

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

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AN ACT

To prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except in the cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith, and for the suppression of intemperance.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That no person shall manufacture, keep for sale, or sell, by himself or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except as is hereinafter provided. Ale, porter, malt beer, lager beer, cider, all wines and fermented liquors which will produce intoxication, and all mixed liquors, of which part is spirituous or intoxicating liquor, are included within the term intoxicating liquor, and are within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. No provision of this act shall be construed to forbid the making of cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants, or other fruit, grown and gathered in this State by the manufacturer, or the sale thereof by him; but such manufacturer, or other person on his behalf, shall not sell less than three gallons at any one sale, or to any one person; and all sold at any one sale shall be taken away at the same time. Any other manufacture or sale of cider or wine shall be deemed to be unlawful, except as herein provided.

Sec. 3. No provision of this act shall be construed to forbid the sale by any importer thereof of any foreign, spirituous or intoxicating liquor imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith: Provided, that such liquor, at the time of the sale, remains in, and is sold in the original casks or packages in which it was imported, and in the same quantities; but the custom-house certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence that the liquors contained in said casks or packages are those actually imported therein. All other sales of spirituous or intoxicating liquor made by any importer as such, shall be deemed to be unlawful.

Sec. 4. The county commissioners of each county may give to any person who shall apply in writing therefor, authority to manufacture spirituous and intoxicating liquor at such places within the county, as the commissioners may designate, and to sell the same at such places only, in any quantity, to the duly authorized agents of the several counties of this State. Such authority shall not continue more than one year from the date thereof, and may at any time be revoked by the commissioners. But all persons engaged in the manufacture of such liquors at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled as a matter of right to such authority, from the county commissioners, to manufacture upon the terms in this section provided, which shall be renewed from year to year, so long as such manufacturer shall not violate any provision of this act; but in case such manufacturer shall be convicted of any such violation, his authority shall cease, and shall not be renewed. Before the commissioners grant such authority, the applicant shall file his bond with the Auditor of the county, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commissioners, on a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than six thousand dollars, payable to the State of Indiana, conditioned that the applicant will not, at any time during the year next following, in any manner or degree, violate the provisions of any law of this State touching the manufacture or sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor. The Auditor of the county shall cause such bond to be put in suit, upon a breach of the condition thereof, in the Circuit Court, or Court of Common Pleas of the county; and if upon the trial, the finding of the Court or verdict of the jury, shall be that

the condition of the bond has been broken as charged, the Court shall render judgment for the penalty of the bond, and declare the authority of the applicant to manufacture and sell spirituous and intoxicating liquor, to be void from and after the first violation of said condition. And every act of the applicant in selling any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to any person other than a duly authorized county agent, shall subject the applicant to prosecution in the same manner as if he had no authority from the commissioners to manufacture or sell. The county commissioners shall not grant to any person authority to manufacture or sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, who has been found guilty of violating any provisions of this act; or any act touching the sale or manufacture of spirituous or intoxicating liquors.

BOND OF MANUFACTURER.

Know all men, that we, the principal, and we, the sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof, well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, dated this _____ day of _____ A. D.

Whereas, the above bound principal, has been authorized by the county commissioners of the county of _____ to manufacture spirituous and intoxicating liquors in _____ township, in _____ county, for the period of one year from this date. Now, therefore, the above obligation is conditioned that the said _____ will not at any time during the year next following, in any manner or degree, violate the provisions of any law of this State, touching the manufacture or sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor. Upon the observance of the foregoing conditions, this obligation shall be void, else to remain in full force.

Approved, &c.

Sec. 5. The county commissioners, at any meeting of their board, may appoint some suitable person or persons as agent or agents of the county, for the purchase of pure and unadulterated spirituous and intoxicating liquor, and for the sale thereof within such county for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical uses only, and pure wine for sacramental use; and the commissioners may remove any such agent at pleasure; and if necessary, appoint another in his stead. Not more than two such agents shall be appointed in any one township, unless the township contain over ten thousand inhabitants; in which case the commissioners may appoint two agents for each ten thousand inhabitants, and one for each five thousand over such ten thousand inhabitants. No inn-keeper or keeper of a public eating house, boarding house, grocery, oyster shop, fruit store, bar-room, confectionery, or other place of public entertainment; or the keeper of, or interested in any theater, museum, or other place of public resort; or the captain, commander, agent, clerk, or servant of, or on any vessel, boat, or water craft of any kind, shall be appointed such agent. Every agent shall hold his office one year, unless sooner removed; he shall sell such liquor only in one place, to be designated by the commissioners and on the purchase and sale of such liquor, he shall conform to the rules prescribed by the commissioners, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. He shall keep an account of all his purchases and sales, the date, quantity, kind, and price of the liquor, and the name of the person of whom purchased, and the date, quantity, price, kind of liquor of each sale, and the name of the purchaser, and the use intended, as stated by the purchaser. Such account shall be kept in fair legible writing, in a book procured for that purpose; and shall at all times, be open for public inspection. He shall exhibit his book of entries to the county commissioners whenever required by them at any of their meetings; and he shall report to them under oath, every three months, the prices, quantity, and kinds of liquor of his purchases and sales; and in his report he shall specify the number of sales and the intended use of each sale as stated by the purchaser, and the amount he has remaining on hand at the end of each three months. Each agent shall receive such compensation as the commissioners shall prescribe. He shall not be interested, except as an inhabitant of the county, in any such purchase or sale made by him, or in any profit thereof. Such agent shall sell such liquor at twenty-five per cent. over its cost price, and no more. The county shall not be liable for any debt contracted by such agent, except as herein provided.

Sec. 6. Any person, authorized as in the last section provided, shall not sell any liquor to be used upon the premises where the same is sold; but he may sell in the following cases and no other:

First. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a township or city adjoining said county, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe, and shall believe, that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or to be used on the premises; or

Second. To any person authorized to sell such liquor as is in the last section provided.

Sec. 7. The county commissioners of each county, shall direct the county treasurer to pay over to each or any of the agents so appointed by them, such sums of money, out of the treasury, as they shall deem proper for the purchase of liquor; or the commissioners may agree with the agent to furnish the liquor necessary for the business of his agency, at his own expense; the commissioners paying such agent legal interest upon money invested, in addition to his compensation. No agent shall be reappointed until he has made full settlement with the county commissioners at the close of his agency, and accounted for all money and profits in his hands, belonging to the county; nor until he has paid over all such sums of money, if required by the commissioners as they shall direct, after deducting the interest due him and the compensation allowed by the commissioners. Each agent, at the close of his agency, shall deliver over all liquor which he may have on hand connected with his agency, to such other county agents as the commissioners, at any session, or the Auditor, in vacation, may direct; he shall also pay over to the treasurer of the county, all moneys in his hands belonging to the county, retaining only sufficient to pay his compensation, and the interest on the money that may have been invested by him. When the agent whose agency has closed by any means whatever, has invested his own money in the purchase of any liquor which he has on hand, he shall be entitled to receive from the agent to whom he delivers such liquor, the cost price thereof, as soon as he shall account fairly for all money that may have come into his hands in the course of his agency. The county commissioners shall make provision for the payment of all such sums out of the county treasury or otherwise.

If such agent shall fail or refuse to perform any duty required of him in this section, he and his sureties shall be liable on the bond of such agent, for all damages sustained by the county in consequence thereof; and such damages, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 8. Before any such agent shall be authorized to purchase and sell spirituous or intoxicating liquor as aforesaid, he shall file his bond with the Auditor of the county with two good and sufficient sureties, payable to the State of Indiana, in a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, to be approved by the commissioners, and conditioned that he will, in all respects, conform to the provisions of the law in relation to his agency, and the laws of the State of Indiana touching the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor. Upon the breach of the condition of such bond, the Auditor shall cause the same to be put in suit in the circuit court or court of common pleas of the county; and if the court, or jury, shall find upon the trial that the condition of the bond has been broken, the court shall render judgment against the defendants for the penalty of the bond and costs.

BOND OF AGENT TO SELL.

Know all men that we, the principal, and we, the sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of _____ dollars, in the payment of which we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents. Dated this _____ day of _____ A. D.

Whereas, the county commissioners of the county of _____ have appointed the above named _____ Agent, (or agents) to purchase and sell spirituous and intoxicating liquor in _____ township, _____ county; Now the above obligation is conditioned that the said agent (or agents) shall, in all respects, conform to the provisions of the law in relation to his (or their) agency, and the laws of the State of Indiana touching the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor. Upon the observance of this condition, this obligation shall be void, else to remain in full force.

Approved, &c.

Sec. 9. Every person who shall manufacture any spirituous or intoxicating liquor in this State, in violation of law, or without authority of law, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for the first offense; nor less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for the second offense; and one hundred dollars for any subsequent offense, and be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days for each offense after the first conviction; and, in all cases, until the fine and costs are paid or replevied.

Sec. 10. Every person who shall, in violation of law, or without authority of law, by himself or agent, directly, or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, sell or give to any person, for any valuable consideration whatever, or as an inducement to purchase any article of value, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, for the first offense, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars; and for the second offense, not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars; and for each subsequent offense one hundred dollars; and for each offense after the first conviction, shall be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days, and in all cases un-

til the fine and costs are paid or replevied; but, if such sale be made to a minor, the fine shall not be less than fifty dollars in any case.

Sec. 11. All clerks, agents, and servants of every kind, employed in selling or keeping for sale, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, in violation of law, or without authority of law, shall incur the same penalties, and be proceeded against and charged in the same manner as principals, and may be convicted, whether the principal be convicted or not.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall purchase any spirituous or intoxicating liquor of any person authorized by the commissioners to sell the same, under a false pretense that the purchase is for a lawful use, with intent to apply the same to an illegal use; or if any person shall apply any such liquor to an illegal use, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars, and imprisoned until the fine and costs are paid or replevied.

Sec. 13. No person shall own or keep any spirituous or intoxicating liquor with intent to sell the same in violation of law, or permit the same to be sold in violation of law; and every person who shall own or keep such liquor with any such intent shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, for the first offense, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars; and for the second offense shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars; and for each subsequent offense, one hundred dollars; and for each offense after the first conviction, he shall be imprisoned thirty days; and in all cases, until the fine and costs are paid or replevied. Upon the trial of every complaint, charging the defendant with owning, selling, or keeping for sale, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, in violation of law, proof of the finding of the liquor, specified in the complaint, in possession of the accused, in any place, except his private dwelling house or its dependencies (or in such dwelling house or its dependencies, if the same be a tavern, public eating house, grocery, or other place of public resort) shall be received and acted on by the court, as presumptive evidence that such liquor was kept for sale contrary to the provisions of law.

Sec. 14. All spirituous and intoxicating liquor, intended by the owner and keeper thereof to be sold in violation of law, and the vessels containing the same, shall be deemed to be a nuisance, and shall be forfeited and disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 15. If any three persons of good moral character, residents of the county, shall file their verified complaint or affidavit with any mayor or justice of the peace of the county, that any spirituous or intoxicating liquor is owned or kept in said county, in any place therein, particularly describing the premises, by any person, whose name shall be stated, if known to the deponents, and if the name is unknown, it shall be so stated in the complaint, and it is intended to be sold in violation of law, as the deponents have reason to believe and verily do believe, the justice of the peace or mayor shall issue his warrant directed to the sheriff of the county, or to any constable of the county, or marshal of the city, reciting the material part of said complaint, and directing the officer to search thoroughly the said place, to seize the liquor with the vessels containing it, and to keep the same securely until final action is had thereon; whereupon, the officer to whom the warrant may be delivered, shall execute the command of the warrant forthwith, as far as he can, and make return of his doings to the officer issuing such writ; and shall securely keep all liquors so seized by him, if any, and the vessels containing it, until final action is had thereon. But no warrant shall be issued under this act, to search any dwelling house, in which, or part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualing house, or public room of any kind is kept, unless the occupant thereof shall have been convicted, as herein provided, of having sold intoxicating liquor in his dwelling house, or suffered it to be done, within six months next preceding the issue thereof.

Sec. 16. Whenever it shall appear to such justice or mayor, by the return of the officer serving the warrant, that any spirituous or intoxicating liquor has been seized by the officer, the justice or mayor shall forthwith, after the return, issue a notice to all persons concerned in the seizure, and issue a summons commanding the person so keeping or owning the liquors so seized as aforesaid, to appear before him at his office, at a time to be specified, not less than three, nor more than twenty days from the service thereof, to show cause, if any he has, why such liquor so seized as aforesaid, with the vessels containing it, should not be forfeited and the liquor destroyed; and the officer to whom the summons shall be directed shall serve the same forthwith by reading to the person named therein, or by leaving a copy thereof at his place of residence, if he reside in the county, and by posting a copy of the notice in some conspicuous place on the premises where the liquor was seized. If the name of the person owning or keeping said liquor shall be unknown to the justice, he shall issue a notice only of the seizure of such liquor,

to all persons concerned, a copy of which shall be posted up by the officer serving the same, in some conspicuous place on the premises where the liquor was seized, not less than three nor more than twenty days before the day set for trial.

Sec. 17. At the time and place set for trial, the person accused and any other person claiming an interest in the liquor seized, may appear as defendant and show cause, if any he has, why the liquor seized should not be forfeited. No pleading shall be required by the defendant but a denial of the charges in the complaint, and under such a plea the defendant may give in evidence all matters of defense. Either party may demand a jury of any number not exceeding twelve men; or the cause may be tried by the justice or the mayor where no jury is demanded. If the jury, or justice, or mayor trying the cause, find that the liquor or any part of it was kept for the purpose of sale, in violation of law, the justice or mayor shall enter judgment that the liquor so seized as aforesaid, or so much thereof as was kept for such purpose, and the vessels containing it, are a nuisance, and that the same be forfeited and that such liquor be destroyed. If no person appear at the trial, after the notice has been posted up, and the summons, if one has been issued, has been served as above provided, the cause shall, in like manner, be tried by a jury, or the justice or mayor; and if it is found that the liquor seized, or any part thereof, was kept for sale in violation of law, a like judgment shall be rendered as above provided.

Sec. 18. Wherever judgment is rendered that the liquor so seized as aforesaid, is forfeited, the justice or mayor or court rendering final judgment of forfeiture, shall issue an order to the proper officer, directing him to destroy said liquor, and to sell the vessels containing it, as other property is sold on execution, without appraisement; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the costs of the proceedings in the case. The officer shall execute such order and return it as required by this act, with his doings endorsed thereon.

Sec. 19. Whenever it is decided that the liquor so seized is not liable to forfeiture, the justice, mayor, or court trying the cause shall issue an order to the proper officer to restore the said liquor with the vessels containing it, to the place where it was seized. The proper officer shall, at the expiration of three days, execute the order and make return thereof with his proceedings endorsed thereon, if no appeal is taken by the State.

Sec. 20. Every device or contrivance made use of to deal out or sell intoxicating liquor to customers, and at the same time to conceal or disguise the person selling or dealing out such liquor, with intent to prevent the purchaser from identifying the person selling or dealing out such liquor, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and every mayor of the city, justice of the peace, or court of common pleas may, upon complaint made under oath, cause notice to be given to the owner or tenant of the place where such device or contrivance is used, and, after three days' notice try the cause, and if the mayor, justice, or court, or jury, trying the cause find that such nuisance exists, such mayor, justice or court shall order the proper officer to abate the nuisance by the destruction or removal of the device or contrivance resorted to. The proper officer shall execute such order forthwith, and return it with his doings endorsed thereon.

Sec. 21. Every person who shall resort to any such device or contrivance specified in the next preceding section for the purposes therein specified, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, and until the fines and costs are paid or replevied.

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged in any violation of this act, and to seize all liquor kept in violation thereof, at the time and place of the commission of such offense, together with the vessels containing the same; and to forthwith take such person before any magistrate of the county, to be dealt with according to law; and to store such liquor and vessels so seized, in some safe and convenient place to be disposed of as in this act provided. It shall be the duty of every officer by whom any arrest and seizure shall be made under this section, to make complaint, on oath, before such magistrate, against the person or persons arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall see any intoxicated person in any public place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person and take him before some magistrate; and if such magistrate shall deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer, upon oath, correctly, he shall direct such officer to keep such intoxicated person in some safe and convenient place, to be designated by such magistrate, until he shall become sober; and, thereupon, forthwith bring him before such magistrate; and such magistrate shall then administer to

such person an oath or affirmation and examine him for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offense has been committed against any provision of this act by any other person; and if such witness shall refuse to answer any question propounded by such magistrate, touching such offense, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail until he consents to answer. If such witness shall disclose any violation of this act, the magistrate shall reduce such examination to writing, in the form of a complaint against the person so offending, which said witness shall sign, under the penalty aforesaid, and verify the same by his oath or affirmation.

Sec. 23. If any person shall mix drugs with any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, to sell the same to be used as a beverage, or shall keep for sale, or sell any drugged liquor, to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, he shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days; and until the fine and costs are paid or replevied. The possession of such drugged liquor, with the usual vessels and furniture for selling liquor, shall be presumptive evidence that such drugged liquor was kept for the purpose of illegal sale.

Sec. 24. No person who shall, at the time, be an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquor, or who shall have been engaged in the unlawful manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, or who shall have kept any intoxicating liquor for unlawful sale, shall, within one year thereafter, be a competent juror in the trial of any prosecution under the laws, touching the unlawful manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquors. Any person summoned as a juror may be inquired of, under oath, as to his competency relative to the matters specified in this section; and the person inquired of shall make full and true answers, but his answers shall not be used against him in any prosecution for the same matter; or, he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be set aside as incompetent.

Sec. 25. All contracts, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, and mortgages made in consideration of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, shall be absolutely void; and all contracts, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, and mortgages made in part consideration of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, shall be void so far as the illegal consideration is concerned. All money, and every article of value of every kind, or the value thereof, paid or transferred for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, may be recovered by the person paying or transferring the same.

Sec. 26. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the manufacture or keeping for sale or the sale of burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes, cosmetics, solutions of medicinal drugs, medicinal compounds, or any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol, or other spirituous liquors, if not adapted to use as a beverage: Provided, however, that if such article is capable of being used or is intended to be used as a beverage, or in evasion of said act, the manufacture or keeping for sale, or sale thereof, shall be deemed a violation of this act.

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of the city attorney to prosecute all suits under this act, which may be brought before the mayor or of any city; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, by himself, or by deputy, to prosecute all suits under this act which may be brought before a justice of the peace, or before the court of common pleas of the county or district, and to prosecute all appeals of suits under this act, in the circuit courts and courts of common pleas of his county or district; and where there is no city attorney, he shall prosecute all the suits under this act before the mayor or of any city.

Sec. 28. Courts of Common Pleas, justices of the peace, and mayors of cities shall have original concurrent jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of this act. The jurisdiction of mayors and of justices of the peace shall extend throughout the county.

Sec. 29. Every prosecution under this act before a justice of the peace or mayor of a city, shall be upon complaint under oath or affirmation; and every prosecution under this act in the court of common pleas, shall be upon complaint under oath or affidavit and on information founded thereon.

Sec. 30. Costs shall be assessed in the proceedings under this act as in other criminal cases, except when otherwise provided; but in all cases of conviction a docket fee of five dollars shall be taxed in favor of the attorney who prosecutes such case; and, in the absence of the proper prosecuting attorney, the court trying such cause is authorized to appoint an attorney to prosecute such complaint. In case of final conviction in any appellate court, the accused party shall pay all costs, including docket fees, which may have been assessed against him in the inferior court or courts.

Sec. 31. If any person claiming any interest in any spirituous or intoxicating liquor seized as a nuisance, and having knowledge or notice as required by this act, of the seizure, shall not assert his claim upon the trial, he shall be deemed to

have waived his claim, and shall not afterwards assert any right thereto whatever, or any claim for damages. Judgment of forfeiture against any spirituous or intoxicating liquor under the provisions of this Act, shall operate as a judgment in rem, and the validity of such judgment shall not be contested or questioned in any action in any court by any person, except by appeal of the cause in which the judgment of forfeiture is declared; and no court shall take jurisdiction of any action of replevin, or any other action, to try the validity of the proceedings in which the forfeiture is declared except as herein provided.

Sec. 32. Any person feeling aggrieved by any judgment of the mayor of a city, or justice of the peace, may appeal within thirty days, to the court of common pleas or circuit court of the county; but the appellant shall, before the appeal is granted, enter into a recognizance before the justice or mayor, with approved security, in the final sum of twice the amount of the judgment and costs, conditioned that the appellant will personally appear in the appellate court, and pay the judgment and costs that may be rendered against him, and abide the order of the court, and not depart without leave.

Sec. 33. When an appeal is taken, the magistrate shall forthwith make out a fair transcript of the proceedings, and file it, with all the papers in the cause, and the appellate court shall try the cause, with or without a jury, and render a judgment, and enforce it according to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 34. Whenever any spirituous or intoxicating liquor is seized as a nuisance, under any provision of this Act, the officer seizing it shall keep the same safely in some secure place until final judgment; and if judgment of forfeiture be given against such liquor, or any part of it, he shall deposit such liquor with the county agent, duly appointed to sell intoxicating liquor, for safe keeping, and take his receipt therefor for safe keeping; and if no appeal is taken within thirty days, the officer shall return the receipt for safe keeping, and take and destroy the liquor, under the order of the court trying the cause. But if an appeal is taken, the officer shall return his order to the proper court, endorsed that he had delivered the liquor so seized to the county agent for safe keeping, and the county agent shall keep such liquor, subject to the order of the appellate court. Whenever judgment is given against the State upon the seizure of such liquor as a nuisance, the attorney prosecuting the action, or the district attorney may cause the action to be taken to the appellate court upon appeal, at any time within three days, without any bond being filed on the part of the State. And the officer seizing the liquor shall not return it to the place of seizure until the expiration of three days; and upon an appeal being taken on the part of the State, he shall deposit the liquor seized with the county agent for safe keeping, and make his return accordingly. Whenever final judgment is given against the State in such case, that the liquor so seized is not a nuisance, and not subject to forfeiture, the county shall pay the costs of the seizure, carriage, safe keeping, and return of the liquor, and the fees of officers, jurors and witnesses in such case; but the county shall be liable for no other costs, in any case, except the keeping of persons under arrest, and imprisoned for a violation of this Act, as in other cases.

Sec. 35. No defect in any bond, or writing, or recognizance, with security required by this Act, shall, in any manner, invalidate the same; but the person executing it shall be bound to the full extent of the law requiring the the bond, writing, or recognizance.

Sec. 36. Every person who has been authorized to manufacture spirituous and intoxicating liquor, and given bond with sureties therefor, and every person who has been appointed an agent to purchase and sell spirituous and intoxicating liquor, and has given bond and security therefor, as required by law, may be prosecuted in the circuit court, or court of common pleas, with his surety upon his bond, for a breach of the condition thereof, and may be prosecuted in a criminal proceeding for a violation of the law at the same time; and if he is found guilty, and fined for a violation of the law, and the penalty of his bond shall be declared forfeited for the same violation of law, any payment made upon the fine imposed in the criminal case shall be credited upon the judgment rendered upon the bond.

Sec. 37. It shall not be necessary in any complaint, affidavit, or information, under the provisions of this Act, to allege that the offense charged, was a second, third, or any subsequent offense by the accused person against the same provision of this Act; but if it shall appear in evidence upon the trial that the person accused has been before convicted of the same offense with which he stands charged, the mayor, or justice, or court shall render judgment accordingly.

Sec. 38. In the construction of this Act, words importing the singular number only may also be applied to the plural of persons and things, and words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females also.

Sec. 39. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but such repeal of any former act shall not effect any suit, proceeding, or prosecution commenced or prosecuted under the same; and all such suits, proceedings and prosecutions now pending shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as if such laws were not repealed.

Sec. 40. The term magistrate, as used in this act, includes justices of the peace, mayors of cities, and judges of the courts of common pleas, during the sitting of said courts.

Sec. 41. No spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be given away, or be kept with intent to be given away, in any tavern, boarding house, public eating house, grocery, oyster shop, store, bar-room, confectionery, or other places of public entertainment, or in any theater, museum, or

other place of resort; or on any steamboat, or other craft, carrying passengers; and for any violation of this section, the person so offending shall be fined to the same extent as for selling such liquor contrary to this act.

Sec. 42. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the twelfth day of June next; and the Secretary of State shall cause one thousand copies thereof to be printed in pamphlet form, as soon as practicable, and transmit three copies of the same to the clerk of each of the circuit courts of this State, who shall file the same in his office; and said clerk shall, immediately upon the reception of such copies, forward a certificate, under the seal of such court to the Secretary of State, and a like certificate to the Governor, of the time of the filing of this act in his office; and when such certificate has been received from all the counties of this State, the Governor shall publish his proclamation stating such fact, which shall be received in evidence, in all courts in this State, of the fact of such filing.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 10, 1855.

Religious Quarrels.

"Christians have burnt each other, quite persuaded, The Apostles would have done as they did!" So says Byron. Alas! it is too true as to many who bear the name of Christians; and we need not go beyond Bloomington for examples of religious intolerance and illiberality. A true Christian pays particular attention to the eleventh commandment: "A new commandment, which I give unto you that ye love one another." For years past, in Bloomington, there has been a fierce war carried on between two prominent religious sects, with guerrilla allies. If a person who esteems himself "not much better than one of the wicked," and who has no penchant for either side will listen to and believe all he hears the antagonistic coteries say of each other, he might conclude that Bloomington is a perfect Pandemonium, and that truth, honor, and virtue are unknown here. Now, this is all nonsense—you can get along with each other very well, if you will. Your neighbor, who goes to a different church, does not commit a capital crime by believing a little differently from yourself. You are all a great deal better than might be supposed. For our part, we have found very good people among all sects—among Protestants, Catholics, Mormons, and even among the heathen. We believe, however, that a better state of feeling is coming about in this place, and that they are disposed to act less like bigots and more like ladies and gentlemen, and especially like true Christians.

New Board of Trustees of Indiana University.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees of Indiana University, as recently reorganized by the Legislature, viz.: JOSEPH S. JONES, of Vigo county; JOEL B. McFARLAND, of Tippecanoe county; GEO. EVANS, of Henry county; WILLIAM M. FRENCH, of Clarke county; RANDOLPH W. AKIN, of Monroe county; JOHNSON McGUIRE, of Monroe county; JAMES M. R. BAYARD, of Warren county; JOHN I. MORRISON, of Washington county.

The first meeting of the new Board will be at the University, on Monday, the 22 day of April next.

Neotrophian Exhibition.

We last week neglected to notice the exhibition of the Neotrophian Society of the young ladies of Mrs. McFerson's Academy, on Saturday evening, the 10th ult., the anniversary of the Society. Miss JENNIE BATTERTON having been selected to deliver an address, acquitted herself very handsomely. Her views on Woman's Rights suit us precisely. She was of the opinion that Bloomerism, Spiritualism, Public Lecturing, and other "fast" notions of the times were not exactly the appropriate "sphere of Woman."

Although our terms are "inflexibly in advance," very few of our subscribers for the Second Volume have paid their subscriptions—particularly our town subscribers. Now we think those living in town could have paid by this time; and as we are in need of money very much at present—and the amount of each being very small—we think they can, and we hope they will, all come up and pay over their subscriptions immediately, and thus enable us to proceed with our new Volume with renewed energy. Many are yet owing for their last year's subscription; and such we would particularly request to come forward and settle up.

During the trial of a slander suit in Sullivan, last week, there were seventeen ladies in court at one time. It was the celebrated case of *Miss Crick, vs. White, et al.*, "of the Wible House," in which a barrister from London was employed by the plaintiff. From the interest taken in this suit by the ladies, "calico" seems to be on the rise.

Western Democratic Review.

The *Western Democratic Review*, for February, under the charge of GEORGE P. BULL, has been received. It contains a large amount of various and valuable matter. Several contributions from the pen of its able editor give it special interest. The articles on the *Reign of Fusion* and the *Substance of Democracy without its Shadow*, may be particularly mentioned.

The articles of a literary and miscellaneous character, both original and selected, are all worth reading. The West should make it a matter of pride to sustain this Magazine. Price, \$3 a year.

Beautiful Extract—helping a young lady out of a mud puddle.

The Legislature.
Adjourned on last Monday, without effecting the election of a United States Senator, State Printer, or State Agent. On last Saturday, the bill to establish a Bank with branches, was returned to the Senate with the Governor's veto; and was passed over his head by a vote of 30 to 20. The Free Bank bill was also passed over the veto of the Governor. The bill to apportion the Senators and Representatives for the next six years, failed to pass before the adjournment. A resolution, in the Senate, authorizing the Governor to call an extra session, was voted down.

Pierce's Veto of the French Spoilation Bill.
For two generations, this monster iniquity has been, every now and then, rearing its snaky crest above water, like the sea serpent. It has been rejected by every administration for more than fifty years; and we are truly glad to see it has been vetoed by President Pierce. It seems incredible that such a monstrous scheme of fraud and extravagance should have passed both branches of Congress.

Some misapprehension has existed in the public mind in relation to the justice of the French Spoilation bill not making a distinction between two classes of claimants—those who sustained losses prior to 1800, and those whose losses were subsequent to that period. The former were the class sought to be provided for in the vetoed bill. The *Baltimore Argus* gives the following statement of the case:

France was the party at whose hands they suffered, and to that government they should have looked for redress. Our government, acting as the representative and friend of these claimants, did urge the settlement of these claims by the French Government, but it was refused by that Power on the ground that fair notice was given to all the world, that they would seize and appropriate to their own use all vessels and their cargoes, of every nation, that they caught in the act of carrying supplies to their enemies. It was contended that these claimants in disregarding this proclamation or public notice of France, played at a game of hazard and willingly run the risk of losing or winning, as the cards might turn up.

During Gen. Jackson's administration, our Ambassador to France (Mr. Rives) succeeded in inducing the French Government to pay for Spoiliations committed since the year 1800, and the treaty then concluded between France and the United States was ratified by the Senate. If our people had any other claims than those acknowledged to be just, it was the duty of the President and Senate to have returned that treaty to the American Ambassador, with directions to include the spoiliations prior to 1800, or to make no treaty at all. In not doing this they necessarily decided that the claims provided for in this bill which the President has disapproved, were not valid and just, or not worth the cost of having any difficulty with France about. If any wrong was done to the claimants interested, it was done at that time. Not being provided for in that treaty, and the treaty having been ratified and approved without including them, they were thought to be then put to rest and forever disposed of.

Anniversary Exercises of the Callopan Society.

We were unable to attend the anniversary exercises of the young ladies of the Callopan Society of the Bloomington Female College on last evening; but through the kindness of a friend we have been placed in possession of the Programme, and also a brief sketch of the manner in which the different compositions, recitations and addresses were delivered.

- 1st. Prayer by Rev. Mr. BISHOP.
- 2d. *Evils of Intemperance.* Essay. By Miss ADA WILSON.
- 3d. *Song of Mammon.* Recitation. By Miss MARY FARIS.
- 4th. *My Native Land.* Essay. By Miss MARY MCCREA.
- 5th. *Bachelors' Housekeeping.* Recitation. By Miss HATTIE BUTLER.
- 6th. *For what are we Created?* Essay. By Miss MAG THROOP.
- 7th. *Superannuated Belles.* Recitation. By Miss ANN HOWE.
- 8th. *Retired Life.* Essay. By Miss MATTIE LEONARD.
- 9th. *Anti-Woman's Rights.* Original Recitation. By Miss NANCY JOHNSON.
- 10th. *The Male Coquette.* Original Recitation. By Miss SUE GRAHAM.
- 11th. *The Destiny of the American Student and Anniversary Address.* By Miss MARY ARNOLD.
- 12th. Benediction by Rev. Mr. DANIELS.

The exercises throughout were of a highly interesting character. Most of the young ladies, as usual, did not speak loud enough to be heard by those sitting even midway of the house; yet, by those who were near enough to hear, the Original Recitations and Addresses are spoken of as being first rate compositions. We are pleased to see that several of the young ladies have determined to abandon the too common practice of mincing their words and suppressing their voices, in speaking; and it was truly a relief when one of them arose and delivered her address in a loud and distinct manner, as two or three did on last evening. The interest of the exercises were further heightened by excellent music on the piano.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the position of Mr. H. H. ROBINSON, as editor of the Cincinnati *Engineer*, is hereafter to be filled by Mr. J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

A New Way of Raising the Wind.
Some time ago, we received the following letter, addressed to the "Publisher of the Bloomington News-Letter."

LAW, GRINNELL, & MINOT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South St., New York,
Front st., San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. Law. T. W. Grinnell. W. R. Minot.

New York, January 9, 1855.
SIR: We have received, per steamer, a trunk of goods and valuables which has arrived in good condition.

The freight from Sacramento amounts to \$6 00, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded to direction or order, punctually.

Address, (post-paid)
W. R. MINOT,
New York.

Now, although we have a number of friends in the gold regions of California, we could scarcely believe that their regard for us was so auriferous in its character, that they would send us a trunk full of gold. Accordingly we wrote to W. H. McDONALD, our advertising agent in New York, to inquire into the matter for us, and we promptly received the following reply:

New York, January 26, 1855.
PUBLISHER NEWS-LETTER, BLOOMINGTON, IND.
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th, with letter from "Law, Grinnell, & Minot," came to hand a few minutes since, and I hasten to inform you that the "trunk of goods and valuables" has "turned up missing," as the boys say.

By the enclosed slip, cut from the "Brooklyn Eagle" of yesterday, you will see that the gentleman in the hands of the police, who will doubtless do him justice.

It is lucky you did not send him the money, as many have done. Truly, this is an age of swindling. In haste, yours,

W. H. McDONALD.

The following is the article from the Brooklyn Eagle:

A NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.—A new way of raising the wind has just been brought to light. It appears that a young man about 25 years of age, who says his name is JAMES D. WILLIAMS, has for some months past practiced a system of swindling, with such success, and to such an extent, that dozens of unsuspecting persons, in almost every Northern and Eastern State, have been misled of various sums of money. His system is to write letters to firms and individuals, in various parts of the country, representing himself as W. R. Minot, of the firm of Law, Grinnell, & Minot, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, South Street, New York, and to inform them that a box or parcel, directed to them, was in their possession, having been forwarded from San Francisco, or some other place; that such a sum of money (generally \$10) was due as freight, and as soon as paid, the goods would be forwarded to their address. Numerous letters, with the sums named, daily arrived at the post-offices, in New York and this city, by mail; and the swindle having become known to the police, a watch was set, to ascertain who lifted them.

Officer Baynor, of the chief of police, stationed himself at the post office in this city, and yesterday observed his customer inquiring for letters directed as above. He got about a dozen, and started off, down Myrtle avenue, turned into Adams street, and seeing the officer behind him concluded that he was not right and took to his heels. The officer pursued and soon captured him. He is now in custody awaiting further developments. The following is a copy of one of the circulars sent out by him:

"LAW, GRINNELL, & MINOT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South St., New York,
Front st., San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. Law. T. W. Grinnell. W. R. Minot.

New York, Jan. 7, 1855.
SIR: We have received per steamer Geo. Law, a package of valuable articles, which has arrived in good condition (insured.)
The freight from San Francisco amounts to \$7 00, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded to direction or order, punctually.

Address (post-paid)
W. R. MINOT & CO.,
Brooklyn Post Office, New York.

P. S. None but bankable funds received in payment, and such money sent at our risk.
Notes—Weight 119 pounds, and marked "present."

The American Express Company of New York yesterday received three of these—two from Chicago, one from Cincinnati, and one from Newark, Ohio—with orders to pay the charges and get the packages in question. By these means the parties suffer no loss, but had they sent the money by mail to the swindler there is no such establishment as that from which these circulars are sent, either in South street, or anywhere else.

Mr. WILLIAMS, alias MINOT, didn't quite succeed in dodging us out of the \$6. We hope he may find a safe retreat at Sing-Sing.

Messrs. TARRISTON and BIRNIX, our Senator and Representative, arrived from Indianapolis this week. They seem none the "worse of the wear," but rather improved; and we judge their brief residence among the metropolitans has been one of plenty if not of peace.

We have nothing at all in creating to lay before our readers from the mails. Their frequent failures in the past few days deprives us of any late news.

ESCAPED.—LOGAN HARRIS, who has been for some time confined in the jail of Shelby co., Ky., awaiting his trial for the murder of GEORGE GILL, made his escape from the jail on Friday night week. The doors were opened by skeleton keys from the outside.

AND FROM THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* announces the receipt of \$20 50 contribution from the slaves of Columbus, Mississippi, to relieve the distresses of the colored population in New York. Here is a nut for the Abolitionists to crack.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—We are indebted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. CALVIN MILLS, for a copy of his excellent Report to the Legislature. We shall take much pleasure in presenting some interesting facts from the Report, when time and space will allow.

Editorial Correspondence.
SULLIVAN, IND., March 1, 1855.

DEAR JENIOR: I have nothing of importance to communicate from this place. Sullivan is improving pretty fast. The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, runs through the place, by way of Terre Haute. There is a large amount of counterfeit money in circulation in this county; and several persons have been arrested for passing it. The bills are principally \$3, State Bank of Indiana. They are easily detected by the light and flimsy quality of the paper, and the imperfect and dead appearance of the engraving. An Irishman named MICHAEL WELDON, was convicted, on Wednesday, to two years in the penitentiary, for stabbing DAVID ADAMS last fall. It was a singular case. The defence was insanity. The prisoner was traveling last fall from Terre Haute to the South, and arrived at Merom, in this county, where he broke into the house of ADAMS before daylight in the morning, and stabbed Mr. ADAMS, in the presence of his wife, with a knife. There was no apparent motive for the act. WELDON had been on a spree at Terre Haute, but was not drunk at the time of the stabbing. It was insisted by the counsel for the prisoner that he was laboring under delirium tremens, and there was a good deal of evidence tending to show that he was insane. He was a stranger in the place, and had never seen ADAMS before. The jury thought, however, that he knew right from wrong, and found him guilty. About a dozen indictments for felonies have been found in this county. There are fifteen prisoners in jail at Terre Haute, awaiting their trial next week. The Temperance law is much discussed in conversation all around the circuit. A variety of opinions prevail.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

TERRE HAUTE, Monday Morning,

March 5, 1855.

DEAR JENIOR: After staying a week at Sullivan, I came up here to the Circuit Court, which will commence this morning. At Sullivan, I met with and heard of several of our old Lawrence county friends. The two MALOTTS are carrying on a drug store in Sullivan. RUSSELL MITCHELL and VINCENT WILLIAMS, formerly of Lawrence county, are residing in that county. Great excitement prevailed at Sullivan, growing out of the arrest of a number of counterfeiters. We found twelve indictments for passing counterfeit money, three against RICHARD PIGEON, one against JOHN PEARLS, three against DAVID SLIGAN, and five against JAMES S. BRODIE. They were all arrested and put in jail. BRODIE had been prosecuted some time ago for counterfeiting and was skulking about the country. We heard of him on Friday night, about 3 o'clock, and sent a bench warrant after him. He was arrested a short distance from town at the house of "Ann Beck," where he was found under his daughter's bed. They all took change of venue to Greene county, where they will be tried in April. With the fifteen prisoners we have in jail, and other cases where the defendants are on bail, there will be a large criminal docket to dispose of at this place.

Terre Haute is a beautiful place, and is rapidly improving. The Evansville Railroad is finished from that place to this. The cars run on the Altoon Railroad about forty miles; besides, there is daily communication with Indianapolis, by the Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. The Prairie House, where I am staying, is one of the best hotels in the State, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all our readers who pay travel to Terre Haute.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

THE EXPRESS train from the South on yesterday brought no mail, and we were again disappointed in receiving our Lawrence county editorials. Forbearance is a commendable virtue, but our stock is now almost exhausted.

We would call the attention of persons wishing to speculate in town property, to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of sale of lots in the new town of Stinesville, this county, by Mr. ESENERUS STINE.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Lafayette Courier says that a singular accident occurred on the A. & S. Railroad, a few miles this side of Michigan City, last Saturday morning. By some unaccountable means the baggage car was thrown from the track, being disconnected from the balance of the train, turned over, considerably injured, and left fifteen feet from the train—the balance of the train being undisturbed. There were several persons in the car at the time, among them, Mr. BACHMAN, of Lafayette, but, fortunately, no person was seriously injured except a Mr. ROBINSON, a runner for Railroads and Hotels, who, it is supposed, will recover.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The Giant of the Monthlies has been received at this office for the current month. It is equal to any of its predecessors in both quantity and quality of matter. Many of the articles, as usual, are beautifully illustrated; and although our old friend "Porte Crayon" does not appear in this number, it is made up for by a highly interesting and humorous account of an exploration of the Isthmus of Darien, made in 1854 by Lieut. STRAIN. Price \$3 a year, or 25 cents a number. For sale at J. B. MULDER'S Drug Store.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for March has been received at this office. It contains a steel portrait of Washington, Fashion plate, and a very interesting article headed "Rambles in Switzerland." Every subscriber to *Graham* the present year, gets a copy of the beautiful large (18x26 inches) steel engraving of the Presidents, and the two smaller (14x18 inches) of the "Capitol at Washington," and "Girard College at Philadelphia." Price, with premium plates, \$3 a year; or two copies for \$5.

The "Niam-Niams."
A gentleman named COLLINS, is exhibiting immense crowds in London, a man, woman, and child of the race of Niam-Niams, or tailed people of Africa. They are black, and differ from the lower order of negroes only in the absence of the lower order appendage. This race of people are inhabitants of Central Africa, in the portion heretofore laid down on the maps as the Unexplored Region. The tail is about fifteen inches in length. Having seen several accounts of these people in the London papers, there seems to be no doubt of their existence;—from which we are led to a variety of perplexing cogitations. Of course we are not a convert to Lord Mosropo's theory that the human race has sprung from the monkey tribe; but there does seem to be a strange series of connecting links between the white man of the Caucasian race and the monkey tribe. Descending from the white man, we have the Malays, Moors, and American Indians of a darker color, then the common African negro with his woolly head, long heels and brutish physiognomy, then the Niam-Niams or tailed negroes; from which we descend only a step to the orang-outang; then to the ape and the whole tribe of monkeys. Some persons are wonderfully shocked because negroes are not permitted to vote. Suppose you carry out your principles of political equality, and colonize a few thousand Niam-Niams in Nebraska or Kansas. They would make first-rate electioneers for office; in addition to shaking hands with their "constituents" they could wag their tail like a dog, than which nothing is more expressive of gladness.

DULL TIMES.—There is at the present time one new vessel building at the yards in New York city, and that is a propeller in Webb's yard. Others are on the stocks, but were commenced some time ago.

See advertisement of town property for sale by Mr. GEO. BOLLENBACHER. The location is one of the very best in Bloomington, for a large business house.

Old but Decidedly Good.—The ridiculous highfalutin tomfoolery of Modern Spiritualism is most admirably hit off in the following paragraphs, which we find in the *Woman's Advocate*. We have seen somewhat of the so-called Spiritual demonstrations, and have read a very little of their writings, and have found it all one mass of incomprehensible nonsense.

Some four or five years ago a paper called the *Spiritual Harbinger* published the following transcendental nonsense:

"In the twelfth hour, the glory of God, the life of God, the Lord of God, the Holy Procedure, shall crown the Triune Creator with the perfect disclosive illumination. Then shall the creator, in effulgence above the divine seraphim, arise into the dome of the disclosure in one comprehensive revolving gallery of supreme Beatitudes."

After copying the above paragraph the *Cassadaga Chief* responds thus:

"Then shall blackheads in the Jackassical dome of disclosive procedure, above the all-fired great leather fungus of Peter Nip-ninny, 'go the goose-berry grinder, rise into the dome of the disclosure, until co-equal and co extensive and conglomerated lumuxes in one comprehensive max shall assimilate into nothing, and revolve like a bob-tailed pussy-cat after the space where the tail was."

Vot a country, and vot a peoples!

The Legislature of 1855.

From the present stand-point, it may not be improper to glance over the history of this body, whose session will expire on Monday next. It is a history easily written—a perfect *"veni, vidi, vici"* campaign in other words, the Fusionists "came," "saw," and secured the condemnation of the honest people of the State; and they will surrender to their constituents the power temporarily delegated to their hands, unalloyed by any particular admixture of glory. The record will go down to future times as follows:

Proposition to pass ultra abolition resolutions,—barely defeated by the Democracy.

Proposition to colonize the free negroes of Indiana,—voted down by the Fusionists. Proposition from the opposition to make it an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to be seen with a gun or fishing rod on Sunday,—not insisted upon lest its passage should interfere with the projects of one or two candidates for the Senate.

Proposition on the part of the Old Liners to choose a Senator by concurrent vote,—utterly ignored by the Fusionists, because they feared by this arrangement they would not be able to send to the Senate a man favorable to an immediate dissolution of the Union.

Proposition from the Fusionists to spend several thousand dollars of the people's money in a trip to Richmond, designed to advance the interests of a candidate,—carried by a large vote.

Proposition to reform the Free-Banking system,—up to the present time, ignored. Proposition to encourage the establishment of a religious test for office,—supported by an overwhelming majority of the opposition.

Proposition urging Congress to adopt the course of George the Third, in preventing immigration to this country, and another disfranchising the large class of our citizens born on foreign shores,—defeated by a Democratic Senate.

Proposition embodying the doctrine of search, seizure, and confiscation,—establishing liquor agencies all over the State, and taxing the people of the county to buy the liquor supposed to be necessary for their use—affixing feudal penalties to the violation of sumptuary laws,—carried by a decisive majority.

Sic transit Fusiois gloria! Well may generations yet unborn turn back to the Quaker-hanging, Baptist-burning, ear-cropping days of Plymouth Rock, and exclaim—blessed were our fathers, for, verily God!—State Sentinel.

NEW STORE!!

Has just received, and is opening a new and well-selected stock of

Fancy, Staple, Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

His Goods having been bought for Cash, he flatters himself that he can compete with any house in the place, in point of prices. Quick sales and small profits being his motto. he would say to all, come

selves. No charge for showing Goods.

PLEASANT WILLIAMS.

NO. 330

— Mrs. Williams will, in connection with the Store, carry on the Millinery Business, in all its various branches—and would call the attention of ladies of the country and town to their large assortment of

BONNETS AND RIBBONS;

Of every quality and style. They have also on hand a well-selected assortment of **Edging, Insertings, Embroidered Unders, French-worked Collars, (sweet patterns), Embroidered Chemisettes, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Silk, Linen and Cotton Gloves, &c., &c.** all of which will be sold at very low rates, for cash or approved country produce.

P. WILLIAMS.

Bloomington, Oct. 7—35ft.

"Now is the Right Time!"

Now is the Right Time!!
FOR persons wishing to make good investments, they can nowhere do better than on the well-known tract of land known as the Leland Tract, in Monroe county, four or five miles Northwest of Bloomington and the Baltzell Tract, in Greene and Owen counties, five miles West of Worthington, on Bel River, and immediately on the canal, near the line of Railroad now building from Indianapolis to Evansville.

done and easy payments for cash, or the Due-bills of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned, near Bloomington; Ind., who is prepared to give all needed information, and make sale of any amount not less than forty acres. There are embraced in these tracts of land, several thousand acres.

THOMAS CARTER, ^{Land}
Agent N. A. & S. R. R. Co.

June 10-19th.

DR. D. R. MALONE,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,
HAVING permanently located in Bloomington,
will respectfully tender his professional services
to the citizens of the town and surrounding country.
Office at my residence, South-east corner of the Public
Square.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE,
DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM,
COMES GREETING!

DR. A. L. ADAMS' new theory of disease is awakening the inquiry in the minds of all who read it. It shows us that Americans have been so long and so slowly coming forward in darkness and ignorance on the subject of disease.

Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam,
The great Panacea of Disease, is offered to the afflicted of the States and Territories for the entire cure of **Liver Complaints** in all stages. **Bilious Fever,ague and Bilious Dropsy, Bilious Hemiplegia, Bilious Affections, Constipation, Colic, Asthma, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Rheum, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Nervousness, Headaches, Indigestion, Female Complaints, &c.**

Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam not only has the highest reputation of any remedy before the public, and has proved to the most skeptical, beyond a shadow of doubt, that it is the

Only Reliable Medicine ever Discovered,
being purely vegetable for the permanent cure of the above diseases. The afflicted applicant has become the most sagacious votaries, and pronounce the Liver Balsam to be the

Testimonials come up from every track it has made
 woven with expressions of gratitude for the relief re-
 ceived by its use. And in submitting this, the LIVER
 BALM is recommended to those suffering under the

Iron Grasp of the Monster Disease,

and at once procure one bottle of Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver
 Balm.

the medical Circular, which can be obtained of every Agent throughout the United States, giving a clear epitome of the causes and cure of disease; also, of certificates from those who have tested its unparalleled ascendancy over the diseases to which we are all subject.

Proclamation to the Invalids of Bloomington!
READ, WHAT YOU READ.
 Pulvermacher's Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chain

ALL NEURALGIC DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM, Painful and Swollen Joints, Neuralgia of the face, Deafness, Blindness, St. Vitus Dance, Palpitation of the Heart, Periodical Headache, Pains in the stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Uterine Pains.

The chains were first introduced into New York city, less than a year ago, and after being subjected to the most

Previous to their introduction into this country, they were used in every Hospital in Europe, and are secured by patents in France, Germany, Austria Prussia, and

"Think Close and Ponder Well,"
The Principles upon which it is claimed that the Chains produce their marvelous cures, are, first—that all Nervous Diseases are attended and produced by a deficient supply of Nervous Fluid, and an agent that resembles loosely Electricity, or Electro Magnetism; and second—that the Electro Magnetic Chains, by being worn over the part and

\$1,000 will be given to any person who will produce so many well-authenticated certificates of permanent cures of the above mentioned diseases as have been effected within the last year, by use of the *Electric Chains*. These Diseases.—The *Electric Chains* are remarkable for superceding all other means of relief, and for curing this class of diseases in the stomach for the relief and cure of this class of diseases is remarkable for applying a 30 link chain (first patented). By simultaneously attaching one end upon the spine, and with vin-

remain for three or four hours at intervals, showing it each day. The usual severe pains incident to *Prolapsus Uteri*, are almost instantly relieved, and by continuing their use for a few weeks the most inveterate cases have been permanently cured. More than one hundred cases of *Prolapsus Uteri*, have been cured by this treatment.

In Chronic Rheumatism, they seldom find a complete relief from the most acute pain, and an energetic, purgative of this complaint so incident to this disease. Rheumatism is a disease that is always attended with a diminished amount of nervous fluid (or Magnetic Magnets) at the part diseased. Apply the Electric Chain, a current of uninterrupted electricity, from the head to the feet, through the organ, which restores it to its natural healthy condition. No person has used the Chains for the relief and cure of Chronic Rheumatism, have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the result.

The Electric Unit can be sent by mail to any part of the United States by addressing (post-paid) to JOSEPH COX, 568, Broadway, N. Y., or agents in the principal cities in the Union.

It is ready for use, and \$5, and will last for years—whether a child or adult, can be used with safety by

J. T. COX & CO

Ladies who are *eniente* are requested not to use them,
so doing, *miscarriage* is frequently produced.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Agent, New York.
July 1, 1854-2271.