the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, passed at the last session of our Legislature, and regard it as an aggression upon the personal liberty of the citizen, an infringement of constitutional authority, and subversive of the rights of the people. But while we thus declare our opposition to that law, we are in favor of all proper and just means for the suppression of intemperance.

5th. Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy and the country upon the number of faithful and patriotic men who were formerly members of the Whig party, but who are now co-operating with the Democracy, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and we hereby tender them the right hand of fellowship, and a cordial support in their patriotic efforts to save the country.

6th. Resolved, That as our fellow-citizen, Hon. Andrew Humphreys, who was our first choice for Congress, for the purpose of promoting union and harmony in and among the Democracy of this Congressional District refused to suffer his name to go before the Convention as a candidate for nomination, and as we feel confidence in the capability, honesty, and sound national Democracy of Wm. M. Franklin, of Owen, we recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Delegates of this county, as a candidate for whom we could give our hearty and united support.

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to cast their votes for Wm. Mack, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this District.

On motion of Mr. Mack,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this Con-

vention be published in the Bloomington News-Letter and Sullivan Democrat.

The Convention then adjourned.
J. N. CONLEY, Chairman.
Thos. H. MESSICK, Sec'y.

Romance of Real Life—A Touching Story.

The editor of the Chicago Times, having been on the north side of that city to see a friend, was recently prevented from reaching his home in consequence of a steam-tug having passed up the river with a small fleet of vessels in tow, one of which had been cast off and hauled in just west of the bridge, leaving the "draw" still open. While waiting he witnessed the following scene:

The vessel we mentioned was moored or made fast outside of several canal boats; and as we stood looking at the men upon her, one of them approached a female, who had been crouched upon deck, and addressing her pointed to the shore, then to the bridge, and then down toward the thronged and busy streets of living, moving headlong Chicago. She rose, picked up a small bundle, from which she drew forth a coin which she tendered to the hardy sailor. He refused it, whatever it was, and, lending her a hand, helped her from the vessel to the dock, and from the dock up to the bridge. By this time a large crowd of persons thronged the north end of the bridge; and in contemplating the new faces, and the representatives of the various classes there assembled, we had almost forgotten the incident we have related. Our attention was called from the vain endeavor to discover some cessation of tugs going up and down, and brigs and schooners pulling in and out, by hearing a most audible sob from some one near us. It was not the sob of childhood, caused by some sudden change from gaiety to grief; it was the sob of some maturer breast, filled with a sense of loneliness and despair. It reached other ears than ours.

A lady dressed in a manner which bespoke a wealth that could gratify taste and elegance, and who, like ourselves, was detained at that place, stood near, accompanied by three children, whose desire to get at the extreme edge of the platform, she with difficulty repressed. With a woman's tenderness her heart recognized the stifled ebullition of sorrow, and approaching the person from whom it came, who was none other than the woman we had just seen land from the vessel, she quietly, and in that soft sweet voice of woman which none can resist, inquired if she stood in need, or was she ill, or was her sorrow such that she could not be relieved. A portion of the railing near us was vacant, and toward that and almost at our side these two women came to converse. The stranger was a fair, handsome girl of about seventeen years; neatly but coarsely dressed, with shoes not only well worn but heavy, and suited as much for her sex as for the season. The poor girl, in honest simplicity and with an earnestness which despair alone can impart, related her history, uninterrupted by a single observation from her companion, but often accompanied by the tears of both. We have not space for it at length, but we will give it, changing its order just enough to enable us to state it briefly.

She said she was born in Boston; she had no brother or sister now, she remembered that she had a sister, the oldest, whose name was Lizzie; that sister, years ago, against her father's will had married, and with her husband having been banished from her father's sight, had gone off and had not been heard of since—no doubt was dead. At the time of her sister's marriage her parents were wealthy. The pride which drove away Lizzie had brought silent regrets, and after awhile came melancholy complaints by the mother sighing for her first born. These soon led to anger and condemnation at home, and dissipation by the father abroad. Losses came upon them, and at last, gathering the few remaining goods they possessed, they left the proud city of their birth, and settled five years ago upon lands purchased of the Government in Wisconsin. Her brothers, some older and some younger than herself, one by one drooped and died; and soon the mother, calling in agony upon her long exiled daughter, joined her boys in a happier clime. None were now left but the father and this poor girl. He too was humbled and stricken by the slow but certain disease which lights up the cheek and fires the eye with the brilliancy of health, even when its victim is on the confines of eternity. He would sit and tell his surviving child the acts of winning love and sacrificing devotion which had made his Lizzie the very object of his life. He would talk of her sweet, sweet smiles and happy disposition, until memory would lead him to the hour when he bid her depart, and not let him see her face again. His decline was rapid; and this lone child saw the flowers which the warmth of spring had called from the soil of her mother's grave disturbed, uprooted, and thrown aside, that his ashes might mingle with those of the mother of the children.

At his death he charged her to pay off, as far as she might be able, the debts incurred to procure the necessities of life. The land, which from the want of culture had not increased in value, was sold, and left her but a few dollars. These she expended in rearing some boards to mark the spot where she had buried, one after another, her beloved kindred. She had heard of Chicago; she had heard that in this city there were offices where strangers wishing employment could find work. She had on foot traveled many miles, until she reached Milwaukee, and thence by the kindness of a poor sailor, who, having seen her day after day on the dock watching the steamers depart, had inquired and ascertained that she wished to come hither but had not the money. He brought her to Chicago on his own vessel, and had told her that by crossing the bridge she could find one of those places where situations were given to worthy applicants.

Such was her story. She had mentioned no name except that of her father, mother, and the very endearing appellations of brother George, Willie, &c. Both of the women were crying bitterly. The fashionably dressed lady turned her face toward the river, that her tears at such a crowded and unusual place might not be observed. She requested us to take her two boys—George and Willie she called them—by the hand, to keep them from danger, and then putting her arm around the neck of the poor wandering orphan stranger, said:

"You are my own sister. I am Lizzie."

These two beings, children of the same parents, how different have been their paths, and how deep their sufferings! We have seen them together in "Lizzie's" carriage, driving along Lake street. They are doubtless as happy as their bereavements, relieved only by the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, can permit. But while the sufferings of that father and mother may be faintly known from the story of the daughter, what must have been the mental agony of that other daughter, unkindly banished from her mother's side, and driven out into the world without a father's blessing? What must have been her grief when her letters written from a prosperous city, from the house of her wealthy and kind husband, telling them of her success and the birth of her children, were unnoticed and unanswered? She must have felt indeed that the hearts of that father and mother, her sisters and brothers, must have been hardened against her. We will say no more. That scene will live in our memory while we can remember the holy love of a father, mother and kindred.

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The Testimony of an Enemy on the Kansas Question.

In spite of its strong Black Republican sympathies, the New York Times is not always insensible to reason. Whilst it advocates on special grounds, the immediate admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution, it makes the following admissions:

"If the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution could be decided upon its merits, without reference to consequences, we have no hesitation in saying that we should oppose it. The application upon the face of it, is irregular; and if more harm would not be done by insisting on regularity than by waiving it for the time being, we would favor a rejection of the present application, and compel Kansas to seek admission under the authority and with the preliminary sanction of Congress. In this case, as our readers know, the application comes from a convention of delegates elected at the call of a party, and not of Congress or the territorial authority, and by the votes of only a portion of the people. The citizens of Kansas who called it acted in entire contempt of all formally constituted authority, their action was outside of all government, and was a simple exercise of the power that inheres in every society where there is no law. Now, our theory of the relations of a Territory to the Union does not permit us to regard such action as legitimate. We believe that Congress has sovereignty over the Territories; that the people of the Territories are bound to obey the laws of Congress; and that any action outside of those laws, and in contempt of their authority, is illegitimate and revolutionary. And we are no more willing to tolerate disorder and revolution in a Territory than we should be in a State."

These are the views of a leading Black Republican paper, and one which, with the exception of the New York Tribune, has done more to encourage the violation of law and rebellion against the constituted authorities of Kansas than any other paper. The Topeka constitution, under which the Abolition leaders are now insisting that Kansas shall be admitted, was gotten up by men who went to Kansas for no other purpose than to secure offices for themselves and their friends. The whole thing, from its inception to the close of the scene, was a farce, a humbug, a cheat. But very few of the people of the Territory participated in the election of delegates; little or no attention was paid to the deliberations of these delegates; and when the constitution they framed was submitted to the people of the territory, but a small proportion of them voted for it or against it—thus showing that they regarded this whole movement as unlawful, and that no attention would be paid to it.—*N. A. Ledger.*

End of the Maine Liquor Law.

The sudden rise, rapid progress, brief culmination, and final collapse of the Maine Liquor Law, will form an interesting and instructive chapter in the history of popular delusions.

It is just five years since Neal Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, and the law, with which his name is inseparably associated, was enacted by the Legislature of Maine. In the meanwhile, with greater or less modification, the measure has been adopted by most of the New England, by several of the North Western, and by some of the Middle States.

Politicians more intent upon personal and party aggrandizement than upon the public good, flattered the delusion, courted its alliance, and imparted additional impulse to its already rapid successes. Error naturally unites with error; imposture always aids imposture; and so Abolition, Know Nothingism and Maine Liquor Law, were so bound together in solemn league and covenant. We have already stated the result.

The Maine Liquor Law has had a fair trial. The experiment has been repeated for five years, and in various States. In every instance it has proved a dead failure. In Maine, where its oppressive provisions were most rigidly enforced, the sale of liquor was not suppressed, and drunkenness revelled in unrestrained riot. But the law excited universal discontent and indignation, and destroyed all the repose and security of society. In a mad mood the people had put the yoke upon their necks, and for five years they foamed and chafed under the burdens.

It is every way proper that the State which invented and propagated the imposture, should be the first to resist, and to make atonement for its error. The monster is strangled in its nest. The Legislature of Maine, by a very decisive majority, have repealed the Liquor Law; and the city of Portland has signified its penitence for past follies by electing a Mayor and Common Council who sustain the action of the Legislature. One could not want a more radical and comprehensive recantation of an error.

In New York, the Liquor Law was notoriously disregarded, in private parlors and bar-rooms. The most energetic administrative officer in the country—Mayor Wood—did not venture to enforce the measure for fear of rebellion and bloodshed. And thus the dangerous spectacle of successful resistance to positive law continued until the Court of Appeals, after elaborate argument and with singular unanimity, pronounced the Maine Liquor Law unconstitutional and antagonistic to the principles of republican government.

Thus by a double condemnation—by the strong reprobation of popular opinion, and the authoritative sentence of the judicial tribunals—the Maine Liquor Law is repudiated and denounced for an arrant impostor and an enemy to the public weal. The Temperance movement originated in an impulse of genuine benevolence; and the men who controlled it in the beginning, had no other object than the good of humanity. Soon, however, vanity of oratorical display became a passion with the apostles of the cause, and young men began to pour forth on the horrors of drunkenness, for no other purpose than to advertise their own abilities. Then from being mere fancy work, lecturing on Temperance got to be a regular trade, and, like all other profitable trades, it was very soon monopolized by Yankee enterprise. At this point the Temperance movement paused, and has since gradually retrograded until it has almost sunk out of public notice. To this reaction this excess of Northern fanaticism contributed the main momentum.

We approve the Temperance movement so far as it proposes to attain legitimate and practical ends. Everybody deprecates drunkenness, and would rejoice if men would stop making brutes of themselves. But no sensible and sober man can countenance and attempt to correct the infirmities of nature by expedients of Legislation. Republican government is constituted, not on the idea that men are all idiots, but that they are of sound mind and capable of taking care of themselves. Sober and sensible people can discriminate between moderation and excess, between the control of the passions by reason, and the subjugation of reason by the passions. Sober and sensible people perceive a gradation of evils, and will not be driven by the undeniable evils of drunkenness into the more intolerable evils of an inquisitorial and oppressive tyranny. They admit that temperance is a good thing, but they do not prize it above personal dignity, security of property, rights of domestic sanctuary, and all the other essential safeguards of Republican society. They contend that temperance ceases to be a virtue when it is the result of compulsion; that man is robbed of his own responsibility, when the State usurps supremacy over his conscience, and loses his dignity and his freedom, when his appetites are controlled by legal enactment.

But fanaticism scouted such moderate and considerate counsels. No matter though the individuality of the citizen be absorbed by the State and be despoiled of all his rights. Fanaticism would pursue the chimera of human perfectibility; would

trample upon every feeling of personal pride and independence. Human nature is not outraged with impunity, as is demonstrated by the revolt against the tyranny of Maine Liquor Laws. Fanaticism may rule for a time, but reason will inevitably resume its sway—too late, perhaps, to arrest the mischief done by fanaticism in the moment of its phrensied reign. The Temperance cause has undoubtedly lost much of its popularity by the shameful extremes to which fanatics have pushed a very good principle; but its friends will doubtless resume their enterprise, and, instructed by experience, may so conduct their operations as to accomplish results of signal benefit to mankind.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

PICTURE OF AN ABOLITION CITY.—The systematic falsehoods, prepared in Kansas and circulated in the free States through such mediums as the New York Tribune, are satisfactorily accounted for in the subjoined statement, which we find in the last number of the Hartford (Conn.) Times:

Mr. Pease, of this city, who recently went out to Kansas with Mr. Line's company, has returned. He says that Lawrence City presents an unfavorable appearance. There is no thrift, no prosperity, apparent; but whisky, poor whisky, too—is poured down on every hand. It is dealt out in almost every building. Drinking is the principal business, and it is backed up by idlers, the people generally waiting for an "aid" from the East. Sharpe's rifles were offered to him, he says, for \$10 each. The price in Hartford, where they are made, is \$25 and \$28. Exaggerated stories are started in Lawrence City, and sent off to keep up the excitement at the East, and bring in more aid to support the idlers in doing nothing except to drink whisky, circulate false reports, and talk politics. Such is the state of things in Lawrence, the result of unusual efforts to manufacture slavery agitation with reference to the coming Presidential election.

Matrimony in California.

We have often been amused to see the celerity with which matrimonial operations are conducted in California. Transactions are made in "dimity" very much like those of buying real estate, live stock, or chattels of any description. The *hom-biz* wishing to make an investment of personal property in the shape of a feminine, after a short superficial acquaintance, calls especially. One evening suffices to get thick, and the next time they meet the affections are generally brought to a wedding heat, when the aid of a justice of the peace is solicited and the parties are made one institution, "for better or for worse," oftentimes the latter. Another feature of this off-hand business, and a distressing one, too, is that a youngster can't stand up to the rack without being obliged to partake of the fodder; or, in other words he can't do any "courtin'." If he does not jump immediately at the bait like a pickerel, it is soon withdrawn, and bobbed around by some other unsuspecting gudgeon, who by various wiles and artifices is tempted to bite, and is surprised to find himself hung, "nolens volens," a gone sucker. Another fact which proves this to be a fast country, is the females vegetate, and wax from the cradle to girlhood, and from that to motherhood, the proprietress of "babies." We see them one day romping about in pinafores and pantalettes, and the next, they have a motherly look, are in long clothes, which is the algebraic sign for being ready to go before some parson with a fellow, and then to go home with him. The pervasiveness of pretty girls in any community is detrimental, a sort of nuisance, which no existing laws can remedy. If most young men had the money and the results of the time properly improved—more valuable than money—which they spend in making asses of themselves in pursuing the evanescent and erratic smiles and favors of woman, they would be rich in early manhood. But the subject suggests uncomfortable reflections, and we will leave it.—*Mariposa (Cal.) Gaz.*

I DON'T DANCE.—A plain unlettered man came from the back country in the State of Alabama, to Tuscaloosa, and on the Sabbath went to church.

He had been accustomed to attend meetings in school houses and private dwellings, when each one appropriated to himself the first seat which he found unoccupied. He selected there a convenient slip, and awaited patiently the assembling of the congregation. The services commenced. Presently the music of a full toned organ burst upon his astonished ear; he had never heard one before. At the same time the gentleman who owned the slip came up the aisle with his lady leaning upon his arm. As he approached the door of the slip, he motioned for the countryman to come out, in order to give place to the lady. This movement the countryman did not comprehend; and from the situation of the gentleman and the lady, associated as it was in his mind with the music, he immediately concluded that cotillion, or French contra dance, or some other dance was intended. Rising from his seat, he said to the gentleman, who was still beckoning to him—"Excuse me, sir—excuse me, if you please—I don't dance!"

The News-Letter
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John C. Breckenridge,
OF KENTUCKY.
Democratic State Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ABRAHAM A. HAMMOND, of Vigo.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. B. BEACH, of Boone.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.

FUSION PLATFORM.
"Abolitionists to rule America."
"Let the Union slide."
Watchword for the Campaign.
"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856.
BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!
FOR BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE
THE NOMINEES OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the glorious old Democrat, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, was nominated yesterday morning for President. That young and talented Statesman, JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President.

G. P. Buell Stabbed.
We regret to learn that GEORGE P. BUELL, editor of the *National Democratic Review*, formerly a resident of Indiana, was stabbed in the back, on the night of the 4th inst, while making a speech in front of the Burnet House in Cincinnati. He was denouncing Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, and was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, which resulted in blows. In the melee, BUELL was stabbed in the back with a knife, penetrating his lungs, and inflicting a dangerous wound. His condition on Thursday was very critical—bleeding internally. We hope he will recover, as he is a young man of talent and an excellent writer.

Public Speaking.
The people of Monroe county will be addressed on political subjects as follows:
At Ellettsville, Monday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. Paris C. Dunning.
At Mount Tabor, Tuesday, June 17, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. James Hughes.
At Unionville, Wednesday, June 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By A. B. Carlton and Hugh Marlin, Esq's.
At Stanford, Wednesday, June 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. James Hughes.
At Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. Paris C. Dunning.
At Buena Vista, Thursday, June 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. James Hughes.
At Smithville, Friday, June 20, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By Hon. James Hughes.

The Monroe County Democratic Convention, To nominate County Candidates, and ratify the Presidential nomination of the Cincinnati convention, will be held at the Court House in Bloomington, on Saturday, June 21st. Come one, come all.

When we shot a dog last summer, old JIM CLARK, the Abolitionist, wanted to take us out and hang us by mob law. He was in Lawrence in Kansas when it was attacked. We hope the Border Ruffians haven't hanged him.

A fine farm for sale, five miles from Bloomington. Enquire of the Senior Editor of this paper.

A very large crowd were collected at Cincinnati at the Democratic Convention, the largest that ever met in Convention in this country.

Dr. Young & Turner.
Dr. TURNER, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., has become associated with Dr. J. W. YOUNG in the practice of Medicine. Dr. YOUNG has enjoyed for several years a high reputation in this place as a successful practitioner, and with the assistance of Dr. TURNER, who, we learn, brings with him the highest recommendations, this firm will no doubt give entire satisfaction. Their office is on Market street.

HORRISCO REFERENCE.—It now turns out that only two persons were killed at the "great battle of Lawrence," and they were pro-slavery men, both killed accidentally.

The Cincinnati National Democratic Convention, have adopted a glorious Platform, upon which every patriot and friend of the Union can stand. We will publish it entire next week.

Thanks to H. J. D. Bright, for Schlade's "Immigration in the U. S."

Indignation Meeting!—Destruction of Lawrence!!—The Black Republican Meeting.
On last Saturday there was a public meeting at the Court House pursuant to the following call, posted up around town a day or two previous to the meeting:
"RALLY! RALLY! Freemen rally to the Standard of Freedom!! There will be an Indignation Meeting held at the Court House on Saturday, May 31st, at one o'clock, P. M., in relation to the late outrages in Kansas Territory. Let every lover of his country appear at the Court House next Saturday, and there by his presence condemn the outrages being committed on the Freemen of Kansas."

These are times that try men's souls. Every man has a duty to perform, now let him in part, discharge that duty by responding to this call. Bloomington, May 30th, 1856.

On the day appointed for the meeting, a considerable crowd assembled at the Court House, about one half of whom were Democrats. DAVID BYERS was called to the Chair, and Mr. COX moved that Mr. SANDERS act as Secretary. [A VOICE—What SANDERS?] Mr. COX replied he did not know his Christian name, but on inquiring it was found to be ISOM. BENI. WOLFE, Esq., (Dem.) moved that A. B. CARLTON (Dem.) act as assistant Secretary. We declined to act. Whereupon Dr. J. G. McPHERTERS arose and made a speech of considerable length, objecting to Democrats participating in the meeting. That their object was to disturb the meeting, &c. That gray headed old man (said he, pointing to Mr. WOLFE) has come in here not to cooperate with us, but to obstruct our proceedings.

Mr. WOLFE replied and said he had no such design—that the call was a general one—not limited to the Black Republicans. It calls upon freemen to rally! I am a freeman, said Mr. WOLFE. It calls upon "every lover of his country to appear at the Court House."—I am a lover of my country. Are we to understand that this is a Black Republican meeting, and that you won't let Democrats express their "indignation?" Then why did you not call on Black Republicans only, instead of embracing "every lover of his country?"—Several other gentlemen engaged in the discussion, among others JESSE T. COX, Esq., who took the stand and explained the object of the meeting and said the call embraces all who were opposed to the outrages in Kansas. [Several voices—We are opposed to the outrages in Kansas.] After considerable discussion, it was resolved to proceed with the business of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. J. T. COX, the chair appointed a committee of five to report Resolutions.

During the retirement of the committee, LEWIS BOLLMAN, Esq., took the stand and read from the *Indiana State Journal*, accounts of the attack upon Lawrence, and added some pretty severe remarks about the administration and the operation of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The senior Editor of this paper responded; and as it has been erroneously circulated that we justified the "Kansas outrages," we give the material portion of our remarks, *verbatim*, as well as we can remember.

We said that we came to the court house without any intention of participating in the meeting. But from the remarks of Mr. COX it appears that the privilege of being heard is not restricted to members of the Black Republican party, but all who feel indignant at the Kansas outrages are permitted to participate. We are opposed to mob violence *everywhere*; and while we will not undertake to justify the reported outrages at Lawrence, we are willing to do justice to both sides, in obedience to Lord Mansfield's sublime maxim: "Let Justice be done though the Heavens fall." There are "Free State Ruffians" as well as "Border Ruffians." We are opposed to these acts of violence, whether committed by citizens of Kansas, "Border Ruffians" or "Emigrant Aid Ruffians." But let us see what were the facts that led to the deplorable scenes said to have been recently enacted at Lawrence, in Kansas. But first, we read a portion of the account of those outrages as given in the *Bloomington Dollar Times Extra*, a Black Republican paper, as follows:
"The Marshal then turned the command over to Sheriff JONES, who had arrests to make, when the people of Lawrence resisted Jones and fired on his men, when he opened his artillery on the Free State Hotel. The men then charged, &c."

Now, if this account be true, and there are so many contradictory accounts, it is hard to get at the truth, Sheriff JONES was not to blame for using so much force as was necessary to execute the law; and much allowance must be made for the frailty of human nature, in regard to the alleged excesses, (which we, in common with all good Democrats, regret and deplore,) especially when we remember that about a month ago, Sheriff JONES had been shot in the back at night by the rebels of Lawrence when he went to arrest Wood on a charge of larceny and other crimes. Lawrence is the head-quarters of that party which is in open rebellion against the laws of the Territory and is the city of refuge for fugitives from justice. The city was established by the Emigrant Aid Society; and the *New York Tribune* boasts that they had fifteen hundred SHARPS' rifles on hand,

shortly before the attack. We then read the affidavits of WILLIAM J. PRESTON, J. C. ANDERSON, and W. F. DONALDSON, showing the open defiance of the laws of the Territory by the whole population of Lawrence when Sheriff JONES, on one occasion, went there to serve his warrants, and the prisoners were rescued by a mob. We then read some resolutions passed by a convention of the so-called Free State men at the "Big Springs," on the 5th of September, as follows:
"Resolved. That we owe no allegiance or obedience to the tyrannical enactments of this spurious legislature; that their laws have no validity or binding force on the people of Kansas, and that every freeman among us at full liberty, consistently as a citizen and a man to defy and resist them if he choose so to do."

Resolved, That we will endure and submit to those laws no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceable remedies shall fail, and forcible resistance shall furnish any reasonable prospect of success; and that in the mean time we recommend to our friends throughout the Territory the organization and discipline of volunteer companies, and the procurement and preparation of arms."

From these and other facts which we stated, it appears that Lawrence was in open rebellion against the government.—The leaders of the Free State party were indicted by the District Court for Treason. The people of Lawrence had established an *imperium in imperio*; they defied the laws of the territory; they protected malefactors, and rescued them from the officers of the law; they were banded together in a secret political and military society, which held its first "grand encampment" at Lawrence, Feb. 8th, 1856, imitating, and in some respects going beyond even the monstrous orgies of Know Nothingism, and bound together by oaths more horrible, if possible, than those of the Dark-lantern party, invoking the "penalty of being expelled from [the] organization, and having their names published to the several Territorial encampments as *perjurers before Heaven*, and traitors to their country, of passing through life scorned and reviled by man, *frowned on by devils*, (!) forsaken by angels and abandoned by God."

(These are the exact words of the conclusion of the oath, as given in a little printed book, "the ritual," which was taken from one GEORGE WARREN; who attempted to conceal and destroy it, by thrusting it into his mouth, and biting and chewing it.)

Such (we said) were the conduct and character of the people of Lawrence. But at the same time we do not undertake to justify the lawless acts which are imputed to Sheriff JONES and his posse. But such is the spirit of mob law when once aroused, and it is time that all good citizens should set their faces against mob violence of every description. Mr. BOLLMAN has spoken in glowing terms of the rights of American citizens, and eloquently compared them to the proud boast of old: "I am a Roman citizen!"

We begged leave to remind the gentleman that but a short time ago, our own government manifested the same noble spirit, when MARTIN KOZSTA, born an obscure subject of the Emperor of Austria who had simply declared his *intention to become a citizen* of the United States, was imprisoned by the Austrian authorities, and for the violation of the rights of that one humble foreigner, the Austrian Despot was made to tremble on his throne, and the protection of our government was thrown like a panoply around MARTIN KOZSTA.—All men united in the praise of MARCY and INGRAHAM for the noble act. How is it with naturalized citizens and foreigners now? Where was the "indignation" of these gentlemen who are so particularly exercised, now, about the attack on Lawrence, in which but few, if any lives were lost, when, on the sixth of August last twenty or thirty persons were murdered and burnt in Louisville, and the streets of that city were made slippery with the blood of men, women and children? Where was their "indignation" then? Many of them were found upon our streets publicly justifying these hellish acts."

The above comprises the material portion of our remarks. The Committee on Resolutions then made their report, presenting two sets of resolutions, one of which, advocated by MESSRS BOLLMAN and BUTLER, was rather mild, and the other of a more rabid character, advocated by Mr. STARKS, and others. A warm debate followed, and the matter was compromised finally by adopting both sets of resolutions. Before they were adopted, however, an exciting scene occurred. JERRE HAUSER, (Dem.) arose to offer some resolutions by way of amendment by substitution. Mr. COX and others objected, and an exciting scene occurred. JAMES ROBINSON, the Irish Abolitionist "mixed in" but we couldn't understand his gibberish. Dr. FOSTER gave them a few rounds from his twenty-four pounder. Mr. COX said he could guess very well what the resolutions were—they were Old Line Resolutions—I have seen what's been going on—HAUSER has just been whispering with CARLTON and SHEEKS. We don't want to be interrupted by Democrats." From the expression of several

gentlemen it seemed to be settled that they did not wish Democrats to participate in the meeting, so Mr. HAUSER remarked that he had no design of interrupting the meeting, that as Democrats were not to be permitted to participate, he would not read his resolutions, if they would let him make just one remark; "that you may go to Halifax with your meeting."

We left the Court House near the close of the "Indignation meeting." Instead of being "indignant," every body, but a few Black Republicans, seemed in a very good humor.

Representative.
It is known to most of our readers that the Democrats of Monroe county will hold their County Convention to nominate candidates, at Bloomington, on Saturday, the 21st day of June. It is desirable, in order to produce harmony in the party, that there be a full Convention, and that Democrats come up from every part of the county. We don't know what steps the various townships have taken to be represented in the County Convention. But it is hoped that there will be a large attendance, and it is probable, that according to custom, all Democrats and Old Line Whigs who are acting with our party, will participate in the Convention. There are two candidates for Representative, HUGH MARLIN, Esq., and the Senior Editor of this paper; and we have both agreed to submit to the determination of the Convention. Between Mr. MARLIN and ourselves, there is none other than the best of feeling. He has published a communication in last week's *News-Letter*, proposing to address the Convention on the 21st, and that the other candidates do the same, and let the Convention choose between us. As Mr. MARLIN is a gentleman whom we highly esteem, we will not treat him with so much disrespect as to decline his proposition. We will, therefore, with the leave of the Convention, address them on that day; though, indeed, we know not what to say beyond a straight-out Democratic speech, for we are disinclined to "blow our own trumpet" or present our "claims" for the office. The truth is, that strictly speaking, no man has "claims" upon the party, though the party may have claims upon his services. We hope we may be permitted at this time, however, to say, that, if nominated, we shall leave no stone unturned to secure, not only our own election but that of the whole Democratic ticket; that we will make such a fight as will wake the people up, if we are able; and that we will traverse every portion of the county, making speeches for the principles of the Democratic party. We have been a resident of the county of Monroe more than five years, and for more than twenty years a resident of an adjoining county; and have never before asked the party for any political office. We have always been a Democrat and nothing but a Democrat. As for our fidelity to Democracy since our residence in Bloomington, it is too well known to require any statement here.

We shall take occasion, at the Convention, to declare the course we shall pursue in the canvass (if nominated) in defence of the Democratic party, and in opposition to the vandal hosts of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism. We are going to have such a contest this Fall, as was never before witnessed in this country, and we promise our Democratic friends, that if nominated for the office of Representative, we will do our utmost for the success of that party, upon which, in our firm belief, rests the safety of our country.

Hon Alvin P. Hovey, late Judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, vice B. M. THOMAS, Esq., late incumbent.—*Rockport Democrat.*

Accidents will happen in the best of newspapers, as in the best of families. It is incumbent on the *Democrat* to remove the above *incumbrance*. It will be news to the friends of that excellent gentleman, B. M. THOMAS, to learn that he was an *incumbrance*.

Ambrotypes.
Call at Newlove's Ambrotype gallery, over Fee's Store. So far as we are able to judge, he is really a good artist. Ambrotypes are a new style of pictures, said to be very superior to Daguerreotypes. Mr. N. is very gentlemanly in his deportment, and deserves the patronage of the public. Many suppose that from the fact that Ambrotypes are taken on glass, that they will fade more easily than Daguerreotypes, which are taken on silver plate. This is a mistake. They are much more durable.

The Strawberry Supper on last Thursday night was largely attended.—There were a good many more ladies than gentlemen, and a great many extra children.

See the advertisement headed "War in Kansas." Messrs. J. W. & S. S. PULLEN, have a fine stock of Groceries; with Ice Cream and Lemonade to cool off our citizens who should become any ways feverish over Kansas Troubles.

SAM, GOING, GOING, GONE.—The Know Nothing State Convention of Rhode Island, has repudiated FILMORE, by a vote of 61 to 20. Farewell, SAM! great, glorious, bloody SAM!

"He has fought his last fight, he has won his last battle No sound can awake him to glory again."

Thanks to W. J. BAKER, Mail Agent for yesterday's *Daily Lou Times*.

Thanks to Mr. HUNGATE, Mail Agent for an Extra *N. A. Ledger*.

Brooks' Attack on Sumner.
The excitement which the attack of Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, recently made upon Senator SUMNER of Massachusetts, is indicative of a highly sensitive and morbid state of public feeling. Every friend of good order must regret the occurrence, not only on account of the bad feelings which it has stirred up in the country, but also for the personal suffering of the honorable Senator. But we see no occasion for making a national matter of it; nor can we perceive the necessity or propriety of expelling Mr. Brooks from the House. Such an act would only tend still further to stir up the angry feelings between the North and South. When CLAY challenged RANDOLPH, when GRAVES challenged and killed CILLEY, when WISE insulted POLK, we heard no such extravagant and incendiary appeals as we now hear in regard to the unfortunate difficulty between Brooks and SUMNER. Mr. Brooks is under bonds to appear and answer for the crime before the proper legal tribunal, which is amply competent to punish him with sufficient severity. We say that this excitement is unnatural and morbid, and is fed and aggravated by the anti-slavery fanaticism. Why should SUMNER's bloody shirt, be sent all the way from Washington City to Boston, for some abolition orator, a *la Mark Antony*, to stir up the bad passions of Eastern Abolitionists to mutiny and blood? When this nine day's wonder shall have passed away, men will laugh at their own folly for having given the occurrence so much importance. Just imagine THEODORE PARKER or WM. LLOYD GARRISON playing ANTONY before the nigger-lovers of Boston, holding up the bloody shirt of SUMNER. ANTONY—"Friends, nigger-lovers, Countrymen! Lend me your ears! You all do know this garment! I remember the first time that SUMNER ever put it on. 'Twas on a summer evening in his room. That day the bloody Brooks pitched into him!"

1st Citizen.—O piteous spectacle!
2nd Citizen.—O noble SUMNER!
1st Citizen.—O most bloody sight!
3rd Citizen.—We will be revenged!—Revenge! about—seek—burn—fire—kill—slay—let not a traitor live!

The attack on SUMNER is not a matter to jest about, but the sending of that bloody shirt to Boston is supremely ridiculous. We say this excitement is unreal and fictitious, not belonging intrinsically to the act itself, but is seized upon by partisans to effect party purposes. Last Saturday the fusionists of Bloomington, at their indignation meeting, passed several resolutions against Brooks. Upon the Monday following one of their own number without any adequate provocation seized a chair and knocked down BENJAMIN WOLFE, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, a cripple who has but one hand. We have heard no talk of holding an indignation meeting over Mr. WOLFE's bloody shirt. We mention this fact without any intention of injuring the person alluded to, whom we highly respect, and who has always borne a good reputation as a peaceable and honorable man, and who, upon cool reflection, seriously regrets the act committed at a moment of excitement. Now, Mr. Brooks is also an honorable man—highly respected by all who know him in South Carolina. Can't you make the same allowance for the frailty of poor weak human nature in the one case as in the other?

Neotrophian Exhibition.
On last Saturday evening, HELTON's fine Hall was crowded to overflowing, upon the occasion of the exhibition of the Neotrophian Society, of the young ladies of Mrs. McFerson's Seminary. We learn that the young ladies acquitted themselves very creditably. We regret that we were unable to get a seat. The following was the Programme of the evening's entertainment:

PROGRAMME.
PRAYER.
Opening Address.
LIZZIE HEMPHILL.....Bloomington.
Effect of Natural Scenery upon the Mind.
LIZZIE MITCHELL.....Bloomington.
Business in New York.
Recitation, by KATE HELTON.....Bloomington.
Beauty of Sincerity.
LIZZIE ORR.....Bloomington.
The Clime of the Creole.
Recitation, by MARY FREEZE.....Bloomington.
Paper.
Read by SARAH J. SADLER.....Montroe Co.
Courage.
Original Recitation, by SARAH P. MORRISON.....Salem.
Closing Address.
SARAH CAMPBELL.....Bloomington.
Music by the Bloomington Saxo-Horn Band.

BENEDICTION.
—Our subscribers will please excuse the diminutive appearance of our paper during the last two weeks; for, although in reality the matter has been the usual size, we have been imposed upon by the house who furnished us the paper for those editions with an article that was hardly large enough to get all our forms on. The quality of the paper has also been of the meanest sort.

—We have a fine large cow for sale, without any calf. Apply at this office.

Map of Monroe County.
We are glad to meet our friend R. S. DAVIS, civil engineer and surveyor, who has returned to Bloomington with his splendid Map of Monroe County completed. This Map is got up in the best style, and shows the civil divisions of the county, the rivers, creeks, &c., &c., together with the range, township, section lines, the boundaries of every man's land, with the name of the owner, &c., &c., &c. He is selling them at only \$5, which is very reasonable, considering that the sale will be confined mainly to Monroe county. Look at the Map—get acquainted with the gentlemanly author, and you can't fail to buy.

Hon. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of this place, has been appointed one of the Electors for the State at large; vice A. P. HOVEY who has been appointed U. S. District Attorney. Mr. BUSKIRK is an able speaker, and will do, (as he has always done,) efficient service for the Democratic party. We have no speaker in the State who discusses the slavery question, with more ability than Mr. BUSKIRK.

TROUBLES IN BLOOMINGTON.—On last Monday morning two of our oldest, most respectable citizens, Mr. JOHNSON MCCOLOUGH and BENJAMIN WOLFE, were talking of the Kansas difficulties, when the former became very much excited and struck the latter with a chair. The occurrence is the more to be regretted from the fact that they are remarkably peaceable men and good citizens, besides, both being elders in the Christian (or Campbellite) Church.

—Mr. R. S. DAVIS wants Township agents, to procure subscribers for his new map of Monroe County. Apply to R. C. FOSTER, A. M. C.

The *Sentinel* announces a long list of appointments for speeches by Hon. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, State Elector, in the Northern part of the State, while Dr. FRENCH is addressing the people in the Southern portion.

Thanks to "MOLLIE A. C." for a beautiful bouquet:

During these warm evenings, numbers of young ladies and gentlemen are flocking to the Ice Cream Saloon of JOHN RILEY, where he regales them in the most magnificent style with his "sweetened cream, a little touched with frost." Give him a call.

FOR SALE.—A first rate mare—rides and works well. Enquire at the *News-Letter* office.

We learn that JOSIAH MILLER, formerly a resident of Bloomington, and formerly Editor of the *Kansas Free State*, was seized by the mob in the late troubles at Lawrence; but he was released uninjured, upon the assurance of pro-slavery men that he had always acted in an open and gentlemanly manner.

Why is a husband of a scolding wife, and father of a household of crying children, like a railroad?

Because he has a great many cross ties.

One main falsity abroad in this age is the notion that women, unless compelled to do it by absolute poverty, are out of place when engaged in domestic affairs.

Woman's "Empire State" is matrimony. Here she is always in the majority—always reigns and sometimes storms.

Abuse of the Lungs.
Miss C. E. BEECHER, in a recent book, says:

It is the universally acknowledged fact, that the present generation of men and women are inferior in health and in powers of endurance to their immediate ancestors. And in all quarters the cause is sought while many varying answers are given.

It is probable that no one cause can be assigned as the sole reason. But it can be made to appear probable that the abuse of the lungs, by supplies of impure air, has had more influence than any other thing in the general decay of health. Our ancestors always slept in cold and well ventilated chambers. And in the family by day the broad-mouthed chimney and uncorked doors and windows secured a constant flow of cool and pure air, while daily exercise in family work, by women and children and out-door work by men and boys, secured the cheerful spirits and healthful exercise most favorable to body and mind.

THE PRESENT QUEEN OF GREECE.—The Queen is a woman of thirty-five, who will not grow old for a long time; her *embouchure* will preserve her. She is of a powerful and vigorous constitution, backed by an iron health. Her beauty, famous fifteen years ago, may still be perceived, although delicacy has given way to strength. Her face is full and smiling, but somewhat stiff and prime; her looks are gracious, but not affable; it would seem as though she smiled provisionally, and that anger was not far off. Her complexion is slightly heightened in color, with a few imperceptible red lines, which will never grow pale. Nature has provided her with a remarkable appetite, and she takes four meals every day, not to speak of sundry intermediate collations. One part of the day is devoted to gaining strength, and the other in expending it. In the morning the Queen goes out in the garden; either on foot or in a little carriage, which she drives herself. She talks to her gardeners; she has trees cut down, and branches pruned; in fact, she takes almost as much pleasure in making others move as in moving herself. In the Summer she gets up at three in the morning, to go and bathe in the sea at Phaleron; she swims without getting tired, for an hour together. In the evening she walks in her garden. In the ball season, she never misses a waltz or a quadrille, and she never seems tired or satisfied.

TO PRINTERS.

Having made arrangements to stop the News Letter in a new dress, the Small Pica and Long Primer on which this paper is now printed, will be for sale after the 1st of August. This type will work well for three or four years yet. We will sell it at half the founding price.

Agents for the News-Letter.

- A. C. PARKS, Ellettsville;
JOSEPH SANDERS, Stanford;
JAS. P. MORGAN,
SAMUEL B. PERKY, Smithville;
J. J. ALEXANDER, Unionville;
J. C. BENDER,
JOSEPH STANLEY, Hartford;
DR. W. W. WALKER, Mount Tabor;
JOHN HITE, Bryan's Creek;
ROBERT M. CARLOS, Bedford;
W. W. OWENS, Guthrie, Lawrence Co.;
DR. ZINA FORT, Helmsville;
NOMI BRUNNELL, Springfield;
DAVID L. SMITH, Mitchell;
WILLIAM WALKER, Washington, Davies Co.;
CAPT. ALEXANDER, Gosport;
BASIL MEER, Spencer;
DAVID BUTLER, White Hall;
MONROE MASSON, Nashville;
HON. W. K. EDWARDS, Terre Haute;
DR. J. N. GOSWELL, Bloomfield;
DR. J. J. JOHNSON, Morgantown;
A. CARMICHAEL, Center Township, Greene Co.;
J. W. CARMICHAEL, "

Books and Magazines for June.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
We have just received the June number of this excellent magazine. The contents are: An American's Adventures in Peru, Dead Leaves, Young Love, The Counterfeit Coin, High Life on the Mountains, The rise of the Dutch Republic, Scampavias, Chicago in 1856, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE as a Family Man, Annie at the Corner, our Light-house Establishment, the World of New York. This is a very fine number. DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers, 321, Broadway, New York.—Price 25 cents a number, or \$3.00 a year.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

We have just received the June number of Household Words, a weekly magazine conducted by CHARLES DICKENS, the great novelist; originally published weekly in London, and reprinted in monthly numbers by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway, New York.—This magazine has already obtained a world-wide reputation. It is not necessary to speak in praise of Dickens' writings. They are well known and justly appreciated, the world over. WASHINGTON LIVING says: "Dickens is immeasurably above his contemporaries." The price of Household Words is 25 cents a number, or \$3.00 a year.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.

A magazine for Boys and Girls; published by DIX & EDWARDS, 321 Broadway, New York, is the name of a charming magazine for the juveniles, which even grown up folks may read with advantage. We have just received the June number, and we recommend it to all parents as a fresh and perennial source of entertainment and instruction to the boys and girls. Price 10 cents a number, or \$1.00 a year.

DIX & EDWARDS.

This is the style of an enterprising publishing house, No. 321 Broadway, New York. They publish "Putnam's Monthly," "Household Words," and "The Schoolfellow." The following are their terms for clubs: Four copies of the Schoolfellow to one address, \$3.50. Five copies, 4.00; Eight copies, \$6.00. Either "Putnam's Monthly" or "Household Words" will be sent with the "Schoolfellow" to one address for \$3.50; or all three of these magazines for \$5.50.
Putnam's Monthly and Household Words, to one address, Five Dollars.

SEVEN POOR TRAVELERS.

In Eight chapters. By CHARLES DICKENS, author of "Pickwick Papers," "Barnaby Rudge," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "David Copperfield," &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St. This is the title of a new Tale or Series of Tales, written in Dickens' happiest style, for which we are indebted to the enterprising publisher. We have derived much pleasure in reading these inimitable stories. Concerning the writings of CHARLES DICKENS, we can endorse the following language of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor: "We know nothing in the whole range of fiction we would rather commend to our readers, young or old, than the stories of CHARLES DICKENS. The world would be better for their universal diffusion and perusal." The price of the "Seven Poor Travelers" is 12½ cents.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The June number of this spirited and fun-provoking magazine has been received. It needs no praise.—Every body has heard of old Knick. We extract the following "good one" from the Editors table: A Frenchman was tried for murdering his father and mother, under very revolting circumstances; was found guilty, and finally brought up for sentence. The Judge put the usual question, have you anything to say? &c. "No, your honor," was the reply "but I hope your honor will have mercy on a poor orphan!"—Isn't that cool, considering what made him an orphan?

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.

THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.

Flour—\$5 25 to \$5 50 for country brands. City mills are selling at \$6 00.
Grain—Wheat is now selling at 90c. Corn 30¢ to 35¢.
Groceries—Sales of coffee at 11½¢ to 12¢. Sugar firm at 8½¢ to 9¢ by the bbl. 8½¢ to 9¢ by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 44¢ to 45¢.
Bacon and Lard—We quote clear sides at 8½¢ to 8¾¢; shoulders 6½¢ to 6¾¢; and hams 8½¢ to 9¢ by the wag. On-spring lard in bbl. 9½¢, keg 9½¢.
Salt—Sales are made at 35¢ by the 50 bbls, and 35¢ retail, drayage added.
Cornmeal—15¢ to 16¢.
Rice—\$4 00 to 4 50.
Dried Apples 80¢, and Peaches \$1 25.
Cotton Yarns—Nos. 500, 600, and 700, we quote at 8½¢, 9½¢, 10½¢.
Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12¢ to 13¢.
Lead and Shot—Lead at 7½¢, and Bar at 80¢. Shot \$2 00 to \$2 10 per bag.
Oils—We quote Castor Oil 95¢ per gal. by the quantity. Tanners \$2 50 to 2 75 per bbl. Lard Oil 85¢ to 90¢ in lots. Lard Oil \$1 15 to 1 20.
Nails—Sales at 3½¢, 4½¢, 5¢, for 10, 8, 6, and 4, by the quantity.
Iron—3¢ in large lots.
Tar—\$4 50 to 5 00.
Coal—Pittsburgh 14.
Hay—\$1 00.
Potatoes—75¢ to \$1 per bush.
Onions—Dull at 40¢ to 50¢ per bushel.
White Beans—We quote at \$1 50.
Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 3¢, 3½¢, as per quality. Feathers we quote at 43¢ from the country. Ginseng we quote at 25¢. Beechwood 18¢ to 20¢ from the country.
Manufactured Tobacco—Common 12½¢, choice and extra brands 25¢ to 35¢.
Glass—Sales of 8x10, country manufacture, in lots, at \$3 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 00; sales of 10x12, country manufacture, \$4 40 to 4 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 50 to 4 60; larger sizes ranging from 10x14 to 12x16, at \$5 00 to 5 50 in lots. Sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations.

CANDIDATES.

If we are authorized to announce ABRAHAM D. CURRIE, of Brown Co., a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court, at the approaching October election.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at 7 A. M., by Rev. James Blankenship, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Mullikin, Bloomington, Ind., Mr. A. M. Campbell to Miss Eliza Jane Mullikin.

Accompanying the above notice were the "gold dollar" and the cake—excellent cake. Many thanks.—We wish the joyous couple all imaginable happiness—health, wealth, and mending affection.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at Vernal Church, five miles west of Bloomington. The exercises will consist of addresses, essays and debates. The public are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When a discovery is made which is calculated to benefit mankind, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to avail themselves of the results arising therefrom. In accordance with these views, we feel it our duty to bring to the notice of our readers the extraordinary merits of a medical discovery known as Carter's Spanish Mixture. It is the most powerful, effectual and certain remedy for all diseases of the Blood yet brought before the public. It has permanently and positively cured more than ten thousand cases of the worst forms of Blood Disease, such as the Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Syphilis, Fever and Ague, and other kindred diseases, many of which set at naught the physician's skill, and laugh at all the ordinary efforts of science to conquer and subdue them. While Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, or anything injurious, yet its success in curing disease has left it without a rival; and wherever it has become known is regularly prescribed by physicians who are fully conscious of its effects, and avail themselves of its merits because it has deserved their commendation. It would be better to try it in time—the sooner the better.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Covington, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1855.
Thomas Latchford says: "My wife has been afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the doctors said she could not be cured. Last spring she concluded to try Holloway's German Bitters; she took two bottles, and ever since taking them she has been able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and as far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE MOST CELEBRATED REMEDY IN THE UNION FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.—Edmund Alga, of Cooperstown, New York, was for the period of nineteen years in complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed. The doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Prof. Holloway hopes that the thousands others in the Union who have been benefited will now come forward.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call, whenever they go to New York.

THE COURTS.

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

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

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE citizens of Bloomington and vicinity are respectfully solicited to call and examine the great variety of Prime Goods received by SPECIAL EXPRESS. Among which may be found

ENGLISH SOFT-STRAP BONNETS, at greatly reduced prices. RICHES, plain white and assorted colors, Fancy and Plain Ribbons, PARASOLS, for ladies and girls, WREATHS, plaid, plain and striped

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, Fancy Robe Cape, Jaconet Dresses, Satin Stripes, Shaded Barges, Fitted do all Wool, Chali De Laine, Lavins, second mourning do, Dotted Swiss Dress, superior Blk Silk, Moire Antique Trimmings, Fancy Silk Dress de Paris, Bonnet Ribbons, ass'd.

Also—LADIES' FANCY BOOTEES AND SLIPPERS, Hosiery, cheaper than ever, and a full assortment of children's clothing and mixed Hosiery. The above is only an outline of the whole new addition. Call and look through—no charge for showing goods.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore conferred, we remain on the west side of the public square.

May 17—11½t THOMAS MULLIKIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR IN KANSAS!

WE have just opened a large and well-selected assortment of

Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.

We are prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Starch, Mackerel, Soda, Star Candles, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Cloves, &c. &c.

Also a fresh lot of Raisins, Cucumber Pickles, Nuts, Cakes of every kind kept constantly on hand.

We have also our SALOON fitted for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, with the best of

ICE CREAM AND LEMONADE.

At the old stand, opposite the Orchard House.

J. W. & S. S. PULLEN.

June 6, 1856.—14w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

H. M. COOPER, having been appointed by the Clerk of Owen County, Indiana, Administrator of the estate of John S. Livingston, late of Owen County, Indiana, deceased, all persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated according to law. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

H. M. COOPER, Adm'r.

June 7-14w3.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned has three town lots, for sale, on reasonable terms. The lots lie immediately south of the A. H. Hulton, Esq. They will be sold cheap for cash.

For terms inquire at the News-Letter office, or on the premises, of J. C. JOHNSON.

June 7-14t.

STATE OF INDIANA.

OWEN COUNTY, ss.

Common Pleas Court to July Term, 1856.

Elizabeth Christenberry,

vs.

Polly J. Ch. Conrad Job, Sarah A. Fry,

John B. Fry, William Christenberry, Partition.

Elizabeth Christenberry, Francis M. Christenberry, Eliza Ann A. H. Christenberry, Matilda J. Christenberry et al.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1856, said petitioner filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, herein, the affidavit of a disinterested witness, (having heretofore filed her petition, by which it appears that all the above named defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana.)

Therefore said non-resident defendants, are hereby notified to appear in said Court on the 2nd day of the next term thereof, to be held at the court house in Spencer on the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and answer said petition, or the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

BASIL MEER, C. C. P. O. C.

14w3.

NEW LOVE'S

PICTURE GALLERY,

OVER W. O. FEE'S STORE.

AMBIOTYPES.

I AM now prepared to offer to the public specimens of AMBIOTYPES, or Glass Pictures, which are acknowledged by all to be superior to any other process ever introduced to the public.

The advantages they possess over the old process are: 1st. They are not reversed. 2d. They are finer in tone and more delicate in light in shade. 3d. There is no reflection of light as in the Daguerotype, and 4th, they are placed beyond all possibility of fading or change, as they are hermetically sealed with a composition that is not affected by water, air or acids.

I would further say that as soon as my goods arrive from Springfield, I shall be prepared to put Ambrotype pictures in Busts and Lockets, in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to every one. Pictures made good in all kinds of weather.

N. B. My Gallery is free to visitors, from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. YOUNG,

HAVING associated with him Dr. TOURNER, late physician of the Nashville, (Tenn.) Infirmary, in the practice of

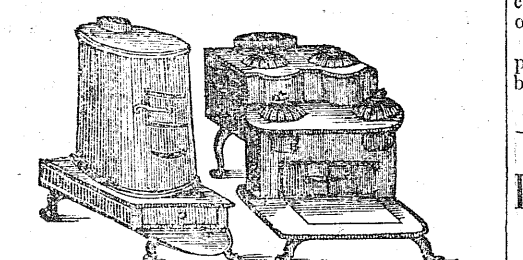
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Offers their united services to his numerous patrons and the public generally, with the confidence of meeting their just expectations as to punctuality, &c. Heretofore he has been compelled, from the increasing pressure of business to refuse many cases, from his inability to give them the necessary attention. Now, however, he will be able to treat all cases that present themselves, to his satisfaction, and particularly the large class of chronic and lingering diseases, and those peculiar to females; having secured the services of Dr. Tourner, as a partner, who has had much experience in the treatment of all such cases, both in infirmary and private practice.

Office as formerly. Dr. Tourner will reside in the cottage formerly occupied by Dr. Young, while the latter will be found at the Orchard House, in the front room, second story, immediately over Woodard's Drug Store.

13w3.

Everybody should buy his Stoves and Tinware of



JNO. B. ALEXANDER,

(SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, 2 DOORS BELOW THE P. O.)

WHERE he intends keeping all articles in his line of business. The above is not a likeness of my stores; but it is introduced here merely to call your attention to these few lines; and then you will find out what I want—which is, that you call at my shop on the south side of the square, and examine the large assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

Which I keep constantly on hand, embracing the "Miss Leslie," "Star Premium," "Magnolia," "Kentucky Premium," "Hoosier State," and "Buckeye State," of all sizes. I think I cannot fail to please all who may favor me with a call. The ladies and gentlemen of Bloomington and Monroe county are invited to call and examine his stock of

HOUSEWARES.

"SPOUT AND GUTTER put up in the latest and neatest style. Sheet Iron and Copper were made to order. All orders from the country promptly attended to."

JOHN B. ALEXANDER.

May 24, 1856—12w.

THE COURTS.

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Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore conferred, we remain on the west side of the public square.

May 17—11½t THOMAS MULLIKIN.

NEW ALBANY

CARPET AND FURNISHING STORE.

Stock greatly enlarged in Quantity and Variety.

Hurlbut & Mann,

Dealers in

Carpets, Oil Cloths and General Furnishing Goods,

North Side Main Street, bet. State and Pearl, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

WE are now in receipt of our spring stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. including everything you want in the furnishing of dwellings, hotels, churches, public halls, &c. Our goods are bought, on the best terms, of manufacturers and importers, consequently we are enabled to sell as low as any house in Cincinnati, Louisville, or in the West, other wholesale or retail.

Our stock consists in part of

Best Velvet Carpets,

English Tapestry and Brussels;

Super 3 ply, do 2 ply;

Cotton warp do;

Super Carpet, all widths;

Hemp and List Carpets;

Oil Cloths, cut any shape and size;

Druggets, Matting;

Stair Rods;

Table Oil Cloths;

Rugs, Mats;

Danask Curtain Goods;

Embroidered muslin do;

do Lace do;

Oil Shades, great variety;

Trimmings of every kind;

Brass Curtain Bands;

do Cornices;

Bleached and brown sheetings, 1 to 3 yds. wide.

Linon Sheetings;

Pillow Muslins;

Towels, Crash, Napkins;

Linon Table Damask;

Table and Piano Covers;

Quilts, &c. &c.

To which we would particularly invite the attention of all those wanting goods of this description. We cut carpets and oil cloths to fit, if the size of room is furnished.

HURLBUT & MANN, New Albany, Ind.

13w6

SILK BONNETS,

rating at from \$1.25 to \$3.00.—

S Panama, Leghorn and Clip Hats, in store and for sale by

NEW SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.

S. C. DAY,

STATE STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND SPRING, NEW ALBANY.

Wholesale Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.

IS now in receipt of a full and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Bussins, Gaiters, and Slippers; Men's, and Boys' Kip and Calf Boots and Brogans; Men's and Boys' long gaiters as the same class of goods can be purchased west of the mountains.

We ask the attention of Indiana Merchants to our stock of goods, assuring them that goods are sold as low in New Albany as in Louisville or Cincinnati.

New Albany, April 1, 1856—6m3.

J. M. HOWE

HAS just received a handsome stock of spring Goods, comprising all articles usually offered in this market.

Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW, SILK AND FLORENCE BRAID BONNETS,

And Bonnet Trimmings, all of the very latest styles. Just rec'd a fresh lot of Lasts, Pegs, Awns and Awns.

The public are requested to call, and he will take great pleasure in showing them through his stock.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

March 31, 1856 [5w] J. M. HOWE.

NEW METHOD

FOR THE

GUITAR.

CONTAINING Elementary Instructions in Music, designed for those who study without a master; a lucid and simple method for tuning; Diagrams and directions for holding the Guitar; together with a complete Guide, illustrated by exercises and examples, to enable the learner to become a good accompanist; to which is added a selection of beautiful songs, waltzes, polkas, &c. and a set of preludes, with keys mostly used on the Guitar; giving the different chords and their changes, which will enable learners to arrange their own accompaniments.

By CHARLES C. CONVERSE, Price \$2. Sent post free, to any part of the United States. Published by

WM. HALL & SON, 13w4] 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park), N. Y.

AT THE NEW ALBANY

Iron, Hardware, & Tool Store,

Nos. 16 AND 18, PEARL STREET.

Can be found—

30,000 lbs. Iron, ass'd sizes;

30,000 lbs. Wagon Boxings;

30,000 do Steel Plow Slabs;

18,000 do Springs and Axles;

11,000 do Castings, ass'd;

25,000 do Cast, Shear, Sward, and other Steel;

37,000 do English and American Anvils;

10,000 do Solid Box Vices;

5,500 do Stone and Blacksmith Sledges;

27 Brown's warranted Hammers;

35 dozen Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Cast Steel Hand Hammers;

240 dozen Grass and Grain Scythes;

190 do Wood and Iron Brace Cradles;

170 do Hay and Manure Forks;

100 do Wood, Iron and Steel Rakes;

278 do Ass'd Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Snaths;

