

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856.

The remains of MONROE, who was murdered by a mob in Charleston, Ill., were taken to Kentucky for interment.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 16th says that the everlasting case of the State vs. NED BURLINE (the father of Know-Nothingism) is before the Criminal Court of that city again.

Remember that the News-Letter office is the place for all kinds of Plain, Fancy, and Colored Printing. Those who have Job Printing to do should not fail to give the News-Letter a trial.

HOOPING ACCIDENT.—A lady's hoop burst in the street at Buffalo a few days since, one end of it striking a shop-window, breaking one of the glass in fragments. The other end, after knocking down several boys, struck a horse, which frightened him into a runaway. The lady has been laid up for repairs.

The proprietors of the New Albany Ledger offer for sale the type upon which that paper is now printed. It consists of Burgeois, Minion, Nonpareil, Brevier, Title, Antique, &c. The materials will answer every purpose for printing a weekly paper, and will come much cheaper.

Must Die, Any How.

The Toledo Blade, a Fusion paper, says as follows:

The Richmond Whig says: If the approaching National Hindoo Convention does not reaffirm the 12th section of the Philadelphia Platform, "the American party will not live a day at the South," and we may add: "If it does, it will not live a day at the North."

So it seems the poor thing's time is nearly come, and it is fated to die at all events. Well, peace to its memory.

DECLINE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, Fusion paper, writing from Eaton, Ohio, says:

I visited this place about eight months ago, and at that time two-thirds of all the voters were active Know-Nothings. Now I am told by those who were leaders in the organization at that time, that there is not a council in this county.

An Abolition or "Free Democratic" Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 21st. Nothing of importance was done excepting the adoption of a resolution to meet with the other branches of the Fusion party at Indianapolis on the 1st of May.

TAU.—Please cut this out and paste it up. A sensible man says:

"My confidence in the power of advertising is such, that were I engaged in the wood trade, I would advertise the superiority of my kindling wood over that of any other. If you have an article to sell, let the people know it, and you will find a customer."

CAUSE OF RAILWAY AXLE BREAKING.—Mr. A. LINDEAY, a correspondent of the Railway Times, gives a new theory for the breaking of axles in railway cars. He says that the iron is changed into steel by the friction of oil. The oil contains a certain amount of carbon, which is slowly absorbed into the iron by means of the heat, generated by friction while the car is in motion, and renders it liable to break by a sudden jar or stroke, the same as steel—in fact, it has thus been converted into steel. He thinks the cars should be run no farther than 100 miles until the axles be allowed time to cool. To restore the axle to its original state of flexibility, it should be heated to a cherry red and placed for thirty days in a heap of unslacked lime, which, being disencumbered by burning, and having an affinity for carbon, will abstract it from the iron, taking away its steel properties and leaving it malleable as before.

The Fusion Convention of the 21st.

We give below a speech of Judge JOHN W. WRIGHT, in the Anti-Nebraska Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 21st of February. An announcement was made in the Convention that a Mrs. Brown was in the city, whose husband is now in the State Prison of Kentucky for abducting slaves. It was said that she was poor and in debt; and it was proposed to raise a collection for her benefit. Whereupon Judge Wright spoke as follows:

He said that the woman ought to be helped. He did not know how soon a requisition might be sent for him. He had Governor Wright's word, however, that he would not give him up without consulting Collins. (Cheers.) He said, whenever any of us got into the penitentiary, the rest must provide for the widow and the fatherless. (Cheers.) He said he had already given liberally to such women. That he had often sent money to Miss Webster in Kentucky, while she deviled their lives out. (Cheers.) In fact, he said, he was in favor of supporting fifty or a hundred of these Yankee girls in the South. The Kentuckians would give \$10,000 to be clear of Miss Webster. He was willing to give \$50 or \$100 to Mrs. Brown. She ought not only to be kept alive—she ought to be supported like a lady while her husband is in the penitentiary. He said, that thing called a court—(Cheers) the District Court of the United States, had ransacked the Wabash to indict him, for aiding fugitives with money. He had done so. He told them he had given hundreds to runaways. He thought if they had indicted him they would have had a hot time of it. (Cheers.) He told a long story of a nigger that had been consigned to him on an underground railroad. He kept him awhile as cook, and made him sleep in the barn. This negro, he said, could out-pray a preacher. The negro would have persuaded him to buy his wife out of Alabama; but he was conscientiously opposed to buying negroes, though he had bought one before that. He greatly preferred stealing them. (Cheers.) He tried to buy the wife, however, through certain members of Congress. He also wrote her mistress a letter full of religion, offering \$500 for the slave. The mistress wrote him an abusive letter refusing to sell. He then went to Cincinnati, to the sanctum sanctorum of the underground railroad, where old father Abraham presides, to have her brought. Father Abraham thought he could 'fetch' her. (Cheers.) They finally brought her to this city, where her husband joined her. He asked her the name of her little boy. She said, in Alabama, we called him Henry Clay; but Father Abraham baptised him again, and called him JAMES WRIGHT. (Cheers.)

Judge Wright introduced a resolution raising a committee of seven to raise money, purchase arms and equip men to go immediately to Kansas.

He said he was in favor of immediate action. Money and men had been sent, but more of both ought to be sent. While he was in New York lately, the Kansas Aid Society there raised upwards of \$1,000,000 by subscription to be paid when called for by Horace Greeley and four other committee-men. He had just bought four Sharp's rifles, and intended to equip and send four men. There were hundreds of young men in this State who are anxious to go. We ought to buy two hundred stand of arms, and put them here in the capital, and raise money and send the young men. The flat had gone forth that Kansas must be free. We are bound to have a fight, and we will whip. Cannon had arrived safely at Lawrence. Sharpe's rifles should be sent as a means of moral suasion. (Cheers.) One man in Connecticut had given five hundred of them. A Missourian could be hit a mile off from the top of the tavern at Lawrence. The tavern was built like a fort, by subscription.

He said, there is not a man here who will not buy a Sharpe's Rifle and send it. They only cost \$25. He had ten thousand acres of land, and wealth besides, but he would sacrifice all, before slavery should extend the eighth of an inch further. Indiana had been for 20 years looked upon as the lowest, meanest free State in the Union. She must be redeemed. He would establish a new theory of morals.

Here the Judge digressed to denounce the Supreme Court. He said the entire bar—old-line and new-line, fast-line and slow-line—hold them in contempt. But, he would return to Sharpe's rifles. Meetings were going to be held. A thousand stand could be had here in ten days. He then described their destructive power. "Our boys must be armed with them." If his boys were drawn up, and would not go, he'd whip them and disown them.

He said all the Old-Liners want Kansas to be free, but they are afraid to buy a Sharpe's rifle.

REMARKS.—We publish the above speech, coming as it does, from one of the leaders of the Fusion movement, that our readers may see the audacity and treasonable designs of the Anti-Slavery party. From the published proceedings, it seems that Know Nothings, Abolitionists, Freesoilers, and Republicans took part in the proceedings,

and united in their opposition to the Democratic party. If there is any voter in Monroe county, whether he is a Democrat or an old-line Whig, who has any doubt of the designs of the Anti-Democratic party of the North, let him read the above speech, and ponder it well. We never hear such treasonable sentiments uttered, or felony justified, in a Democratic meeting, from a State Convention down to a Township Meeting. The above speech did not embody the sentiments of Judge Wright alone, but of the whole meeting. No one rebuked him, but he was repeatedly cheered. Surely we have fallen upon evil times, when treason, larceny and murder are counseled, and received with cheers and applause.

A "Coolness."

JONES was a candidate for the Legislature; and on an electioneering tour he stopped at the house of HIGGINS. HIGGINS was not at home; but Mrs. HIGGINS was, and she was quite a handsome woman.

HIGGINS comes home and finds the door barred; but looks through a space between the logs and sees JONES kissing his wife. HIGGINS being a "mild mannered" man mounts a big green beech log and goes to chopping. By-and-by, the door opens, and Mr. JONES makes his appearance, and accosts HIGGINS very blandly:

JONES—Well, Mr. HIGGINS, I'm around electioneering—called to see you as one of my old friends. Did n't find you at home, and stayed awhile to talk with your wife. I s'pose I can calculate on your vote, Mr. HIGGINS.

HIGGINS—Well, Mr. JONES, I'll vote for you this time, but if I ever see you footin' with my wife again, there'll be a coolness between you and me!

The Great Medicine for Purifying the Blood. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—This invaluable medicine is daily becoming more and more popular, and the only thoroughly efficient remedy before the public. In cutaneous affections—Scorfula, Dyspepsia, and many other troubles, some complaints, it will be found a certain cure; and at this season of the year should be freely taken by every one who values health. Merchants visiting the city will do well to procure a supply.—St. Louis Pilot.

This Spring medicine which is so extensively taken to purify the blood, and cleanse the system can be had at Dr. ORR'S. Call and do not fail to procure a supply.

THE BANNES FORBIDDEN.—An act has passed the Rhode Island Legislature, repealing that portion of the marriage act so long existing in that State, which requires the publication of notice of intended marriage in religious meetings. So the fluttering hearts of the timid and bashful will hereafter be free from a serious annoyance. Miss JONES may keep her secret till the deed be done, and so be spared the commentaries of the opposition party. Mr. SMITH will not be the butt of his friends about his approaching execution. Mr. BROWN will not be talked at for invitations, and Miss BLUEBONNET will not be lectured upon the folly of her choice.

The Boston Post says:

"Mr. BANK'S friends were jubilant in Waltham on Saturday evening, where the news of his elevation was received by express. Rev. Mr. Foster was called out in his night-shirt—quoted Shakespeare—said he saw the outstretched arm of Almighty power staying the power of oppression, and the 'old fireship of slavery' stranded on the firm BANKS of Massachusetts"—and fancied also that he saw BANKS sufficing the backbone of the north. Messrs. PERRY and POPE furnished refreshments for those whose backbones had been limbered by their tumultuous rejoicing.

ICE CREAM.—The Cleveland Herald tells a story of one of its subscribers who, describing the severity of the weather, said, "It was so cold one morning that he had to drive his cow into the kitchen and thaw out her bag before he could milk her."

A Woman Sentenced to be Hung.

Sarah Hayercraft, who murdered Thomas Hudson, in this city, several months ago, having been tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, was this morning sentenced by Judge Lackland, of the Criminal Court, to be hanged by the neck till dead, on Friday, the 11th of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

During the enunciation of this terrible sentence the prisoner exhibited the most stolid indifference, as though satisfied it would never be executed. But little feeling was manifested in the Court room.—St. Louis News, Saturday evening.

The Lancet, or some other equally edifying paper, on the subject of human food, says that large quantities of sausages are made of horse-flesh. A friend of ours says he believes it, as he invariably has the nightmare when he has eaten them for supper.—Baltimore Sun.

A German writer says that the people of the United States can burst more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations of the globe.

The late Know Nothing Murder in Vincennes.

At a meeting of a number of Anti-Know Nothings of the city of Vincennes, at Mr. Charles Graeter's store on the evening of the 12th instant, called for the purpose of making arrangements to inter the body of THOMAS POWERS, who was murdered at the Fourth Ward polls, at the election on that morning, J. A. McCLAUHERTY was called to the Chair, and HENRY CAUTHORN was appointed Secretary.

On motion of B. F. Myers, the meeting resolved to attend the funeral of the deceased.

On motion, a collection was taken up to defray the expenses incident thereto.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Anti-Know Nothings of the city, in regard to the outrage thus perpetrated in their midst.

The Chair appointed said committee who reported the following preamble and resolutions which was unanimously adopted by a succeeding meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Vincennes Courier, Evansville Enquirer, Indianapolis Sentinel, Louisville Democrat and Times, and all other Democratic papers.

After making complete arrangements for the funeral, the meeting adjourned.

J. A. McCLAUHERTY, Chairman.
H. S. CAUTHORN, Secretary.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, THOMAS POWERS, an inoffensive and quiet citizen of this city, was murdered and assaulted near the Fourth Ward polls at the city election on the 12th instant, by a Know Nothing assassin, without just cause or provocation, and whereas, such violent, unprovoked and blood-stained deeds are disgraceful to our country, and calculated to overthrow the peace of society and destroy the safety of human life under our institutions.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every honest man, and every lover of the peace and good order of community, to stamp upon their authors his unqualified condemnation, and to shun with horror and contempt, not only the perpetrators of such deeds, but also the secret, oath-bound, crime-schooled order of Know Nothings, which begets them.

Resolved, That while we do not hold all of the members of that party responsible, yet those who justify, or in any manner make themselves the apologists for the horrible deed just committed in our midst, in our opinion, deserve the scorn of community, and are acting as the aiders and abettors of crime and assassination.

Resolved, That while we deem it our duty thus to give expression to our feelings in this matter, we would not designedly make a wound on the feelings of the relatives of the perpetrator of this deed, but that we heartily sympathize with them; and that while we desire to see the ends of the law fulfilled and the demands of justice satisfied, yet we will not encourage unlawful violence against the unfortunate man who has thus imbrued his hands in his brother's blood.

Resolved, That as citizens, owing obedience to the laws, and looking for protection in our rights and persons under them, we call upon the authorities to use all legitimate means invested in them by those laws, to arrest the offender, WILLIAM MILLER, and bring him to justice.

We acknowledge that in the election of Banks the Abolitionists have won a victory. A man who is willing to "let the Union slide," in order to the success of Abolitionism, is certainly sufficiently imbrued with niggerism to suit even the Nashville Republican. We hope that when the Union does slide that he may slide off of a scaffold with a rope around his neck.—Nashville Jacksonian.

TEN THOUSAND HARPS THAT TUNED ANGELIC HARMONIES.—Just at this time, the opposition to the Democracy are terribly exercised as regards a name to rally under during the approaching Presidential campaign. They have gone pretty much through the vocabulary of cognomens, and worn them all thread-bare, and brought them into disrepute with the people. An Ohio exchange proposes that the broken down hacks, the back sliders from every political faith of their former embraces, in their "wild hunt after office," should take to themselves the name of the "Let 'er rip party." And that their platform should be: "the Union—let it slide."—Rock Island Argus.

An exchange says that a man who would systematically and wilfully set about cheating a printer, would commit highway robbery on a crying baby and rob it of its gingerbread, rob a poor-box of its counterfeited pennies, lick the butter off a blind nigger's last flitter, pawn his grandmother's specs for a drink of whisky, steal acorns from a blind pig, and take clothes from a scare-crow, that he may make a respectable appearance in society.

There are already in Russia 8,000 miles of telegraph wire, all of which are continually used for official dispatches.

Interesting Correspondence—The Kansas Question.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T.,
January 21st, 1856.

To his Excellency, Governor of Indiana.—SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our towns and butchering our unoffending free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

Respectfully,
J. H. LANE,
Chairman Executive Committee K. T.
C. ROBINSON,
Governor elect of Kansas.
G. W. DEITZUR, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Feb. 21, 1856.

JAMES H. LANE, C. ROBINSON, and GEO. W. DEITZUR, Lawrence City, K. T.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 21st of January, addressed to me in an official capacity, and asking that steps may be taken to protect your people from the violence of the citizens of Missouri, is now before me.

If the Legislature were in session, I should lay your communication before them, not with the most remote idea that Indiana would deviate from her well known opinion upon the principle involved, but out of respect to you as citizens.

I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

The conduct of the Missourians, as well as those from the free States, who have gone into your Territory, with the view of controlling your elections, and not to become bona fide citizens, is alike reprehensible and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

But the remedy for these evils is properly and constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Nation, and to that of Congress.

Our form of government never contemplated for a moment, that in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, sister States in the confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed, and carried out, we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things, that will sweep away all the safe bonds and ties that bind us together as one people.

We must live faithfully up to all our compacts—not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the national government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union, which makes us a united people. In the furtherance of this object we should act towards every member of the confederacy alike—to each as equal to equal. While we enjoy the right to make our own form of government as to all domestic institutions the same right we should freely accord to others.

There is a spirit of Propagandism which seems to be increasing in the South and the North, to which even the law making powers is invoked. This must not be countenanced or encouraged. The whole force of the legal power of the State or Territory must be brought into vigorous action to arrest it.

When this fails, the ample power vested by the Constitution in the Executive, and the Congress of the nation, must be sought. Should all this prove ineffectual, we shall be not only on the verge of anarchy and rebellion, but ready for the worst of all—intestine war with all calamities that must follow the hostile array of neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sire—war among those of the same race, the same name, the same blood.

As a State, we are surrounded by our sisters in the confederacy, differing in many domestic institutions. In some of them have occurred mobs, riots, and destruction of human life; in others the sanctuary of the elective franchise has been invaded; but the thought has never occurred to our peaceable and law-abiding citizens that the sovereign power in these respective States, in connection with the strong national arm, was insufficient to bring about the observance of law and order.

So long as our people recognize this principle, and fully carry it out, we shall have respect for the supremacy of law, and for its administrators. If we depart from it in the higher and more delicate relation that we sustain to the different members of the confederacy, we shall find that, in the same proportion, citizens of the counties and townships will be engaged in open violation of law—trampling upon those in authority, in the smaller communities, and there will be no safety for property, liberty, or life.

The want of confidence, north and south,

in the ability of the people of Kansas to mould their own institutions to suit themselves, and the consequent aggressive spirit of interference for the purpose of influencing their elections, seem to originate in a sort of egotism, both in parties and individual citizens, who, while they doubt the integrity and capacity of the people of Kansas, are ready to assert their own honesty and ability to regulate their institutions for them.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves. She has never given any cause of complaint to any of her sister States or Territories. She expects the like exact justice from them. And I do sincerely hope that none of her citizens will so far forget the relation they sustain to their neighbors, and the national compact, as to take any part in the strifes and contentions of others who are openly violating the laws of the land.

Notwithstanding it was telegraphed from your Territory to New York, that I was willing and ready to offer the assistance of citizens of this State, in your controversy, let me assure you that while I have the honor to be her Executive Officer, I will not in any manner attempt to bring her down from her present high position, and have her in any way mingling in the domestic strifes of her sister States or Territories.

The sentiment of our people is to leave the settlement of these questions to the people of Kansas, who are actual citizens of the Territory. If this cannot be brought about, if influences are at work which render this impossible, the remedy is not to be found by others unlawfully interfering; but by the constitution and laws, is most properly lodged in the hands of those who have the power and ability to restore order and peace.

Appeals are frequently made to our sympathies to redress grievances and outrages which occur in many of the relations of life, and in many instances these influences command our services. But in the higher and more important relations we sustain to each other, as members of our happy form of government, the Constitution and the laws should alone be the rule of our action.

There are those who indulge in the use of hard names and sectional phrases, such as *subserviency to southern interests*, *dough-faces*, and the like, in order to influence the public mind, and to arouse our people to the violation of law. All this, however, I ardently hope will not lead our people away from the great principles that underlie all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions without the influence of others.

Upon this principle we can stand and maintain the peace and harmony of the Union with safety and honor. It is the corner stone upon which the security and purity of the Union rest.

Having the utmost confidence that the people of Indiana will not, under any circumstances, abandon this high position, I frankly say to you, no efforts will be made by this Department, to induce a solitary citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. If others do wrong, we will do right.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The Fertility of Kansas.
Hon. STERLING C. CATO, the Territorial Judge, in a recent letter to his brother, of Enfalta, Alabama, says:

The people here are quiet and orderly, sharp and intelligent; a little rough in manners, but warm-hearted and cordial. This is as fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. All kinds of grain, grass, clover and hemp yield a rich product. I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre annually. I have seen no poor land; it all seems to me richer than the best Chatachocha bottom, and most of it is just such land as in the adjoining Missouri counties is now selling at twenty to fifty dollars an acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents a bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and hemp (crop six tons per hand) \$140 per ton, and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally rolling, without a great deal of timber, but, as I understand, abounding in coal for fires and stone for building and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained anywhere, besides frequent streams running through the prairies.

The Democrats have carried Vincennes by a large majority, notwithstanding the shedding of blood at the polls by Hindooism. At the previous election the Hindoos swept everything before them.

The State-house in Columbus, Ohio, has cost the sum of \$1,523,866.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
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 SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. B. BEACH, of Boone.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

Fusion Platform.

"Abolitionists to rule America!"
"Let the Union slide!"

WATCHWORD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

Close of the Second Volume.

This number closes the Second Volume of the *News-Letter*. For two years we have done our utmost to publish an interesting and useful paper. How far we have succeeded, we will let our readers determine. We now enter upon the third year, and we are determined to increase the interest of our paper as far as we are able. We believe that the year 1856 is destined to be more prolific of important events than any preceding year of our country's history. Fanaticism, in all its forms, has pervaded our whole country like a poisonous malaria. Every well-informed man, who is conversant with the present aspect of affairs in our country, can feel the low rumbling of the distant earthquake, which is coming nearer and nearer, and threatens revolution, bloodshed and ruin.

Abolitionism, like a great black cloud, is creeping over the map of our country from east to west, bringing certain destruction to the Union, if its progress be not stayed. Worse than all, the vile and devilish spirit of religious persecution has been revived. A secret order has arisen in our midst, which seeks to control the affairs of the government, and in whose pestiferous dens the vilest passions of the human heart are inflamed, which break out in murder, arson and the destruction of public order. The fraternal love and Christian charity which once characterized our people have been supplanted by a sullen, bitter, malevolent feeling—the legitimate fruits of religious fanaticism and bigotry. Throughout the length and breadth of our country a fiery, impatient, blood-thirsty temper has been engendered, such as characterized the French people on the eve of the revolution in 1793.

It is time that all our people should read and understand. It is time that the friends of the Union should be wide awake. It is time that all the friends of civil and religious freedom should unite to crush the hydra-headed monster of religious persecution.

The *News-Letter* will always be found battling against the hosts of fanaticism, and waging eternal war against the secret order. To all men, then, who love the Union and desire to see its blessings perpetuated—to all who wish to avert the horrors of civil war, and who are opposed to that secret order which seeks to erect its blood-stained altar on the ruins of the Constitution, we say come up and lend us a helping hand. Subscribe for the *News-Letter* yourself, and get your neighbors to subscribe.

Great Destruction of Property.
Last Saturday evening the Licking River, opposite Cincinnati, commenced rising rapidly and caused the ice in the Ohio, below the mouth of Licking, to break up, and the consequence was that a great number of steamboats, barges and flatboats heavily laden, were totally destroyed or much injured. The steamboats *Albertini*, *Salem*, *Bridge City*, *Yorktown*, *Madonna*, *Grape Ship*, *The Flag*, *Darson*, were sunk with full cargoes of great value. Many other steamboats were much injured, and a great many coal-boats and barges were lost. Thousands of spectators collected on the river bank to witness the awful destruction of property. Many coal-boats were seen passing down the river that had broken loose. At the last accounts, the steamboats had taken refuge in the mouth of Licking, and it was thought they were out of danger.

"Where's Mrs. Murr?" asked an acquaintance with a shawl round his shoulders, of Mr. Murr, who was shivering over a dying fire. "Gone out. She and I take turns now. She has the shawl to-day; to-morrow 'll be my turn." Shawled acquaintance ramosed.

A Chicago gentleman who is familiar with lake phenomena, gives it as his opinion that Lake Michigan was recently frozen across from side to side!—Such a thing was never known before. This opinion is sustained by the fact that the best glasses fail to discover any sight of water.

Prentice on the Know Nothings.
"No thief 'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the great Know Nothing high priest of blood and arson, thus closes a long leader in regard to the Know Nothing Philadelphia platform:

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Democratic Club.

Last Tuesday night, pursuant to printed notice, there was a meeting of Democrats at the Court House, in Bloomington, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club, to meet one night in each week, for the purpose of open and public discussion of political questions, and for the furtherance of the principles of the Democratic party. Dr. WILLIAM C. FOSTER, senior, was called to the Chair, and A. B. CANTON was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President, in a few appropriate and patriotic remarks. Short speeches were also delivered by Governor Dunning, Judge Hughes, P. L. D. Mitchell, George A. Bushirk, Elias Abel, Milton McPhetridge, Colonel John M. Sluss, James W. Cookerly, John M. Berry, Jeremiah Hauser, Colonel Alexander McClellan, A. B. Carlton, and others.

The utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed, and a determination was expressed by all the speakers to do their utmost to induce the people to rally around the Democratic flag as the only hope of the Union. Mr. Cookerly and Mr. Sluss, formerly influential and active Whigs, gave their reasons for voting with the Democratic party. Mr. Cookerly said he had always been a firm and consistent Whig, so long as there had been a Whig party. He had worked night and day as a labor of love for the Whig party—had rode day and night to electioneer for them—had hauled the lame, the halt, and the infirm to the polls to have them vote the Whig ticket. But upon the breaking up of the Whig party, he cast about to find a national party to unite with. He had to have a home somewhere. He found that the Democratic party was the only national patriotic party in the land, and he had determined to cast his fortunes with them, and unite with them in their warfare against the hosts of fanaticism. Colonel Sluss spoke in substance to the same effect.

On motion, the meeting went into an election of officers of the Club, which resulted as follows:—President, Dr. William C. Foster, sr.; Secretary, A. B. Carlton; Treasurer, Elias Abel.

A committee of three, viz: D. Sheeks, Governor Dunning and Judge Hughes were appointed to draw up and present at the next meeting of the Club, a brief Constitution and By-Laws.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Central Executive Committee:—James W. Cookerly, Paris C. Dunning, P. L. D. Mitchell, Milton McPhetridge, and George A. Bushirk.

The meeting then adjourned to meet the next Saturday night.

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Law School.

Last Thursday night was the occasion of the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Law School of the State University. The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Dr. DAILY. After which addresses were delivered by the graduates, ROBERT I. MORRISON, of Salem, Indiana; GEORGE W. DEAN, of Springfield, Illinois; and D. SHEEKS, of Bloomington, Indiana. An excellent address was then delivered to the class by Hon. S. B. GOOKINS, of Terre Haute, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Dr. DAILY added a few remarks and then delivered the Diplomas. Professor BENDRIDGE'S String-Band enlivened the occasion with good music.

Among the visitors from abroad, whom we noticed present on the occasion, were our excellent friends W. K. EDWARDS, of Terre Haute, President of the Board of Trustees; and Col. N. F. MALOTT, of Bedford.

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Know Nothing National Convention.

The Know Nothing National Convention, which met at Philadelphia, last week, nominated MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, for President, and A. J. DONALDSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The Convention was a failure, in a national point of view; for the delegates from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and a portion of those from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, withdrew from the Convention. The Resolutions adopted as a platform, comprising fifteen sections, are a singular specimen of Jesuitical finesse worthy of their dark-lantern paternity. They consist, with a few exceptions, in the announcement of axioms and truisms that no party calls in question.

In section 1 they make the grand discovery that there is a God—"a Supreme Being who rules the Universe." Quite a valuable discovery for Know Nothings to make. We hope they will profit by it, and that they will remember that He is the Great Avenger of Blood, who will not suffer the murderers, who make the streets of smoking cities slippery with blood, to go unpunished.

Section 2, declares in favor of the Union.

Section 3, announces that Americans must rule America.

Section 5 is as follows: "No person should be selected for political station (whether native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate, or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each in its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action."

Section 10, "Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the fifth section of this platform."

Now, is n't this cool? Section five is of course intended to exclude Catholics from office. But they had not the manliness to say so. The Catholic naturalized citizens swear allegiance to our government, and renounce upon their solemn oaths, all allegiance to all other powers; yet the Know Nothings say they will not believe them—that they swear falsely.

The hypocritical profession in section ten of "no interference with religious faith," is a sugar-coated pill that can not deceive even the most ignorant and credulous. "No interference with religious faith." That is, you may worship God as you please; we will not prevent you from doing this. But if you do worship Him in a particular manner, you shall not hold office—you shall be degraded beneath the condition of a freeman—the most bitter and malevolent feelings shall be stirred up against you and your family—they shall be degraded politically and socially! Is this "no interference with religious faith?" A curse upon such damnable double-dealing and hypocrisy. The truth is, that the present platform of the Know Nothings, although drawn up with a great deal of plausibility and Machiavelian cunning, contains all the odious features of Know Nothingism in its worst form. As to those portions of the platform in regard to slavery, they are only a modification of the 12th section of the platform of June, containing the doctrine of nonintervention, in which they have stolen the Democratic thunder.

The selection of Mr. FILLMORE for President was a good one, and will give strength and some respectability to the party. But, from the withdrawal of northern delegates, it is evident that northern Know Nothings will not stand upon the platform. It is a southern concern. FILLMORE will probably not get a single northern State. The South cannot but see that the Democratic party is the only party in the Union that will receive electoral votes from both sides of Mason & Dixon's line, and they will vote for the nominee of the National Convention of the Democratic party—that party which now stands as a wall of defence to break the mad waves of fanaticism that seek to overwhelm the institutions of the South.

The election of a Democratic printer by the United States House of Representatives, grieves the opposition sorely.

A man on Pole Cat Creek, Kentucky, has been fined \$15 and sent to jail for fifteen days for whipping a couple of women.

That man may breathe, but never lives;
Who much receives, but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank.

Down with it.—The Madison *Courier* of last week says: "Flour we quote to-day at \$6 50 by the day load. The trade is confined to city consumption. We have no idea that these figures could be obtained for any large lot. The other prices in our market table may be put down, in the absence of actual transactions, nominal."

Three black men and three white men were to be hanged on the 16th instant, in Yazoo county, Mississippi—JOHN COTTON, for the murder of SMITH; JACK LYNN, for the murder of WRIGHT; YOUNG C. BOYARD, for the murder of his wife; and three negroes for the murder of their master, THEOPHILUS PRITCHARD.

Judge Hughes' Speech.

An immense audience assembled yesterday to hear Judge Hughes' Speech. BEN. WOLFE was called to the Chair, and GEORGE A. BUSHIRK was appointed Secretary. The Judge spoke four hours, and delivered one of the most brilliant and masterly arguments to which we have ever listened. At the close of his speech, which was received with great applause a resolution was passed unanimously, that a committee be appointed to raise contributions for the publication of the speech in pamphlet form. We therefore forego further remarks, as our readers will be able in a few weeks to get the speech in full.

The attention of persons wishing to have land warrants located in Western Iowa, is called to the advertisement of JOHN A. GOONLETT, Esq., of Council Bluffs, Iowa. We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. G. for several years. He is a young gentleman of unexceptional character and is an active business man; has resided for about a year in Western Iowa, having been engaged in civil engineering. His opportunities have therefore been excellent to become acquainted with the location of the best lands in that region. He will be at Bedford during the next two weeks, and persons wishing to send warrants by him can send them to him at that place; after which his address will be Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Woodard & Buchanan.

The above is the name of a new firm just commencing business in our town in the Drug and Medicine line. Their place of business is the room formerly occupied by Messrs J. B. HOBSON & Co., in the Orchard Building.

Messrs W. & B. are opening a very extensive stock. They are both young men of good business qualifications. The junior partner, Mr. BUCHANAN, has been engaged in the Drug business for a number of years. Success to enterprise. See their new advertisements in to-day's paper.

Godley's Lady's Book.

GODEY always has something new, and good, and original. The March number contains original articles from ALICE B. NEAL, VIRGINIA DE FOREST, and others, with whom the readers of the *Lady's Book* are agreeably acquainted. This number is embellished with one of the best steel engravings we ever saw, and a fine wood engraving, which is designed to show up one of the fashionable follies of the age—"Marketing in a Silk Dress;" besides the usual variety of fashion-plates, patterns, &c., &c., which are so greatly prized by the ladies.

Harper's Magazine.

The March number contains a truthful and agreeable description of one of the most beautiful rivers in our country—"The Juniata;" Commodore PERRY'S Expedition to Japan—an entertaining description, which will afford the reader more information regarding that country than he can possibly gain from almost any other source; a chapter of DICKENS' last (and best, in the opinion of an ardent admirer of his works—a lady, and an excellent judge) novel, "Little Dorrit;" and an abundance of other good things, besides the Editor's Table, Easy Chair, and Drawer, which are by no means the least attractive features of this popular magazine.

National Democratic Review.

The February number of this magazine has been received, and is quite up to that standard of excellence which the first number gave us reason to anticipate. Of course no Democrat can do without the *Review*; and if Abolitionists and Know Nothings would subscribe for and read it, we assure them that they would be greatly improved thereby, both morally and intellectually.

The *Review* is published at Washington, D. C., by GEO. P. BUELL, at \$3 per year, in advance.

The Indianapolis Journal compiles from the report made by the Auditor of State to Gov. Wright—the General Assembly not being in session this year—an interesting table of the condition of the affairs of State, from which we make the following extracts, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue	\$448,832 00
Swamp Lands	150,488 00
Bank Tax	3,154 00
Township Library Fund	5,017 40
Common School Fund	259,513 00
Total receipts from Nov. 1, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1855, (including a balance on hand, on the 1st of Nov. 1854, of \$963 63), amounts to	2,168,214 97
Balance in Treasury on the 31st of Oct. 1854, as shown by the last annual report	363,630 98
Receipt into Treasury, on account of all funds, during the year ending October 31, 1855	1,700,690 82
Amount of Warrants drawn on the Treasury, on all accounts, during the year ending October 31, 1855	1,700,690 82
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Oct., 1855	\$468,224 15

A VOLCANO IN ARKANSAS.—MR. WILLIAM M. GIBSON, while bear hunting on Christmas day, attempted to cross Dry Creek Mountain, in Arkansas, but found the mountain to be on fire, sending forth smoke at the top, which at night has a ruddy glare, and is visible for miles. For several acres around the leaves appear to have withered on the trees during the summer. The ground is heated, and on the sides of the mountain are numerous fissures, through which hot vapor is constantly escaping. GIBSON says that the steam or vapor was so hot as to be painful to the hand when held over it. He did not venture far up the mountain side.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.
The steamer Texas brings Vera Cruz dates to the 21d.

On the night of the 12th the garrison in the Castle of San Juan De Ulloa pronounced in favor of Tamarez. Firing took place on both sides with slight losses, till the 20th, when the Castle surrendered.

Change of Business.

TARKINGTON & AKIN
HAVING SOLD out their stock of Goods to Messrs. SLIDER & TIBBETS, of New Albany.

THE NEW FIRM
Respectfully ask the public, and especially the customers of the former house, to give them the same patronage as they did to the late firm. Every article will be sold at the lowest price.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF STEAMBOATS.

Loss Over \$100,000.

Tremendous Rise in the Mississippi River.

St. Louis, Feb. 26, P. M.
The steamers Submarine No. 4, Shenandoah, Highland Mary, Bon Accord, Lamartine, Federal Arch, and two wharf-boats. Total loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.
The G. W. Sparhawk, Sam Cloon, Falls City, A. B. Chambers, Altoona, Paul Jones, Polar Star, Brunette, Challenge, Ben Bolt, J. S. Fringle, and Forest Rose were carried away from the landing—some of them this afternoon, and the balance about eight o'clock to-night—and no information as to most of them. Some are known to be badly damaged. Numerous canal boats and barges are also carried away. The less is very heavy and nothing certain as to the amount. As much as \$100,000 is ascertained. Great excitement is felt regarding the missing boats, most of which had steam up and their crews on board.

The river has risen twelve or fifteen feet.

The Political Future.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, in a recent letter, says:

Colonel Orr and Mr. Howell Cobb have returned from their recent excursion to New Hampshire, where they addressed large and enthusiastic bodies of men, on the political topics of the day, and made a most favorable impression. New Hampshire and Maine are relied upon, still, as Democratic States. The other New England States may possibly be taken by the Americans or Fusionists. New York is quite as uncertain as ever.

It is very doubtful whether there is any Republican party in the country, though we have occasionally heard of such an institution, under a dark epithet.

The state of things in Congress do not give much color to the belief that there is such a party. Yet if there was, it would be more strongly manifested in the House than elsewhere, because a majority of the members were elected under the impulses of the anti-Nebraska feeling, which has very generally subsided.

By the end of the present session the two principal parties to the Presidential question will be the American and the Democrats.

Five murder cases are to come on for trial in the Saint Louis Criminal Court next week.

The Birth of a Dimple.

There is a pretty conceit in the following petite pair of poetical dimples:

Cupid, near the cradle creeping,
Saw an infant gently sleeping;
The rose that blushed upon its cheek
Seemed a birth divine to speak.

To ascertain if earth or heaven
To mortals this fair form had given,
He, the little urchin simple,
Touched its cheek and left a dimple.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th day of February, by Rev. Mr. Daniels, at the residence of Lewis Stryker, Esq., in this county, Mr. WILLIAM MILLER to Miss BEZZIE Stryker.

We congratulate the fortunate bridegroom and the beautiful bride on the above happy event. May wealth, health and prosperity attend them through life, with the full fruition of obedience to Genesis 1: 28. May they ever bask in the sunshine of

"Pure, open, prosperous love
That, pledged on earth and sealed above,
Grows in the world's approving eyes;
In friendship's smile and home's caress,
Collecting all the heart's sweet ties
Into one knot of happiness!"

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.

THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.
February 12, 1856.

Flour—\$7 00 for country brands. City mills are selling at \$7 00.
Grain—Wheat \$1 30@1 35. Corn 30@35c. Oats 25@28c.
Groceries—Sales coffee at 12@12½c. Sugar firm at 9½c by the bbl. 9½@10c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 40@42c.
Racon and Lard—Clear sides 8c; shoulders 7c; plain hams 8½c, and canvassed 11c; prime lard in bbl 9c, keg 3c.
Salt—Sales are made at 45c by the 50 bbls, and 48c retail, drayage added.
Cornmeal—40c—dull.
Rice—6½@7c.
Fruit—Dried Apples \$1 25@1 50, and Peaches \$1 75.
Cotton Yarns—Nos. 500, 600, and 700, we quote at 8, 9, 10.
Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12@12½c.
Lead and Shot—Pig Lead at 7½c, and Bar at 8c. Shot \$2 00@2 10 per bag.
Oils—Pure Castor Oil \$1 45 per gal. by the quantity. Tanners \$2 40 per bbl. Lard Oil 85@95c in lots. Linseed Oil \$1 05@1 10.
Iron—3c in large lots.
Tar—\$4 50@5 00.
Coal—Pittsburgh 12½.
Hay—\$15@16.
Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 3@3½c, as per quality. Feathers we quote at 38c from the country. Ginseng we quote at 25c. Beeswax 20@22c from the country.
Manufactured Tobacco—Common 12½c, choice and extra brands 25@35c.

Take Due Notice, and Govern Yourself Accordingly.

THE subscribers having sold out their entire stock of Goods to Messrs. SLIDER & TIBBETS, desire to close up their business without delay, and request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment. They avail themselves of the present occasion to assure the public of their grateful remembrance of past favors, and ask a continuance of the same to the new firm.

MARCH 1.—521F

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The new firm will receive direct from the Eastern Cities, a large supply of New and Seasonable Goods in a few days.

MARCH 1.—521F

SUGAR KETTLES.

A FINE LOT of hands and for sale cheap. Also HOLLOWWARE of all kinds.

SEWARD & CHASE.

ESTRAY STEER.

TAKEN UP by John Crane, living in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana, an estray Steer, a pale red animal, with some white specks, about three years old, marked with a crop of the right ear, and upper half crop of the left ear. Appraised at thirteen dollars by George Crane and Saxon Long, before me, February 13, 1856.

WILLIAM EAST, Justice. [SEAL] [51W3]
Test: M. McPhetridge, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The Muses.

Some passages in the following lines are exceedingly beautiful. They were written by a young lady who has had but little practice in versification, but who gives promise of high success as a poetess:

[For the Bloomington News-Letter.]

My Sister's Grave.

It is a lonely spot;
No marble monument is there,
To bear the name of one so fair,
That she might not be forgot.
There stands beside her grave
A tree—a monarch of the west—
As tho' to guard her place of rest,
As its branches gently wave.

'T is there I love to kneel,
Beneath the stars' triumphant light,
To bleed my tears with the drops of night;
When sorrows o'er me steal
I love to linger there,
When twilight's hush dispels each fear,
When earth seems distant, heaven near,
To lift my soul in prayer.

Sweet Sister, sleep on—
Winter's storm is round thee howling,
And the winds are wildly wailing
Round thee a fearful sound;
But sleep on—sweetly rest—
Thou art free from earth, free from care,
Thou art an angel bright and fair,
With the good, with the best.

Yes, 't is a lonely spot;
But she is with the angel throng—
She joins in heaven's blessed song—
Earth's sorrows all forgot.
Ere long, 'I'll sleep by thee;
When then I lie with thee in decline
To train the rose tree and the vine
Above thy grave, so lonely?
Bloomington, February 24, 1856.

Firmness of a Loving Girl in a Pet.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him if I try.
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back!

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside;
I would forgive him after that—
I would not if I died.
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I do not pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she vexed a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I do not care where.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again, now, if she could!
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost wish to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she
Shall have him, if I do not!
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so and then—
I wish he'd come to-night!

Funeral Eulogy.

As delivered in the Florida House of Representatives, 1848:

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, our fellow-citizen Mr. Silas Higgins, who was lately a member of this legislature, is dead, and he died yesterday in the forenoon. He had the brownchetturs, and was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was fifty-six years old, and was taken sick at his boarding-house, where board can be had at about a seventy-five a week, washing and lights included. He was an ingenious creature, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. He was an officer in our State militia since the last war, and was brave and polite, and his uncle, Timothy Higgins, belonged to the revolutionary war, and was commissioned as lieutenant by General Washington, first President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, who died at Mount Vernon deeply lamented by a large circle of friends on the 14th of December 1799 or thereabouts, and was buried after his death with military honors, and several guns was bust in firing salutes.

Sir, Mr. Speaker, Sir, General Washington presided over the great continental sandhedrum and political meeting that formed our Constitution; and he was indeed a great and good man. He was just in war, just in peace, and just in the heart of his country, and tho' he was in favor of the United States Bank, he was a friend of education, and from what he said in his farewell address I have no doubt he would have voted for the tariff of 1846 if he had been alive and had n't died some time beforehand. His death was considered at the time as rather premature on account of its being bro't on by an ordney cold.

Now, Sir, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion that we wear crape around the left arm of this legislature, and adjourn till to-morrow morning as an emblem of our respects for the memory of S. Higgins who is dead, and died of the brownchetturs yesterday in the forenoon.

"A South Carolina editor enquires whether burning or burying the dead is the better? If we were to die in Kentucky, we should prefer to have our remains mingle with her glorious soil, but if we were so unfortunate as to draw our last breath in South Carolina, we should choose burning, by all means.—*Louisville Journal.*"

Burning the dead, however revolting to the public sense in this country, is not half as horrible as burning the living in their own houses, as practised by your myrmidons last August, under the incendiary instructions of the Journal. As to burning after death, it is of little consequence what your opinion may be, Mr. Prentice. If you do not receive that treatment the devil should be discharged for dereliction of duty.—*Banner of Liberty.*

Mrs. Rose, a member of the Baptist Church, and wife of William Rose, Esq., has eloped from Toulon, Illinois, with A. MONRIE, Esq., a married man, and a particular friend of Mr. Rose.

Horace Greedy.

This gentleman boasts of having 150,000 subscribers to his Weekly Tribune, which circulates mostly in these Western States. If he makes *six cents net* on a subscriber, he is doing a good business. He can well afford to put down his paper so near cost that no western publisher can compete with him in price. His becomes a huge monopoly, dictating not only terms to the printing profession, but by his overshadowing circulation, dictating western opinion. The principal aids to his success in the west are the postmasters in cities, towns and country. They have not only been in the habit of volunteering their efforts to get up clubs for the Tribune, but have been acting as mailing clerks for Sir Horace, saving him thousands of dollars clerk hire per year.

Mr. Greedy, in order to cut under and break down the Western Press, puts clubbing terms down so low as not to take into account the expense of writing subscribers' names upon their respective papers, leaving this for the postmasters to do, who so kindly have sent him his subscribers, and who he knows have got to write said names before they can properly deliver the said papers. In this way he steals a vast amount of gratuitous service from western post-masters, which we western publishers do not think of asking.

Now, all we have to say to western post-masters is, that if they owe any such gratuitous service to Horace Greedy, or any other mammoth monopoly establishment east, we expect they will continue to discharge their obligations to him in this way; but if they are real western men, and devoted to western interests, in favor of sustaining western men and western institutions and opinions, we shall expect they will go no farther in their favoritism for eastern publications than to fully and fairly discharge their duties as post-masters, and leave Sir Horace to mail his own papers, or pay his own clerks for so doing.

There is a regulation of the post-office department which requires post-masters, when papers are not "properly directed," to send them back to the office of publication for proper direction. Of course when a paper or package of papers comes to an office with no direction at all, except the name of the post-office, on the outside wrapper, it becomes the duty of the post-master to return said papers. If the package is directed to an individual, it should be delivered to him upon his paying the proper postage. If he refuses it, it should be returned to the publishers, with the reason given.

Will our cotemporaries throughout the west look to their laurels a little in this matter. We are all threatened with annihilation by these huge and overshadowing monopolies of the east. Already the country press is suffering severely, and the city press feel sensibly their undermining influence. Soon the west will be without its press, without its literature, and without its own religious, moral and political opinions. The east will make, extend, control, and govern all.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

On Saturday week, at Chicago, thirty-four prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Corn-Shellers.

WE respectfully call the attention of Farmers and others having corn to shell to our improved Corn-Shellers. These Machines are warranted to be equal in durability and speed for shelling to any *hand machine* in existence. Our Machines not only shell off the corn in a rapid and satisfactory manner, but it also separates the cob from the shelled corn, and by the assistance of a fan attached to each Machine, it thoroughly cleans all the chaff, so that the corn is perfectly cleaned when it comes from the Machine.

Those who have used the old fashioned machines, that throw the corn, cob and chaff all in one pile can well appreciate the superiority of our Machines over all others.

Price of Machine, all complete, \$14.00.
SEWARD & CHASE, Manufacturers, Bloomington, Ind.
December 15—42m3.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. D. STEWART, M. D., J. C. WELBORN, M. D.
GRADUATES OF MEDICINE, having been connected in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Green-castle, have resumed their association for the purpose of practicing their profession in Bloomington and adjacent country.

When not professionally absent, one or both may at all times be found at their office on the north side of the public square.

They will give prompt and assiduous attention to all cases confided to their professional care.
May 12, 1855—11ft.

H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, J. C. BUELL, L. G. BARBOUR.
SHAW, BUELL & BARBOUR,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS,
No. 55 Perl Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, ss.
Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855.
Saturday, December 5th, 1855.
Present—Hon. JAMES M. HANNA.
Jesse Patterson, vs. Complaint for Injunction.

David Mulford, the plaintiff, by Livingston, his attorney, and upon motion, files his complaint hereof, and also his bond as the law requires, praying the Court to grant him, until the further hearing hereof, a temporary injunction to restrain said defendant from transferring, or from any proceeding for the collection of three certain promissory notes, said defendant mentioned to wit: One given by said plaintiff to said defendant for two hundred dollars, dated November 18th, 1854; due the first day of January, 1856.—One other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of two hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1857. And one other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of one hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1858. And the Court having inspected the premises and being thereof sufficiently advised, it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that said defendant be enjoined, until the further hearing of this cause, from the transferring or selling said notes to any person or persons. And that said defendant and all other persons be enjoined and restrained from any proceeding in law or otherwise to collect said notes from said plaintiff, until the further orders of this Court. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from an affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of this State, and that it is ordered that notice of the pendency of this action be given to said defendant, by publication as the law requires, and that he be notified to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. And ordered that this cause be continued.

A true copy—
Test, BASIL MEEK, Clerk.
December 21, 1855.—44w3.

American Express Co. \$750,000 CAPITAL!

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New York, Buffalo, Livingston, Fargo & Co. PROPRIETORS!

FORWARD daily by Express Passenger Trains to all points of the United States and Canada. Bank Notes, Coin, Parcels, Packages and all other kinds of Express freight, with promptness and dispatch.

And are now dispatching a Messenger daily each way between Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, for the prompt delivery of Money and valuable Packages, between the above points and all way Stations. Those wishing their business done by reliable and responsible parties, will call upon
J. M. BERRY, Agent, American Express Co.
December, 7th, 1855.—46ft.

Jas. Guest & Co.,

OWNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DEPOT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PANEL DOORS,
FLOORING, SASH,
VENETIAN BLINDS, MANTLES, PANEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
DOOR AND WINDOW
FRAMES, BASE
PILASTERS,
&c., &c.

WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our line on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Persons building will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
July 28, 1855—22m6.

C. I. & A. V. Du Pont,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
NEWS, BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
Also, Agents for
DU PONT'S SUPERIOR GUNPOWDER,
Of the various kinds. (July 14, 1855—20m6.)
DENNISON HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

This commodious and long-established Hotel is now entirely complete in all its appointments, and merchants and others visiting Cincinnati, are invited to call and give our house a trial.
(Jan. 28, 1854—1y1)

New Principle! No Poison!
RECOMMENDED
FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE PREVENTIVE AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, Chills, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of Disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.

THIS subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—north, south, east, or west,—and will everywhere yield to this new ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the cause of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:
It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is also
WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,
Because of its
SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS

The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States is attached to every bottle:
New York, June 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would produce injurious or deleterious effects."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

This allows of its
FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE
by which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases no matter how sickly the season or swampy the locality.

PHOENIX OF EFFECTS, as they are published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its *actual merits* wherever introduced and used. These only are relied upon to prove its worth.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor,
JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.
JOSEPH ORR, Agent, Bloomington, Ind., and to sales by druggists generally.
Bloomington, Nov. 16—3y1.

A NEW MAP OF MONROE COUNTY,

Showing
THE TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION, AND QUARTER SECTION LINES; THE CIVIL TOWNSHIPS; THE OUTLINE OF EACH TOWNSHIP'S TRACT OF LAND, WITH THE OWNER'S NAME THEREON; THE STREAMS, CANALS, RAILROADS, PLANK ROADS; STATE AND COUNTY ROADS; TOWNS, VILLAGES; POST-OFFICES; PUBLIC BUILDINGS; CHURCHES; SCHOOLS; AND APPROPRIATE LANDS. WITH ITS ADDITIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

Compiled with great care from the U. States Surveys, and County Records.
THIS is a Map that every man in Monroe county should have a copy of. It is calculated to prevent him from all litigation in land claims.
Scale, two inches to the Mile.
Published by DAVIS & KENNEDY, at Bloomington.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
October 20, 1855—34ft.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Monroe Court of Common Pleas, made at its January Term, A. D. 1855, I will offer for sale at private sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 17, township No. 5, Range one east, in Monroe county, Indiana; the property of David O. Hunter, minor heir and child of William B. Hunter, deceased. The purchaser will be required to pay fifty dollars of the purchase money in hand, one-half of the residue in nine months, and the remaining balance in eighteen months from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to execute his promissory notes for deferred payment, bearing interest from date, varying relief from valuation of the property. A certificate of purchase will be executed to the purchaser, conditioned for a title, if the sale so made be approved and confirmed by the Court of Common Pleas. Due attendance given by me.
DAVID CHERRY, Guardian.
Feb. 9, 1856—49w3.

Knocking John Bull off Harlem Bridge!

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable compound, so fully appreciated by the American people, is gaining wide celebrity, and has become permanently established the best and most effective medicine of the day. Certificates are daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the afflicted now rejoice that there is help when every other remedy proved ineffectual. Diseases which for years proved a source of misery and agonizing torture readily yield beneath its irresistible influence, and countless families rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordinary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsaparilla, that which is as different and superior to Bull's, Blackwell's, Townsend's, Sands', Guyssott's, Cox's, or any other compound, as one thing is capable of being to another, then take Hurley's, for out of thousands of cases scattered through Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky, it has never in a single instance, been known to fail, and will cure, beyond all doubt,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Scrofula or King's Evil, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Constipation, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irregularities, Fistula, Skin Diseases, Diseased Kidneys, and as a great and powerful tonic, purifying the Blood, and invigorating the entire System.

Unlike other compounds which, when first introduced, are said to possess medical qualities, but soon degenerate into injurious trash, this highly concentrated fluid Extract, is prepared with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable substances, and warranted never to deviate in strength. The powerful machinery employed with care devoted to its preparation, together with the important fact that it is the only preparation in America containing Honduras or Para root, establish beyond all doubt that it is the superior remedy. Its extensive popularity and wide-spread fame, coupled with unparalleled cures effected by its agency, have gained both public confidence and professional reliance. Therefore, henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too numerous and overwhelming to be questioned, that HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA is the most valuable and wonderful medicine ever offered to the world.

For sale by druggists in this city and all through the United States.
Price, \$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5.

LOUISVILLE, April 5, 1855.
Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore I speak willingly and positively on the subject. My aged mother has suffered from skin diseases and stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the principal physicians of this city, and they could not cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, not expecting it would do much good, but, to my great astonishment, she rapidly got well, and, thank God, continues so. Had she been taking any other medicine, I would not give this certificate, but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qualities, and that it alone cured her.

Signed, LUKE REYNOLDS.
Any person requiring the truth and honesty of this statement, will find me at my residence, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Louisville.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in Cholera, Amebic Leucorrhoea, (Whites), and many other diseases connected with the female organization, and always to a happy result within a shorter space of time than is usually expended in the treatment. It is decidedly preferable as a general tonic to quinine, or preparation of iron, and I therefore take pleasure in recommending an established item in the physician's recipe.

Respectfully yours, ROBT. B. ABLETT, M. D. ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill.
Dr. T. A. HURLEY—Sir: From a knowledge of your Sarsaparilla, and through conviction that it is the best article manufactured, I cordially append my name.
DENTON REASON.

LOUISVILLE, January, 1855. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6, 1855.
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with indigestion for ten years, and could never get cured. Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectually removed her complaint.

W. B. DUFFY.
Having been engaged in the drug business for several years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sarsaparilla the best preparation now in use.

GEORGE MULLIKIN.
OREGON, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.
Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly deserves to supersede all other preparations of that medicine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results obtained from the use of Sarsaparilla, depended upon a want of skill in making proper selections from the different qualities found in our markets, and that which has been selected to be sold, was generally of the poorest quality, prepared by ignorant, incompetent and mercenary quacks, which, if containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of instances left the sufferer in a much worse condition than before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I am pleased to say that it is free from the impurities alluded to, and I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the confidence of the profession and to the afflicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will realize everything from it that is to be derived from the use of Sarsaparilla.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.
A Family Journal, on application, will be sent free to all parts of the Union.

For sale, in Bloomington, by JOSEPH ORR, Browning & Bro., Indianapolis; H. C. Lawrence, Lafayette; D. Donnelly, Terre Haute; Morris, Vincennes; Clark, Cannelton; S. S. Madison, and by dealers in Medicine throughout Indiana.

HONOR THE DEAD. JESSE CORSAW,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Monroe and adjoining counties, that he has re-commenced business ON HIS OWN HOOK, for the purpose of manufacturing
TOMB AND GRAVE STONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTLES, VASES

And all kinds of sculptured work, either in Italian or Vermont Marble, Gypsum or Bloomington stone. His work will be the best, and done at lower prices than such work can be gotten up for by any other workman in this part of the country.

My shop is on South Main street, near the R. R. Depot.
Bloomington, Ind., 1855—12ft
JESSE CORSAW.

Sandford Duncan,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
SLIKS FANCY & VARIETY GOODS,
NO. 444, MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING opened a new house with a large and very desirable stock of fresh goods suitable for the fall trade, he respectfully solicits of buyers visiting this market an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Louisville, September 1, 1855—27m3.

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Monroe and adjoining counties, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store on West Main street, three doors below the Orchard House. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best material, and promises that his workmanship will not be inferior to any in the city. He will have to say to give him a call and try him; and if you are not satisfied, he will not charge you anything.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Ladies' Bootes, Gaiters, &c.
DANIEL SHRAEDER.
Bloomington, June 16, 1855—16ft.

Medicated Inhalation.

A NEW METHOD.
A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR, and CHERRY SYRUP, have accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on the Medical Profession. [See certificates in hands of agents.] The sufferer is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid, supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor; passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine. Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.
For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in a chair. My difficulty of breathing, and my sufferings, were great, and for the hours together my friends expected that each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. At length had the good fortune to procure Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to suffering is—try it.

MARGARET EASTON.
CONSUMPTION CURED!
New York, Dec. 27, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this city my health was so bad, that I was frequently mixed with blood; bad pain in my left side, and very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler; I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took Cherry Syrup, and continued to do so, and my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., N. Y. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3 a package.
For sale in Bloomington by JOSEPH ORR.

At Mulky's old stand, west side of the square. N. B.—My wife, including \$2 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10. June 7, 1854—20y1.

DR. LEWIS' MOTHERS' FRIEND.

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

M. L. LEWIS,
Market st., between Second and Third.
JEFFERSON CO., Ky., arc, 1855.

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

SAML. B. WOAK.
NEW ALBANY, 1854.

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

JOS. CADWALADER.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.

Dr. LEWIS—Dear sir: I cannot withhold my testimony as to the value of your Mothers' Friend. It has been used freely in my family in distressing complaints, and always with the best results. There is on this list a most valuable medicine for female complaints generally, I have ever known.

W. C. TAYLOR.
WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854.

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

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

DEAR FRIEND—Thy letter has been received, and it is with pleasure that I certify to thee and the world that thy preparations called the Mothers' Friend stands without a rival in medical practice. I have used it, and its effects surpass any preparations of that order I ever saw in those distressing and weakening diseases to which the sex is liable. It quiets the nervous agitation, and restores the natural vigor of the system. I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my female friends every where, believing they will find it a friend indeed.

DR. J. TRUBBLOOD.
HONOLULU, July, 1854.

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

Yours, DR. EDWARD SMITH.
CHARLESTON.

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

DR. B. W. JAMES.
This medicine is or sale in Bloomington by JOSEPH ORR.

At the old stand of J. B. Mulky, April 28, 1855—3y1.

Geo. Boelenbacher ON HANDS AGAIN.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public in general, that he has again commenced operations in Bloomington, and having recruited his stock with a fine lot of the best kind of material, is now prepared to get up anything in the way of boots and shoes, as good as any workman in this part of the country.

GEO. BOELENBACHER.
September 22, 1855—30ft.

C. H. LAIRD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

WILL practice his profession in the Courts of Monroe and the adjoining counties. Office in the room formerly occupied as the Clerk's office.
Apr. 7, 1855—6y1

Ladies' Shoes.
JUST RECEIVED at the new store, 1 case kid pat Kosuth, 1 " Glazed kid tip boots, 1 " Goat kid, 1 " Call gazed.
Also, a large assortment of men's and boy's boots, shoes and brogans.
J. B. HOBSON & Co., 29y1