

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

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1856.

The municipal election held in Newport, Ky., on Monday, resulted in favor of the Old Liners. The Know Nothings were beaten two to one.

FUSION DEFEATED—K. N.'S ANNILATED.—We learn that the municipal election held at Greencastle on Monday last resulted in the election of the entire Old Line ticket. Fusionism is a dead letter in old Putnam. This is too bad just after the meeting of the district K. N. Convention in that place.

The Democracy of Chicago had a celebration on the occasion of their late splendid triumph over the combined forces of the Abolition Know Nothings of that city.

An exchange paper asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the laps of ages. Another replies that it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five it puts down extra hazardous.

A distinguished literary tourist was once found in a paroxysm of tears over the supposed tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, but it turned out to be only the ice-house.

The dentists of Philadelphia have honored Dr. BRANK with a public reception. He gave a history of his misfortunes, in which he acquitted his accuser of all blame, and expressed his belief that she was honest in her convictions of his guilt. He was however, very emphatic in the declaration of his entire innocence.

At an election for Mayor, the other day, in Burlington, Iowa, the entire Black-Republican vote was cast for a negro barber, who resides there. The Gazette, of that city, says that the negro is decidedly the most respectable man among them, and as they would not vote for anybody but a man of their own party, their votes could not have been more worthily bestowed.

The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauties of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother, this morning, that it's going to have a mortgage on it!"

In Judge STORER'S Court at Cincinnati, Mr. HENRY made application to be allowed her dower from the estate of her husband, who had not been heard of within the last twelve years, and was therefore presumed to be dead. The Judge decided that the presumption was a fair one, and ordered the dower to be paid over to the presumed widow.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper, but walk up to our office like a man, and subscribe and pay for it. You have no idea what a relief to your conscience it will be, to know that you are reading your own paper.

The Chicago election is a sore theme for the Fusion press. As in all similar cases of defeat, they charge it all to the Irish, the Dutch, and to whisky. These are their standing excuses whenever they are defeated. The Chicago Press is in a sad mood of mind, and thinks the morals of the city are ruined, but admits that Mr. DYER, the Mayor, is, or was, "a respectable, worthy citizen," and may make a good Mayor.

Young ladies should never object to being kissed by printers; they should make every allowance for the freedom of the press.

A lady should always be excused for her staring when she's a little behind.

Democratic Club.

The Democratic Club of Monroe county met at the Court House, in Bloomington, on Saturday night, pursuant to adjournment. The Committee appointed to draw a Constitution, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted with the exception of Art. 19, which was so amended as to allow a suspension of the rules, by a vote of a majority of the members present:

Mr. President: The Committee appointed to prepare and report a Constitution for this association, submit the following:

1. The name of this association shall be the Monroe Democratic Club.
2. The objects of this body are the promotion of sound political principles and the success of the National Democratic party, by public discussions, the distribution of documents, and open appeals to the virtue and intelligence of the people.
3. The principles of the National Democratic party, as set forth in authoritative expositions, and the platform of the Democratic State Convention of January 8th, 1856, constitute the political creed of this association.
4. Any voter of the county of Monroe, who in good faith holds the above creed and classes with its supporters, may be a regular member of this body.
5. Any like voter of another county may be an honorary member.
6. The Officers of this Club shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five to be appointed by the Club, in case of a contest a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, be required to appoint and the mode of voting a viva voce vote on a call of the roll.
7. This organization being designed to last until the Presidential election is over and the returns received, the officers above-named will hold their positions until that time. In case of a vacancy by resignation or otherwise, it will be filled as above.
8. The following persons having been duly chosen at the first meeting as officers are hereby declared duly empowered to act as such. President, Dr. William C. Foster; Vice Presidents, John M. Sluss and John M. Berry; Secretary, Ambrose B. Carlton; Treasurer, Elias Abel; Executive Committee, P. L. D. Mitchell, Chairman, Paris C. Dunning, George A. Buskirk, Milton McPhetridge, and James W. Cookerly.
9. The President's duty shall be to preside and preserve order.
10. The duty of a Vice President to act as President, in the absence of the latter.
11. The duty of the Treasurer to receive, take care of, and disburse funds, in conjunction with the Executive Committee.
12. It shall be duty of the Executive Committee to act as a Central Democratic Committee for the county until otherwise arranged by a general County Convention, to collect funds in conjunction with the President, to appoint special meetings of the Club, and generally to discharge all duties not specially assigned to some of the other officers in this Constitution.
13. The Secretary's duty shall be to keep a journal of the proceedings of the Club. The Executive Committee shall furnish to the Secretary a suitable Blank Book; and the Secretary shall therein record the proceedings. At a suitable place in said book, the Secretary shall enroll the names of the present members of this Club. The Secretary shall also enter articles 3 and 4, as a heading for signatures and append thereto a declaration of assent for new members to sign on admission, in said book.
14. New members will enter the Club as follows: they will go to the Secretary and subscribe the statement mentioned in the last section. The Secretary will then immediately, or as soon after as practicable, announce said names in a regular meeting for the information of the Club. If no objection is made the membership of the persons named will be complete. If objection is made a majority of the members present will determine the question of admission.
15. The rules of order and of business of the Indiana House of Representatives shall govern this body so far as applicable; but nothing shall cut off debate except the previous question.
16. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority at any regular meeting; but propositions of that kind must lie over to one meeting after that at which they are proposed.
17. All meetings of the Club shall be public, and Tuesday night of each week shall be the regular time of meeting.
18. The Executive Committee and President, or in his absence either of the Vice Presidents, may call a special meeting by public notice, at any time.
19. All speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes in length.
20. It shall be in order for any regular member, on request of any voter of the county or State, who is not a member of the Democratic Club, or the Democratic party, and who desires in good faith to discuss political questions at any regular

meeting of the Club, to propose the name of such person to the Club, and if no objection be made, such person shall be permitted to participate in the discussions, subject to the rules; but if objection be made, a majority of the members present shall determine the question.

Five Fejee Towns Burned—Ratification of a Treaty with the King of the Fejee Islands. By the arrival of the St. Louis from Aspinwall, we have important intelligence from the Fejee Islands. We take the following from the Panama Star and Herald of February 5th:

The U. S. sloop of war John Adams, E. B. Boutwell Commander, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, from the Fejee Islands, via Valparaiso.

The John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruising of the John Adams in the Fejee group of Islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their large towns were burned, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vite or Thokemba, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

The following appeared in the Valparaiso Mercury, Dec. 30:

The American corvette John Adams came in on the 21st, forty-days from the Fejee Islands. She was here in February last. She returns from a visit of punishment to the Fejeeans, on account of depredations committed by them on whale ships and their crews wrecked on their coasts. It is hoped the severity of the lesson may be effective to restrain the propensities of these cannibals for the future.

A Timely Warning.

Extract of an official letter from Mr. MARCY to Mr. Crampton, dated April 20, 1854, one month after the declaration of war in Europe:

"The undersigned is directed by the President to state to her Majesty's minister to this government, that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their rights as a neutral power, will observe the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents. The laws of this country impose severe restrictions, not only upon its own citizens, but upon all persons who may be residents within any of the territories of the United States, against equipping privateers, receiving commissions, or enlisting men therein, for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war. It is not apprehended that there will be any attempt to violate the laws; but should the just expectation of the President be disappointed, he will not fail in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. Considerations of interest and the obligations of duty alike give assurance that the citizens of the United States will in no way compromise the neutrality of their country by participating in the contest in which the principal powers of Europe are now unhappily engaged."

It is in the face of the notice that the British government through the agency of Mr. Crampton himself, proceeded to parcel out the United States into recruiting districts, and for a period of six months, to continue "enlisting men," in defiance of all the counteracting efforts and remonstrances of the local officers of the United States.

Two Irishmen, on landing in this country and sitting down to their first dinner on shore, found on the table a dish of prepared mustard, which neither of them had ever happened to meet before. One of them took a spoonful at a venture, which quickly brought a deluge of tears to his face.

"What are you crying for?" asked his companion.

"I was crying at the recollection of my poor father who was hung twenty years ago."

The dinner proceeded, and soon the other made a dip into the mustard, with a result similar to the former.

"What are you crying for?" was the grave inquiry of his comrade.

"I am crying, because you were not hung when your father was."

CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The complete returns of the recent State census of Massachusetts are at length published in the Boston papers. The total population of the whole three hundred and thirty-one towns is given at 1,133,123.

Col. MAY, an extensive pork operator at Indianapolis, has failed; it is stated for a considerable amount.

Law Department of the University of Louisville.

The annual session of this institution closed on Friday last, the 29th of February, with the usual ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, the officiating clergyman, on the occasion, offered up an exceedingly elegant, appropriate, and impressive prayer; after which the degree of "Bachelor of Laws" were conferred, in a most felicitous manner, by James Speed, Esq., acting President of the Board of Trustees of the University, on the following young gentlemen of the class: J. M. Alsop, Davies Co., Ky.; Ward Boyd, Paducah, Ky.; J. Chambers, Jr., Burlington, Ky.; J. C. Coleman, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel E. Hays, Emmettsburg, Md.; Charles M. Harwood, La Grange, Ky.; J. H. Hays, Paducah, Ky.; John G. Jefferson, Cadiz, Ky.; B. W. Johnson, Magnolia, Ark.; Ben E. Johnson, Breckenridge Co., Ky.; J. C. Johnson, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; John Jones, Jefferson Co., Ky.; John H. McHenry, Jr., Owensboro, Ky.; William Mix, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Will Morton, Russellville, Ky.; T. P. Nicholas, Louisville, Ky.; James W. Owens, Washington, Mo.; M. H. Owsley, Burkesville, Ky.; B. H. Palmer, Springfield, Ky.; W. H. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; John Scholfield, Marshall, Ills.; John W. Stayton, Graves Co., Ky.; B. F. Walter, Charleston, Ind.; Alex. Willis, Jefferson Co., Ky.; Wm. W. Wimberly, Stewart Co., Tenn.

The degree of "Doctor of Laws" was then conferred on Rev. William M. Daily, D. D., President of the Indiana University. When the ceremony of conferring the degrees was concluded, Ben E. Johnson, Esq., one of the graduates, who had been selected by the class for the purpose, delivered before the large and highly gratified audience an eloquent valedictory address, evincing profound thought, great research, and a matured, cultivated and well balanced intellect. His remarks upon the Judiciary of the United States made a lasting impression upon the audience, and his touching farewell to the Professors and his fellow-students did high credit to his manly and noble nature. Judge Bullock then closed the ceremonies, by pronouncing, on behalf of the Professors, a brief and feeling farewell to the class.

We doubt whether a finer looking or more promising set of graduates ever went forth from any law school to enter upon their arduous and honorable profession. We cannot doubt their success. Their own studious and exemplary deportment give assurance that they have profited by the zealous attention and arduous labors of the talented, learned, and excellent Professors of the school.

The Law Department of the Louisville University is justly entitled to rank among the first in the land. It is an ornament and an honor to the city and to the State.—*Lou. Dem.*

A WOULD-BE HEIR TO LEIDERSDORFF.—"Marrying the Wrong Nigger."—Soon after it was known that Leidersdorff's property in this city was immensely valuable, a well-known gentleman then living here, but since dead, left town in a great hurry and was absent some months, when he returned, to the great wonderment of his acquaintances, who were entirely in the dark as to where he had been, or what he had been pursuing. After a while, it leaked out that he had been to the West Indies, looking up Leidersdorff's heirs, and finding as was, a female that he believed was the real Simon Pure heir of the vast estate, he without ceremony popped the question, was accepted, and married forthwith, congratulating himself that Capt. Folsom and all other claimants would have to stand aside, while he, the great nabob of California, would be without a rival in the golden State. After the marriage, in preparing the necessary documents and getting testimony to substantiate the claims of his lady fair, he found to his astonishment that he had made a small mistake, and that in fact, he "married the wrong nigger."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The defeat of the Fusionists in Chicago, and the election of the Democratic ticket by near five hundred majority, was quite an unexpected and unpalatable result to the Black Republican party there and elsewhere. It was a complete triumph on the part of the Democracy. To Mr. Douglas it must be most gratifying. This great victory is achieved in the same city of Chicago, which, in 1854, would not allow Senator Douglas to defend himself for sustaining the Kansas Nebraska Bill. It is the same city that then permitted a lawless mob, including several hundred negroes, to insult and outrage public decency, by drowning the voice of Douglas, when he attempted to speak to the people of his public acts as their Senator in Congress. What a change the truth and a little time has wrought. The "sober second thought" has shown itself. Democracy and Douglas have equal reasons to rejoice, for the example of Chicago is of importance as an evidence of a great political change. We think the disease will be both contagious and epidemic.—*State Sentinel.*

A gentleman asked a friend in a somewhat knowing manner—"Pray, sir, did you ever see a cat-fish?" "No," was the response, "but I have seen a horse-fly."

Attack on Fort Walla-Walla—Defeat of the Indians.

According to the last accounts received from Oregon, Lieut. Col. KELLY, with a large force of volunteers, was marching on fort Walla-Walla, which had been captured some time previous by the Indians, and had encamped at Fort Henrietta. The Columbia brings the news of the defeat of the Indians at that point, with great slaughter, on the 6th, 10th 11th and 13th of December. The following abstract of a volunteer's journal, is copied from the Statesman:

9th.—Indians made their appearance in the morning on the battle-ground, but not half so thick as the day before. Kept a continuous firing all day, doing but little execution, as the boys were getting pretty good at dodging. Wasco boys took the hill, and after two hours' sharp-shooting, routed the Indians from their trenches, etc., which they had dug; leaving knives, guns, and blankets. At the same time, the Indians were seen driving off their stock up the river.

10th.—A few Indians presented themselves on the hill, filled up some of the trenches, and dug new ones of their own. Wasco boys on the hill and Linn boys along the brush; fought on the hill for an hour or two, when the Indians began to retreat. Maj. Chinn ordered a charge, when Linn and Wasco boys pitched in and ran the devils past the upper camp—three Indians killed. As we were coming back they fired a few times at us, but no one was hurt during the day on our side. At dusk the enemy disappeared.

11th, 9 o'clock—350 men, under Col. Kelly, mounted on horseback, and pursued the enemy. Followed 40 miles, found considerable stock, but not an Indian; all left in the direction of Snake river; supposed to have crossed over to the other side of Snake river. From appearance in the Indian camp, 8 or 10 miles above Whitman's station, there must have been 1,500 or 2,000. There were 130 lodges; some were 25 and 40 feet long, others only large enough to contain six persons.

14th.—Col. Kelly and company returned; brought with them 30 or 40 Indian horses, saw quite a number of cattle and horses, as they passed up the valley, but, on account of the fog, could not find them as they returned; found a valuable cache deposited by a settler. Houses nearly all burned; grain, &c., destroyed by the Indians.

During Mr. Fillmore's accidental Presidency, Mr. A. J. Donelson was the editor of the Washington Union, and as such has left on record a mass of testimony accusatory of Mr. Fillmore's designs, objects, and the fatal tendency towards ruin and anarchy of his administration. The files of the Union during Mr. Donelson's editorship will be a mine from which to dig the materials for the manufacture of fulminating powder to blow up the South American candidate for President. The Union will be held up, an ambrotype picture, to the admiring South Americans, drawn by their candidate for Vice President. An appeal from Donelson, Democrat, to Donelson, South American, will not be legal in this case. For A. J. Donelson's ambrotype the files of the Louisville Journal may be consulted. A prettier pair of rascals—Mr. Fillmore, drawn by Donelson, and Mr. Donelson, drawn by Prentice—cannot be found even in the prison records. There is one merit which does not always pertain to biographies written during the life of the subject—they are both true.—*Madison Courier (Fusion).*

FOLLIES AT WASHINGTON.—Washington city is fast assuming courtly airs. One of the newspapers there has got to reporting the appearance of the principal personages at the Presidential levees, and especially the dresses of distinguished ladies. Thus, at the levee last week, the Star tells us gravely that Mrs. Bodiso wore a dress of blue silk, exquisitely embroidered in silver, with a set of rare turquoises; that Mrs. Senator Pugh of Ohio wore a white dress with sweeping train; that Mrs. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts wore a figured blue silk brocade; that Mrs. Senator Toucy of Connecticut wore a black velvet; and so on through a variety of such gossip.

Congressmen, foreign ministers, and heads of departments are a sort of nobility in Washington, though of precious little account anywhere else in the United States. Hence these reports of fashions, a sort of reflection of the Parisian originals, obtained through the dress makers of Philadelphia and New York. This is a great curiosity, undoubtedly, but Washington must wait awhile, and not be in too much haste to assume its honors.

"I Love to Steal."

An amusing incident occurred in one of our down-east churches a few years ago. The clergyman gave out the hymn:

"I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hour of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer."

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolved upon the good old deacon M., who commenced, "I love to steal," and then broke down. Raising his voice a still higher pitch, he sung, "I love to steal;" and, as before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch, and deploring he had not got his "pitch tuner," he determined to succeed if he died in the attempt. By this time all the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, whilst the faces of the "young ones" were all in a broad grin. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal." This effort was too much. Every one but the good and eccentric parson was laughing. He arose, and with the utmost coolness said: "Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray." It is needless to say that but few of the congregation heard the prayer.

An Unsettled Question.

Can a Democrat be a Methodist? This question is forced upon the consideration of every thinking man, by the conduct of certain Methodist preachers and the Methodist *Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati. In 1854, the Methodist clergy in Indiana very generally appropriated their pulpits to the discussion of politics, and flourished on the election grounds as the most hostile belligerents against the Democracy. They used the pulpit, the class-room, the pastoral visit, and the Know-Nothing Lodge room, to propagate their political doctrines, and they contributed largely to place Fusionism in power. The eyes of the people about this time began to open, and they awakened to a sense of the insidious action of these men toward them. The press and the people complained of the conduct of political preachers, in thus prostituting the pulpit to political purposes. The cry of "Stop their feed" went forth, and was very generally responded to throughout the State. The support of the itinerant preachers in many of the circuits was very meagre. The people would not contribute to sustain political preachers. Many sensible preachers condemned the practice of their brethren in meddling in politics; it soon became manifest that they had presumed too much upon the forbearance and kind nature of the Democratic members of the Church. In 1855 the overwhelming vote in all parts of the State in favor of the Democratic party, alarmed some of these valiant soldiers of the Church Militant. They found that the people were against them, and they very prudently became quite changed in their conduct. They professed in many instances to regret that politics had been introduced into the Church, whereby the good fellowship of its members had been interrupted, and hoped that such a state of things would not again occur. They know that Methodist Democrats are honest, sincere men—they know that they will act independently, but they endeavor to act dishonestly with them.—They appeal to their moral and religious feelings, under a plea of temperance reform—in favor of the abolition of slavery—on the Kansas difficulties, and they misrepresent every one of these questions, with a view to control the vote of their Democratic brother. They have pushed matters so far that they require a Democrat to abjure every article of his political faith, or they denounce him as an unworthy member of the Church. Since the Temperance law is found to be unconstitutional, they seize that subject as a text for their again excited zeal on the subject of politics. They charge corruption on the Supreme Court, and stigmatize the Democratic as the "drunken," "whisky party." They virtually decide and proclaim that a Democrat cannot be a Methodist, and that the grace of the Church is insufficient for his salvation. By their code a man must give up his politics or his religion. Democrats must be incorrigible and doubly lost sinners, if the doctrines of the Methodist Church exclude them from salvation, and they must be great fools if they permit these fanatical political preachers to influence and direct them in their political opinions. Another question arises—will they gain or lose the most—the Methodist Church or the Democratic party, by deciding that a Democrat cannot be a Methodist?—*State Sentinel.*

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN HAYTI.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Port-au-Prince, says:

I am sorry to say that it is still very sickly here. I never saw it worse. It has now (the last spell) lasted over fifteen months, and seems as if it would never cease. Vessels are losing nearly half their crews. Hardly a man escapes the fever who has not already had it. Four of the bark's men ran away and went off by a vessel going out, just after she arrived; and this, naturally enough, is a matter of common occurrence. The two others, the second mate, cook, and two boys, have all been on shore sick. The two former died, the nursing and funeral expenses amounted to over \$2,000, Haytian currency. Either the shore or harbor is almost certain death to the unacclimated stranger.

Hardly any of the private houses which will admit sick seamen, are fit to receive them. They are more or less open to the night breeze, and many of them have nothing but the ground, or at best damp bricks, for a floor, and rarely any bedsteads. These people are generally humane; but many of those about Port-au-Prince, who take in the sick, have become hardened by use, and neglect them. Besides, they make more money by their funeral expenses than they do by getting them well, and so, naturally, favor the former. Dr. A. told me—this happened some time ago—that one evening about 9 o'clock, just after a heavy thunderstorm, he went down to old Mine—to see a couple of sailors, sick of the yellow fever whom he had put into a perspiration in the afternoon. He found them lying in the water, and the old woman asleep. The water actually, for a few moments, covered their thin mattresses, which were placed on the ground. He, of course, put the men into a dry place, but before the next evening were both dead.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1856.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLEURE, 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.

The Senior Editor has gone down to Center township in Greene county, to attend a mass meeting of the Democracy, in organizing a Democratic Club. Several matters, therefore, which he intended to notice editorially, will have to be deferred until next week.

A Card.

Having signified last week to some of my friends an intention to retire from the *News-Letter*, I deem it proper to inform our readers that I have yielded to the earnest solicitude of friends to continue to write for the paper. Having been absent most of this week, the usual amount of editorial is wanting. Next week, however, we intend to "pull out" and present our readers with a paper that will wake them up.

A. B. CARLTON.

THE TAX PENALTY.—For the benefit of those who are not aware of the precise time when the penalty attaches itself upon all property assessed for State and county revenue, we will state that County Treasurers are compelled by law to return as delinquent, all whose taxes for the preceding year remain unpaid, on the *third Monday in March*. After that date ten per cent. penalty is attached, besides six per cent. interest from date. Those interested should bear this in mind.

THE BLOOMINGTON BANK.—See the advertisement of the above new banking institution. We understand that they will commence issuing bills by the 20th of April. No doubt the Bank will be a perfectly safe and profitable place of deposit. It is based on \$100,000 bonds. Besides, the Stockholders, who are individually responsible by law, are worth at least \$200,000.

V. Q. IRWIN.—This gentleman, who for the last year has managed the affairs of the New Albany & Salem Railroad at this place, has acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner. His close attention to the affairs of the Company, his manly deportment, and the marked courtesy he exhibits on all occasions to those having business at the depot, has won for him the respect of friends. We are satisfied that the Road could not have selected a better and more competent man to fill a post envied with so many difficulties—one that demands the most prompt alacrity and unceasing energy, than Mr. Irwin, who has proved himself under all difficulties fully competent for the task.—*Crawfordsville Review*.

So it seems that our old friend Vol. has been winning golden opinions in his new home up in the Wabash country, as well as every where else that he has lived; and well does he deserve it, for there is not a young man in Indiana with a bigger heart than the dashing, go-ahead, rollicking Vol.

Improvement.

Our citizens have laid down a good plank walk along the East and North sides of the Public Square.

We have received the first number of a new paper just started at Columbus. It is, we believe, successor to the *Indiana Democrat*, and goes by the same name, yet we presume the publisher wishes it to be understood as an entirely new paper; as it appears as the *first number of the first volume*. In the typographical execution it is not behind any paper in the State; while its editorials exhibit very considerable ability and tact. J. G. DILLE, Publisher, and NATHAN TOMPKINS, Editor.

FABRICATED KANSAS LAWS.—The *Tribune Almanac* for 1856, issued from the office of the New York *Tribune*, contains what purports to be certain laws of Kansas Territory, under which it is asserted that the Legislature filled up the offices for six years, and admitted indiscriminate voting on the payment of a poll tax of one dollar. No such laws were passed, the offices were not so filled, and persons were not admitted to vote on the payment of a poll tax of one dollar. Mr. GREELEY acknowledges the errors of his almanac in the following explanation, in reply to strictures of the Washington *Union*:

Let me simply premise that the article on Kansas in the *Tribune Almanac*, though revised by me, was compiled from the newspapers of that Territory—the only authorities then attainable—by a gentleman who has made Kansas a study for years. The legislative acts cited therein were given as unquestionably authentic, and I have no shadow of doubt that they are just as those acts stood when those papers were issued. But the *Union* professes to quote from the statutes of the Territory of Kansas, published by authority at the Shawnee M. L. School, and printed by John T. Brady, public printer. This, of course, is a work which had never seen the light when the *Tribune Almanac* was made up, and which I do not know where in the world to buy or find.

Lieut. CHAS. G. HUNTER, formerly of the United States Navy, and widely known as "Alvarado Hunter," died in New York on Tuesday last.

Round.

A curved line is the line of beauty. That is the reason why the lips of a girl, pointing and curved like Cupid's bow, are lovely and beautiful, while thin, straight lips grin rather than smile. So a dimple adds beauty to the cheek, with its curved surface like the heart of a rose. The eye is round, its surface composed of curved lines. The most beautiful thing in the world is a fine eye. How would square or diamond shaped eyes look? To make a graceful movement of the hand, you must give it a curved direction. To make a graceful bow, you must have a due regard to the curved line. We have seen men who made their bow in a straight line, and moved their heads like a butting ram. The world is round—the trunks of trees are round. Most flowers are round, or their petals composed of curved lines. Suppose a lady's arm, instead of being round, was square like a bed-rail? So

"Josh kissed me and I kissed him,
As we went bobbing round."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following:

We were shown a private letter to-day from Mr. C. M. Clay, with reference to his failure, noticed a few days since. Mr. Clay says his creditors have allowed him to go on, and he will be able to pay all his debts, and have a handsome estate left. He did not lose a dollar this season in the pork trade.

Several parties in the West will lose by the failure of E. F. Baker & Co. of New York. Dispatches were received to-day, stating that an assignment had been made, and that they will probably pay seventy-five cents on the dollar. A New York Flour house is also reported as having suspended.

The Black Republicans were defeated in the election at Galena, on Tuesday last, for city officers.

The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature have expressed a preference for JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

John W. Hawkins.

On last Tuesday night, the aforesaid individual, in a three hours harangue in the Methodist Church, abused the Democratic party and principles, her officers and members. He seemed to pride himself upon being a reformed drunkard, and we think there is as much need of his becoming a reformed liar, as there was of reforming in drunkenness. He stated much there was no truth in, only one thing will we now mention. He said Dukes County, Massachusetts, had not a single lawyer in it, when the record proves there are two. When he had exhausted all his Billingsgate and his gas had given out, a collection was taken up, after which a Know Nothing offered a reorganization of thanks, which did not unanimously carry. We shall speak more of this matter hereafter.—*Salem Democrat*.

There are fifty thousand negroes in this State, and not one of them will go to Kansas, to fight for the cause of freedom! Who would think? Come, come, Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, why don't you raise a company of blackguards and start? Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, will furnish you with rifles. Where is Dr. PENNINGTON?—*N. Y. Day Book*.

The Democrats have gained between five and six hundred in Smith county, Tenn., since the last gubernatorial election.

Terrible and Fatal Affray.

The Rockville *Republican* contains the particulars of a fatal affray which took place in that town on Monday evening of last week, between two boys named Oscar Sill and Charles Thompson, the latter a son of Judge Thompson, late of Indianapolis, and formerly Judge of this judicial circuit. It appears the two boys met after school, and a scuffle ensued. During the scuffle, Charles, who was under, inflicted several severe stabs upon Oscar, principally in the abdomen, severing the intestines and causing them to protrude through the gash some two inches in length. They were parted after a little time, and the boys started for home. After walking a short distance, Oscar fainted and was carried into a physician's office, where Drs. Allen and Rice were sent for, and his wounds were dressed. He was then carried home, where he lingered in intense agony till Tuesday night, when he expired. Young Thompson immediately fled, and has not since been heard from.

Dreaming to Some Purpose.

A correspondent writing from Clay Village, Ky., to the *Shelby News*, states that a Mr. Stratton of that place dreamed three nights in succession that he saw a beautiful child lying under a certain store in that place, dead. He called on a Mr. Guthrie to go with him to examine the spot, and sure enough there the child was found, wrapped in a blanket, but much disfigured, just as he dreamed it was. A coroner's jury was summoned, who gave a verdict that it "was a female white child, born at maturity alive, and murdered by unknown hands." Mr. Stratton states he saw in his dream who was the mother, but refuses to give any revelation on the subject.

The Vevay Reveille, a K. N. paper, denounces Dan Mace as a "traitor to the American party," and a Black Republican paper denounces him because he voted for Mr. Wendell as Printer to the House. In the name of all that is righteous, to how many more parties is Dan going to prove traitor? He betrayed the Whig and Democratic parties, and now, according to these papers, he has betrayed the K. N.'s and Black Republicans. Didn't we tell you, gentlemen Fusionists, that Mace wouldn't do to the to?—*N. A. Ledger*.

Hon. S. H. Buskirk.

We find the following complimentary notice of the speech of our fellow citizen, S. H. BUSKIRK, Esq., at Rockport, in the *Evansville Enquirer*:

"On Monday last we attended at Rockport, in Spencer county, to hear Hon. S. H. Buskirk address the people of that place on the subject of the political issues of the day. Mr. B. spoke about three and a half hours to as attentive a crowd as ever listened to a speech—a crowd of all kinds of partisans,—during which he fully reviewed the whole ground covered by the slavery question, dating its existence in this country back to a period anterior to the formation of our Federal Constitution, and showing the relative position of the slave power and the South to the free institutions of the country ever since. He entirely refuted the stale charge of aggression ever made by the abolition fanatics of the north against the south, and proved by the records most clearly and unequivocally that the aggression and the agitation all came from the north. After devoting an hour and a half to the slavery question, he took up the Know Nothing or American question. He showed up in glowing colors their sectionalism and their fallacies, and without any allusion whatever to the infamous oaths taken by the members of the order, or the murders, treason and arson committed by them, and justified by the party, he made every Know Nothing on the ground ashamed of the position he occupied. While they pretend that they do not proscriber foreigners or Catholics, he proved by their own platform, the one lately adopted at Philadelphia, that they are opposed to the election of any foreigner or Catholic, even after he has been here twenty-one years, and been naturalized, to any office.—State, federal or municipal, or their employment at any of the government works. He showed their whole course was sectional,—that in the north the party was abolition, and in the south it was pro-slavery. That they were all things to all men, and anything to defeat the Democratic party.

We were truly rejoiced at the good impression made at Rockport. We believe that no speech ever made in Spencer county before, produced so good an effect for the cause of Democracy. The parties are so divided there that the speaker's remarks on the slavery question delighted the American wing of the party, while it was death to the Black Republicans; and his remarks on Americanism highly pleased the Republicans and burnt to the core the Americans. The Fillmore party is the weaker branch of the enemy in Spencer, and it had no champion to respond to Mr. Buskirk, but the Black Republicans found a champion in Thos. DeBruler, Esq., who gave notice that he would reply to Mr. Buskirk at candle-lighting the same evening. He said he only wished to reply to his slavery positions and doctrines as he himself was satisfied with his position on Americanism. We did not hear Mr. De B.'s reply, as we left immediately for the river after the close of Mr. B.

The Democracy of Spencer were highly delighted with the speech, and returned many thanks to Mr. B. for the favor bestowed upon them. The speech was able, clear, logical and forcible, and such as no man, however thin-skinned, could take offence at. One of the Editors of the Republican was present, and said after it was over that he was converted to Old Lineism, and said he thought he could stick to it if they would send some good old liner to sleep with him, but he feared if left alone among his pictures of the Pope, that he would be a Know Nothing in the morning again."

MESSRS. SLIDER & TIBBETTS, successors to TARKINGTON & AKIN, are now receiving their spring supplies of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Their advertisement will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

Hon. MORDECAI OLIVER, member of Congress from Missouri, is out in a long letter, in which he expresses his determination to act with the Democratic party hereafter.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10. In the Supreme Court this morning, Barstow's counsel informed the Court that he (Barstow) would not submit to its jurisdiction. Counsel then submitted a communication from Barstow to the Court, and withdrew.

The Legislature received a communication from Barstow, inclosing a communication to the Supreme Court. The communication protests against the action, denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and recommends them to discharge their legitimate functions, and not arrogate other prerogatives. He takes leave of the Court and the unwarrantable proceedings, and deems it his duty to repel with all the power of the Department any infringement of right. The message to the Legislature concludes that the action of the Court is a bold and dangerous assumption of power, and asks what action shall be taken. Referred to a committee.

The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday.

It is understood that the Democrats held a meeting last night and determined to stand by Barstow and resist the Court.

JOHN R. JONES, a Democratic politician of some distinction, died in Vincennes, Indiana, on the 5th inst.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the stream of life is impure, how can man be otherwise that weak, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood and keep it pure, is virtually to banish sickness. Herein is a hope for the sufferer, the poor invalid desponding, and with the awful uncertainty of recovery, may go forth to the world a vigorous and healthy man. We mean Hurley's Sarsaparilla, by the use of which all may enjoy the best health.—*Louisville Times*.

PENSION OFFICE.—The bounty land warrants issued amount to 12,603.

HAS A BLACK REPUBLICAN A RIGHT TO CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY?—We doubt very much whether this species of political humbug has a right to commemorate a day made sacred by the birth of the Father of his country. A fusionist has no sympathy with that spirit of compromise in which the constitution of his country had origin; and we look upon it as out of keeping for such men as Coddling and his followers in this State, and the like stamp in other States, to play the hypocrite so far as to become patriotic on the ever-memorable twenty-second. We think it perfectly right that they should be rebuked when they thus attempt to make a farce of the day.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, *alias General Chase*, met with a very delicate hint at the late celebration at Cincinnati, that he was thought to be out of place at the banquet, by passing him by in silence. No one noticed him, and he left for his military quarters at Columbus highly indignant, thinking that the great State of Ohio had been insulted, because her Abolition Governor was not called out. Such an occasion was no place for him to feel at home. He ought to have had discretion enough to have kept away from a national demonstration of the kind. The atmosphere was not dark and heavy enough for him.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Flag*.

PRINCE LUXIMON ROY.—The great Hindoo Rajah, PRINCE LUXIMON ROY, philosopher, poet, and orator, has been lecturing in our town for some time past, to crowded houses. His audiences, including the literati of the place, were highly pleased. As an elocutionist, the Rajah stands very high. His oriental style, now sporting like a humming bird among the flowers—now glittering like the diamonds of Golconda—and anon riding in stately magnificence, in a hound or palanquin, with the gleaming of gilt pine-apples and the waving of ostrich feathers, has the charm of novelty that is curious and attractive.

The Rajah is also a physician and surgeon. Wonderful cures are ascribed to him. He may be found at the Worley House.

The Bates House at Indianapolis is one of the best hotels in the western country. Give them a call when you go to the capital, and you will be sure to be well treated.

The State Auditor has certified that the Indiana Farmers' Bank, at Franklin, has deposited with him such ample securities as to render the issues of the bank "safe in any emergency."

The Great Hindoo.

Numbers of ladies and gentlemen are calling every day to see His Royal Highness, PRINCE LUXIMON ROY, at the Worley House, to consult him professionally.

He is conversant with all subjects, from the little to the great—from the hyssop that groweth out of the wall to the cedar of Lebanon—from the penciling of a Circassian's eye-lids, or the tint of a rose, or the lips of a sea shell, to the loftiest subjects of theology, literature, and medicine.

War Against the Hindoo.

SAM. MOORE was fined five dollars yesterday, before Esq. BUSKIRK, for disturbing the Hindoo's lecture, on last Tuesday night, by means of sulphureted hydrogen gas. It smelt awfully—like rotten eggs. The Hindoos ought to agree better. Sam used to be Secretary of the Hindoo lodge here.

A RICH SELL.—A correspondent informs us that a night or two ago a gentle tap was heard at the door of a house in the south part of the city, and upon seeking its cause, a basket was found upon the steps, probably just left by some one who had retreated on the instant. Upon raising the cover of the basket, a note was found, stating that the moving mass within was the offspring of the head of the family. Of course a sensation was created, the "mass" so carefully unwrapped being supposed a fruit of the husband's indiscretion. The coverings which were multitudinous, and of that description which so peculiarly belong to little breathing masses of humanity, were finally removed, and out leaped an enormous specimen of the feline race. The "feelings" of the parties interested at once underwent a change, and all suspicion was cleared away. What became of the cat we are unable to state.—*New Bedford Standard*.

We have glorious news from the New Hampshire election. The Democrats have gained several thousand votes, and it is probable that a Democratic Governor and majority of the Legislature are elected.

EXECUTIVE WISDOM.—We have seen nothing from an official source, in reference to the unhappy difficulties in Kansas, more distinguished for good sense and discretion, or more admirable for enlightened and patriotic sentiments, than the letter of Governor Wright of Indiana, which we subjoin. Wisdom shines with a double lustre in high places, and especially in the seat of official power. We commend the letter of the Governor as a bright spot in the dark field of politics. It was written in reply to a communication from three citizens in Kansas, of precisely the same tenor as the communications from the same citizens, which were laid before the Legislature of the States of New York, Ohio and Rhode Island. The letter is in strong and honorable contrast to some of the other responses.—*Washington Intelligencer*.

A GOOD SHOT.—In a late telegraphic despatch, the following paragraph occurs: "Mr. Giddings delivered his views in full on the subject of free soil."

To this the Trumbull *Democrat* replies: "He could not deliver his views in full under eighteen months at least, for he plays upon a harp of one string, spirits of black man made perfect.—*Tiffin Adv.*"

The College Insurrection in South Carolina.

The telegraph yesterday gave us some particulars of the recent terrible and bloody scenes at Columbia College, South Carolina. A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes:

One of the students had been arrested and taken to the guard-house for drunkenness, and the following scene occurred: As soon as he was lodged there the cry of "College" was raised by the students, and in less than two minutes, 160 students were present, all armed with pistols, bowie knives, clubs, swords, and hatchets, and rushed to the guard-house crying, "Out, out!" After cutting all the doors and windows into fragments, they rushed in upon the Chief, each student giving him a wound with knife, bludgeon, or sword; and then threw him out of the second story window on the brick pavement. The alarm bell was then rung to call the citizens together, but too late to be of any service to the police. This morning about 10 o'clock the alarm bell rang again. On arriving at the guard-house, I found the students and some of the citizens "going in lemons" with pistols, swords, and bowie knives. Several of the students were carried to their respective homes, dreadfully cut and bruised.

The students had sworn to kill the policeman, and they broke into the guard-house, where he had been put for safety, and pulled him out in front of it, where they each were giving him a blow with their clubs, and some of them cutting him with their bowie knives. The few citizens that were present rushed upon them, and they had a dreadful mussy. The alarm bell was again rung to summon the military companies, and in a short time five companies were present, including the artillery, clearing the sidewalk.

Tuesday Night, Feb. 18.—The military are now stationed around the guard-house and jail, prepared to give the students a warm reception. The students have made several threats to-night, and the military will be kept under arms, I think, several days. The Mayor says they shall not disperse till peace is declared. The students say they will not submit to any peace proposals till they have murdered Bedell, the Chief of Police.

One of the students died this afternoon, and others are expected to die to-night.—Bedell, I understand, died to-night. Three of the police have been murdered by these ruffians since my arrival here.

Thursday, 20.—The students have dispatched one of their number to Charleston, for the purpose of purchasing ammunition, finding the citizens of this place will not sell to them. They have also procured rifles from a neighboring town, under false pretences, and were moulding bullets last night and all day to-day. The Mayor having secured the key of their armory on Tuesday, they sent a messenger to him this morning, stating that if he did not give up the key, they would break open the armory. He refused to do so, and they broke it open and procured the weapons therein.

Friday 21.—The Governor went to the campus this evening, and demanded the arms from the students, telling them that if they did not surrender he would fire upon them. This being done, they gave up their arms.

At last accounts the exercises of the College had been suspended on account of these proceedings.—*Louisville Courier*.

THREE ABOLITION LIES.—No. 1. That the Missourians came over here and destroyed the ballot box at the election of the bogus constitution. The election was broken up by citizens, bona fide residents of the Territory—not a single Missourian having anything to do with it.

No. 2. That Missourians came over here and destroyed the Register press. This is so absurd that every body here only laughs at the impudence of those who make the statement. We say, and challenge any man here or elsewhere to contradict it, that Missourians did not come over here and destroy, or aid in destroying the Register press.

No. 3. The *Herald of Freedom* says:—"An election was held at Leavenworth on the 15th of January, and two hundred legal votes given." Every body here knows this is false. The city authorities interposed, and the higher law party dared not even attempt to hold an election here on the 15th.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Herald*.

A gentleman on board a steamboat with his family, on being asked by his children, "what made the boat go," gave them the following very lucid description of the machinery and its principles: "You see, my dears, this thingumbob here goes down through the hole and fastens on the jigsaw, and that connects with the—crinkumcrankum, and then that man, he's the engineer, you know, kind o' stirs up the what-do-you-call-it with his long poker, and they all shove along and the boat goes ahead."

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.
THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.
March 11, 1856.
Flour—\$6 00 for country brands. City mills, are selling at \$6 00.
Grain—Wheat \$1 00 @ 1 05. Corn 25 @ 30c. Oats 25 cull.
Groceries—Sales coffee at 12 @ 12½c. Sugar firm at 8½ @ 8¾c by the hhd. 8½ @ 9c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 40 @ 42c.
Bacon and Lard—Clear sides 7c; shoulders 6c; plain salt 1½c; prime lard in bbl. 8½c, keg 8c.
Salt—Sales are made at 45c by the 50 bbl, and 46c retail, draysage added.
Cornmeal—30 @ 35c—dull.
Rice—6½ @ 7c.
Fruit—Dried Apples \$1 20, and Peaches \$1 75.
Cotton Yarns—No. 5's 500, 600, and 700, we quote at 8½, 9c, 10½.
Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12 @ 12½c.
Lead and Shot—Pig Lead at 7½c, and Bar at 8c. Shot \$2 00 @ 2 10 per bag. 95 per gal. by the quantity.
Tanners' Fat—No. 1, 10 @ 10c, and No. 2, 9c in lots. Lard Oil 85 @ 95c in lots.
Limeoil Oil \$1 05 @ 1 10.
Nails—Sales at 3½c, 4½c, 5c, for 10, 8, 6, and 4d., by the quantity.
Iron—3c in large lots.
Tar—\$5 00 @ 5 50.
Coal—Pittsburgh 12½.
Hay—\$12 @ 13.
Potatoes—75 per bush.
Onions—Dull at 40 @ 50c per bushel.
White Beans—We quote at \$1 50.
Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 3 @ 3½c, quality. Feathers we quote at 35c from the country. Ginseng we quote at 25c. Beans 18 @ 20c from the country.

Manufactured Tobacco—Common 12½, choice and extra brands 35 @ 35.
Glass—Sales of 2x10, country manufacture, in lots, at \$3 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 50; sales of 10x12, country manufacture, \$4 @ 4 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 50 @ 5; larger sizes ranging from 10x14 to 12x18 from \$5 50 @ 7 in lots. Sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH STORE!
"THE M'CALLA CORNER,"
Southwest Corner of the Public Square.

THE undersigned are now in receipt of, and offer for sale a large and splendid stock of
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting in part of

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS;
Debares, Berages,
Delaines, Lawns,
English Merinos,
Ginghams, Ribbons,
Flannels and Fancy Jaconets,
Swiss Muslins, Linen Edg.,
Fancy, Fig'd and Striped Lusters,
Lamb's Wool Hose, Ribbons,
Fancy Prints, Embroid'ed Curtain Goods, etc.
Fine Silk Bonnets
ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.75 each.

Also a beautiful lot of

CLOTHS;
Cashmeres, Vestings,
Cottonades, Flannels, etc.
And a fine assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, etc.

Also, an extensive stock of
Hardware, Queensware,
Glassware, Groceries, etc., etc.
All of which they will sell cheap for cash. Having adopted the Cash system exclusively, and the motto, *Quick Sales and Small Profits*, they flatter themselves that they will be able, by close attention to business, to share the patronage of the citizens of Bloomington and the country adjoining.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

SLIDER & TIBBETTS.
Bloomington, March 15-21y

NOTICE:
THE
BLOOMINGTON BANK,
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

WILL receive Deposits on and after the 25th inst., and will allow six per cent. interest on money deposited for six months or longer.

W. C. TARKINGTON, Cashier.
R. W. AKIN, President.
March 15-21y

Foreclosure of School Mortgage.

IN default of the payment of interest due to the School Fund of Monroe county, Indiana, on the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, I will sell at the court house door in Bloomington, on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856, between 1 and 3 o'clock, p. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, so much of the following described real estate as will satisfy the principal, interest, damages, and costs due on said mortgage.

No. 641. "One half acre of ground lying immediately in the southwest corner of two Seminary lots, Nos. twenty-two and twenty-three (22 and 23), and lying immediately fronting the tanyard buildings formerly owned by Samuel Moore and now owned by Cron & McCullough); being a square form in said corner of said lot No. 22. Mortgaged by David Moore. Principal, interest, damage, and costs \$321.64.

R. C. POSTER,
Auditor Monroe County.
N. B. All persons who are indebted to the School Fund for interest will take notice that unless they pay up the mortgages on their respective lands will be foreclosed and the premises sold.
R. C. F., Auditor.
March 15-21y

GROCERIES.

WE are in receipt of a large invoice of Groceries, consisting of
Brown and Crushed Sugars,
Also a superior article of

COFFEES.
We offer these articles by the barrel, at prices which cannot fail to please our customers.
We have also a lot of superior
RIO COFFEE,
which we will sell in quantities to suit customers.
March 15-21y
TULEY & ROBINSON.

Hardware Store!

THE subscriber, formerly of Louisville, Ky., is now opening on
State Street, between Main and Market,
NEW ALBANY, IND.,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns,
EDGE TOOLS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
&c., &c.;

Which he offers to the trade at reduced prices for cash. His stock will be very complete, and will embrace the latest and most improved articles ever offered for sale in New Albany.

SOME OF THE LEADING ARTICLES.
1,200 dozen Knives and Forks;
500 " Pen and Pocket Knives;
200 " Butcher and Shoe Knives;
200 " Scissors and Shears;
100 " Razors, some very fine;
500 " Locks and Latches;
500 " Butt Hinges;
1,000 gross Gimlet Screws;
10,000 papers Tacks and Nails;
200 dozen Files and Ramps;
100 boxes Axes;
200 dozen bright Augers;
100 " Chisels and Gouges;
100 " Hand Saws;
100 " Shovel Spades;
600 pairs Trace Chains;
1,000 lbs. Log Chains;
1,000 dozen Hoes;
50 " Hammers;
100 " Coffee Mills;
100 Tea Kettles;
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws;
Curry Combs, Sad Irons;
Riddles, Sieves;
Broad-Axes, Hatchets, and Hammers;
and many other articles.
H. B. SHIELDS.
New Albany, March 8, 1856-1w6.

SAFES.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURER
SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. These Safes have testimonials of the highest authority, of their proof against Fire and Burglars. They took the premium in London, at the World's Fair—City and County Clerks, Brokers, Bankers, and Agents for Insurance Companies, should supply themselves without delay. They are for sale here by the subscriber, at New York prices, adding the cost of transportation.
H. B. SHIELDS.
New Albany, Ind., March 8, 1856-1w6.

BLACHLY & SIMPSON,
No. 11 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
HAVE now in store a full and fresh stock of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, to which they are receiving additions from the manufacturers of the country. They invite an examination of their stock by dealers visiting the city this Spring.
March 8, 1856-1w4.

Men and Cans wanted.
Two stray Abolitionists, claiming to have been in Kansas—"thar, or tharabouts"—arrived in our city a day or two since, and on Monday evening held forth to the heads of Abolition societies at the court house. They talked a good deal about everything, and a good deal more about nothing, which was all very satisfactory to the Abolitionists present, and wound up by telling the crowd, slim as it was, that they had been commissioned by the Abolitionists of Kansas to come here and beg money from the people, which money when so begged and procured was to be spent for rifles, shot-guns, &c., which guns were to be used by the Abolitionists of Kansas to shoot down everybody in that Territory who thought a nigger was a nigger, and that white-washing wouldn't make him a white man. Money is always the "hub of the joke" with these itinerant gentry. We hear that some money was subscribed; but when they called for volunteers to go out and help the abolitionists do the fighting, the brave fellows of the party present didn't feel half as warlike as when they were called on merely for the dimes, but became suddenly tattered with a leaving. [Decidedly warlike are these Abolitionists, especially when nobody but American citizens are to be shot down to advance the cause of the nigger; but when the British or Mexicans are to be shot at in vindication of the rights of American citizens or the honor of the American flag, these fellows are opposed to war; have not a dollar to contribute; won't even lend one of their old guns to a man that would shoot at our country's foes.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.]

Sentiment.
There are some people who appear to have no sentiment about them. This was practically illustrated a couple of days ago. A young friend of ours has a nice little wife, and is briskly at house-keeping, but is notoriously forgetful about attending to the numerous little provisionary orders, just as necessary for a happy household as love itself—for a couple with well filled stomachs are more inclined to love than the hungry and cold, no matter if romance and roast beef are incompatible in books. Well, the other morning after receiving strict injunctions not to forget this and that little trifle, and especially some "meat for dinner," our friend grew sentimental with the parting endearments.
"My dear," said he, "you have not given me that locket with your likeness in it, which I ought to have had before marriage."
"Oh, you don't want it! You are only pretending."
"Pretending, dearest! Nay I promised to wear it next to my heart till death parts us."
"And will it always remind you—"
"Aye, it will always remind me, sweet one, of our early vows—of my early love—of the angel spirit, guiding and lighting my pathway."
"But, my dear, will it remind you—"
"Yes, dearest one! It will remind me every time that I gaze at it, every time I press my lips to it, of the holy love I bear its angel original, of the deep devotion of a life which is all hers—of—"
"But, my dear," interrupted the fond and happy wife, intent upon her one idea, "will it remind you to get meat for dinner?"
Sentiment and romance dropped, and pork and beans triumphed.

The Declaration.
Once Smith met a fair young lady at a fashionable soiree, and not being proof against the little chubby fellow's darts, he fell a captive to her charms. After many weary days and sleepless nights, Smith determined to seek the object of his adoration, and make a declaration of the tender passion. Smith arose earlier than was his wont; oiled, brushed, and frizzed his hair; trimmed his whiskers; examined his coat collar to see that no stray hair had fallen upon it to indicate the fact that he had a head upon his shoulders. Thus equipped he bent his steps toward the mansion of the fair one, and reached it at the time when he supposed she would be disengaged. He rang, and was shown into an elegant drawing-room in which splendid mirrors, reaching to the floor, reflected his entire person. Smith was greatly intimidated when he handed his card to the servant, and had scarcely time to compose himself before the lady made her appearance.—She received her adorer with great cordiality, which so strengthened our hero's courage that he dropped on his knees at her feet, and begged her to bestow upon him the love he came to solicit. The lady smiled, and turned around just as a gentleman was entering the room and replied, as she presented him to the fallen man—"This is My husband—ask him!"
Smith was then rushing around the first corner, with his overcoat wrong side out, the rim of his hat nearly resting on his shoulders, and muttering to himself—"Plague take the woman; I don't believe my wife is born yet!"

What is the Price of Ducks?—A gentleman was asked: "What is the price of ducks?" when he confessed he could not tell. He had been out that very day with his wife, and she had purchased no fewer than three ducks: Firstly, there was a "duck of a dress;" secondly, a "duck of a parasol;" and thirdly, a "duck of a bonnet." The first was made of Genoa velvet, the second was trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and the third had a magnificent bunch of ostrich feathers. The united cost of these precious "ducks" was \$275, so that each "duck" had stood him no less than \$91 and a few shillings apiece. He supposed there were "ducks" to be had in the market cheaper, but for himself, whenever he hears his wife mention the word "duck" he always trembles from head to foot, for he knows at once that it means something inordinately expensive.

Santa Anna in Exile.—Santa Anna is residing at Turbaco, four leagues from Carthagena. He expresses bitter hatred toward the United States. He is said to be stimulating the industry of the people of Turbaco, and loaning them small sums of money to buy stock, to undertake new plantations, and to improve their present ones.

Common Pleas Court, to April term, 1856.
Jacob Hughes, vs. Thomas Hamrick, the unknown heirs of Richard Hamrick, et al.
BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 5th day of February, A. D. 1856, the above named plaintiff, by Martin A. Hughes, his attorney, filed a complaint herein in the Clerk's office of said court, together with an affidavit of a competent witness by which it is satisfactorily shown that said Thomas Hamrick and the unknown heirs of Richard Hamrick, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

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 6th day of March, 1856, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 17, township No. 5, Range No. 2, in Adams county, Indiana, the property of David C. 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 date of sale. The purchaser will be required to execute his promissory notes for deferred payment, bearing interest from date, waiving relief from valuation or appraisement laws. A certificate of purchase will be executed to the purchaser, conditioned for a title, if the sale so made is approved and confirmed by the court of Common Pleas, to be returned by me.
J. B. HOODSON, Guardian.
Feb. 9, 1856—Dw3.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Koons, deceased, will, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1856, on the premises, sell at public sale, subject to the widow's dower, the following described lands, situate in Monroe county, Indiana, to-wit: One-half of an acre, more or less, being a part of the north-east quarter of section 13, town seven (7) north, of range two (2) west, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of said north-east quarter of section three (3); thence running west twenty-three (23) yards; thence south one (1) yard; thence east to the corner of lot number six (6) in the town of Edinburg, thence east to the line bounding said north-east quarter on the north side thereof, and thence to the beginning.
Also twenty (20) acres, being the east half of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-four (34), in town eight (8) north, of range two (2) west.
Also 40 acres, being the north-east quarter of the south-west section thirty-four (34), town eight (8) north, range two (2) west.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The purchaser will be required to secure the payment by bond and approved security. JOHN B. SHIPMAN, Administrator.
February 9—19w3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Koons, deceased, will, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1856, on the premises, sell at public sale, subject to the widow's dower, the following described lands, situate in Monroe county, Indiana, to-wit: One-half of an acre, more or less, being a part of the north-east quarter of section 13, town seven (7) north, of range two (2) west, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of said north-east quarter of section three (3); thence running west twenty-three (23) yards; thence south one (1) yard; thence east to the corner of lot number six (6) in the town of Edinburg, thence east to the line bounding said north-east quarter on the north side thereof, and thence to the beginning.
Also twenty (20) acres, being the east half of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-four (34), in town eight (8) north, of range two (2) west.
Also 40 acres, being the north-east quarter of the south-west section thirty-four (34), town eight (8) north, range two (2) west.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The purchaser will be required to secure the payment by bond and approved security. JOHN B. SHIPMAN, Administrator.
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