

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER.

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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1855.

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THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1855.
J. P. CHAPMAN has withdrawn from the Indiana Republican.
Gas works are about being erected in Terre Haute.
Indiana obtained 3,000,000 acres of swamp lands from the General Government.
The Democrats of Milwaukee, elected their Mayor by 1,400 majority.
The peach buds in the neighborhood of Boston were killed by the intense cold of February.
The Vincennes (La.) Gazette says that the wheat crop in that and adjoining counties is unusually promising.
Col. FREMONT has succeeded in his celebrated California land case, the United States Supreme Court having decided in his favor.
"Ruth Hall" has reached a sale of 55,000 copies in sixty days, yielding Fanny \$11,000 (20 cents per copy) as her share of the profits.
Hard times and the increased pay of soldiers have given activity to the increase of the army.
The Brownstown Democrat relates that last week a hunting party, four miles west of that place, discovered three catamounts together, and killed two of them; one was five feet long; the third was wounded, but escaped.
MORE EFFECTS OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that there is a regularly organized association of blacks in that city, bound together by the most solemn oaths, and meeting in secret, whose object is the abduction of colored servants traveling with their masters, who are suspected to be slaves.
It is estimated that there are forty locomotive manufacturing establishments in the United States, which turn out, in busy times, 120 locomotives per year, and employ 9,000 hands.
The Artesian well in Charleston, S. C. which up to Monday, the 26th had discharged about fifty gallons of water per minute, stopped on that day. The cause of the stoppage was not discovered at our last dates, nor could it be said when, if ever, the water would run again out of the well.
The Indiana State Board of Agriculture holds a meeting at the State House, Indianapolis, on the 1st Monday in March, for the purpose of arranging the premium list for the State fair of 1855. A general attendance of delegates is requested.
A letter from Charleston S. C. says everything there is spring-like. Flowers of the most delicious odor and varied hues are to be had in abundance. The peach trees are in full blossom, and even the stately magnolia is about opening its first bud to the wooing warmth of the summer sun.
PREPAY YOUR LETTERS.—The new Postage Law, which takes effect on the 1st of April, provides that letter postage must be prepaid. The public should bear this fact in mind, as letters on which the postage is not paid will not be forwarded.
The public printing of the last Congress, up to the last night of the session, amounted to \$1,500,000. A fat job.

To the Stockholders of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company.

The regular Annual Report to the Stockholders is usually made on the 1st of July, but as the road was opened for business through from New Albany to Michigan City on the 4th of July last, I give below the business for the first six months after opening, together with a statement of the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1855, in order that the stockholders may have an opportunity of seeing what has been done, and what are the future prospects of the work.

The cost of the road with its equipments and the assets and liabilities of the Company on the first day of January, 1854, were as follows:

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, December 31st, 1854.

ASSETS.

Construction of Road, including right of way, engineering, incidental expenses, discount and interest on stock and bonds, &c., \$5,518,667 43
Deposits, water stations, machinery, engine houses, &c., 269,759 99
Locomotives, 233,656 87
Cars, freight, passenger, baggage and gravel, 302,078 83
Real estate, 17,315 93
Total permanent assets, \$6,395,478 35

Cash, \$8,792 31
Due from P. D. Department, \$5,512 61
Due from operating Department, 20,108 11
Fuel on hand, 15,400 00
Materials in shop, 29,781 70
Due from stock subscribers, 143,888 57
Real estate taken for stock, 36,779 79
Agents and others on open accounts, 27,895 59
Montgomery County bonds, pledged as collateral security, on a loan of \$175,000, 7 per cent bonds, 100,000 00
Total assets outside of road, \$387,813 68
6,395,478 35
Total Assets, \$6,783,312 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, \$2,448,366 09
Ten per cent bonds due \$100,000 per annum from April 1859 to April 1863, 500,000 00
Seven per cent bonds issued by the Crawfordville and Wabash R. R. Co., due June 1st, 1863, 175,000 00
Eight per cent due \$125,000 May, 1864; \$200,000 annually from May, 1865, to May, 1875, 2,325,000 00
Seven per cent bonds due June 1st, 1873, 1,030,000 00
Six per cent bonds paid to Contractors not included in mortgage, 16,178 00
Total permanent debt, \$4,016,170 09
Bills payable and balance due operatives, \$261,310 80
Due on open account, 29,894 81
\$291,115 61
Balance due to credit of profit and loss, \$37,671 33
2,448,366 09
4,016,170 09
291,115 61
\$4,793,312 03

From the above statement it will be seen that the assets of the Company, not included in the cost of the road and equipments are \$387,813 68, and the floating debt on the 1st of January, 1855, was, in all, \$291,115 61. Of the assets, there is about \$40,000 of the balance due on stock subscriptions, which will not be collected, and \$100,000 of the bonds of Montgomery county, which will not for the present be available; which will leave about \$50,000 of floating debt after using the present available means of the Company.

The result of the first six months' business after opening the road, affords the most gratifying evidence that in a former communication to the stockholders the business has not been over-estimated. It will be recollected that in the report of July last, the business for the six months ending December 31st, 1854, was estimated at \$300,000, and the business of 1855, at \$800,000, and that of 1856 at \$1,000,000, which would be an increase, in 1855, over that estimated for 1854, of 33 per cent, and 1856 of 25 per cent over 1855. Assuming the estimate of 1854 to be a safe one, the experience of all western roads has been that 33 per cent. was a very safe estimate for the second over the first year's business.

The receipts from the opening of the road, July 4th, to December 31st, 1854, were

From passengers, \$174,238 67
Freights, 135,412 54
Mails, 11,025 00
Total, \$320,676 21
Expenses, repairs of track and machinery, fuel, oil, officers' salaries, station and train service, &c., 136,572 95
Net Earnings, \$184,103 26
Deduct interest on bonds and floating debt, 156,431 93
Net earnings after paying interest, \$27,671 33

The result of the business of the first six months after opening the road, exceeding, as it does, the estimates, is the more satisfactory from the fact that it was done not only under all the disadvantages of a new road just opened, with the imperfections inseparable from an unfinished work, and that too with a failure of more than half the crops in all the southern part of the State, and the depression in business growing out of that, and a derangement of the currency, which has been worse for the last six months of last year in Indiana than at any time since 1839.

Notwithstanding this general depression in business the receipts of the road exceeded the estimates and would have been increased from 25 to 35 per cent. more, if the Company had had sufficient machinery to do the business that offered.

As it was, instead of trying to secure business for the Road, the Managers have been compelled to refuse much that offered, and there has been no time since the Road was opened through, when we have been able to get the road clear of freight that was awaiting shipment.

To obviate this difficulty and get the necessary machinery to do the business, and to finish the road and put it in condition to develop the business which is awaiting it, the Board, in November last, ordered the issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds, and the sale of such portion of them as may be necessary to finish relaying the balance of the flat bar track, about eighteen miles of which out of forty-five miles originally laid is yet remaining, and to finish ballasting some sixty or seventy miles and provide additional cars and engines.

To secure the payment of these bonds, in addition to a mortgage on the road, the Board have set apart twelve thousand dollars per annum as a sinking fund to be invested with the accruing interest in the bonds, which, at par, will absorb the whole amount by the time they mature—thirty years.

In addition to this, a sinking fund of seventy thousand dollars per annum has been set apart from the net earnings of the road, to pay off the debt of the company heretofore contracted, which will pay off the whole debt as fast as it matures—say in about thirty years.

The net earnings of the road for this year will be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and this amount to the sinking fund, and by another year pay a small dividend on the stock.

The effect of so large a sinking fund, though it will have the effect to keep down the dividends on the stock for the next two or three years, must, in the end, place the Road in a very strong position, as it will pay the entire debt of the company without the necessity of negotiating one loan to pay another. And the bonds heretofore sold being made payable in small amounts from 1859 to 1875, makes it very favorable for paying them off in this manner.

JAMES BROOKS, President.
February 1, 1855.

Fugitive Slave Law in Columbus.

Great excitement was created among the colored people of Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, the 12th inst., by the announcement that a slave girl had been taken from the persons with whom she was traveling, by a writ of habeas corpus. The Journal gives the following statement of the facts of the case, and its result:

The name of the slave girl is Rosetta Armistead. She originally belonged to John Tyler, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Tyler gave her to his daughter, the wife of Rev. Dr. Dennison, an Episcopalian clergyman living in Louisville, Ky. A short time since, Mrs. Dennison died in Louisville, leaving a young babe; and Mr. Dennison requested a relative of the family, Dr. Miller, then on a visit to Kentucky, and who was about to return to Virginia, to take charge of the girl Rosetta, whom he intended as a nurse for his little girl.

The Doctor accordingly started with the girl in his charge, but the state of the Ohio river made it necessary for him to take the railroad. He reached here on Saturday night, and as the cars did not leave on Sunday, he was compelled to lie over. The news soon spread through our city that a slave was in our midst, and the Rev. Wm. B. Ferguson, a colored Baptist minister, made complaint before the Judge of Probate, and the Sheriff was dispatched, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, to take charge of the girl. Mr. Galloway, Mr. Carrington and Mr. Taylor were employed as counsel for the girl, and Mr. Heath Ware in behalf of the owner.

Dr. Miller stated to the Court his agency in the case, and asked as a favor that the case might lie over until the 14th inst., at which time Mr. Dennison could reach here, and he could take such measures as he might deem advisable.

But the girl declaring that she desired to remain in freedom, in Ohio, and the legal question as to her rights being conceded, she was, as a minor, permitted to choose a guardian. L. G. Van Slyke, of this city, was selected, who gave bonds, and took charge of her person, to await the trial. If she shall hereafter wish to return to her friends in Virginia, there will probably be no obstacle thrown in her way.

What's the difference?—"Hal Puttytop how do? Haven't seen you for some time. What are you at?"
Puttytop—"Thankie I'm well—I am a contractor now."
"Indeed! (aside, I shouldn't have thought his mean sufficient.) Ah! of course you have contracted—"
Puttytop—"Oh, yes! I have contracted more debts than I can pay!" Exit his friend.

BURNING OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.—Nassau Hall, the main building of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The valuable pictures in the building were saved, but about one hundred students lost their wardrobes, books, &c.—There was an insurance on the building for 10,000.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. DEATH OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

HALIFAX, March 15.

The steamer Africa has arrived.
The Africa left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and arrived at one this afternoon.

Her news is very important.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at one o'clock on the morning of Friday the 3d. This event creates the greatest excitement. No details have been received. It was announced in the House of Lords on Monday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. Surmises were floated that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in funds. The effect of his death had not, of course, transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.

There is no news of the least importance from the seat of war.

Feb 13th.—The Russians made a sortie during the night, but it was not very formidable, and only French were killed.

Feb. 14th.—Another night sortie was made, and the French lost 35 men.

Feb. 25th.—The condition of the French is reported excellent.

It is rumored that the north side of Sevastopol will be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following from Kamesch Bay, under date of February 20th:

"On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by 80 pieces of artillery and 6 regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Koroff, and 12 regiments of infantry, consisting of about 2,000 men, under Gen. Van Ostensacken. The combat lasted from half past five until ten in the morning.—The Russians were vigorously repulsed.—Their loss is estimated at 200 killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pasha and Col. Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen of the French were killed or wounded.

The shipboard attack was not renewed by the Russians, and the steamers anchored in the roadstead and contributed energetically to the defense of the town.

Admiral Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed.) BRUAT.

The following is a second dispatch, dated EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.—Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day the columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol.

Many of the villages are still in flames in the neighborhood of Eupatoria.

More guns and additional forces have been landed. The town is in a good state of defense.

(Signed.) DEMONT LOUIS,

Commanding steamer Valero.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of a heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Prussians made an attempt to carry the town by storm.

Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin and immediately had an interview with Prince Mantesenel.

Prussia seems to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the western powers.

Official editorial in the correspondence of Vienna says, a draft of a general treaty is proposed, securing the integrity of Turkey, and preventing future encroachments on individual powers, and guaranteeing the faith of Christians. This will be considered at the conference.

All of the Plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Lord John Russell, had arrived at Vienna.

Notwithstanding Russia's profession of peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

A report reached England via Berlin that the Czar was dangerously ill and given up by his physicians, although it wanted confirmation. Funds advanced.

The order prohibiting the exportation of wheat from Poland into Prussia, came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture by the Russians of Schottai and Koran Schamie, the strongest fortress.

Tefik Pasha, a son-in-law of Omar Pasha, died of fever at Eupatoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Earl Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, otherwise the ministry remains as per Pacific.

The Parliamentary news is unimportant. Lord Goodrich's motion to increase the chance of promotion from the ranks, was negatived.

In the House of Lords, a debate occurred in acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies, but no action was taken in the matter.

Robuck's committee proceeds vigorously. It is reported that the objects of inquiry will be best obtained by making the committee a secret one.

On the 1st, Mr. Robuck appeared at the

bar of the House of Lords, citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st has been appointed as a national fast day for the success of the war. Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war, are on the increase throughout the country.

Everything was again quiet at Liverpool and London.

Earl Lucan published a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters are making their appearance in the English papers, complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition.

FRANCE.—The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omar. Nothing further is known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea. There were rumors that important arrests for political causes had been privately made at Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

The Monitor announces the loss of a French frigate, with troops, in the Straits of Bonifacio. All on board perished, numbering 600 or upwards.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Chambers have voted for the suppression of monasteries. Nothing further is known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the Allies.

Belgium.—Lord John Russell had an interview with King Leopold.

We have Hong Kong dates to January 15th.

The insurgents held Canton in siege, and have command of the whole river.—Their fleet has gained several victories over the imperial fleet, consequently the supplies are being cut off, especially provisions.

Rice is rising rapidly.

A fight took place at Whampoa anchorage in presence of the American and English ships-of-war. Foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents.

The English and American commissioners have drawn a line around the factories, and have notified the combatants that no hostilities will be permitted to take place in it.

Our Shanghai dates are of the 1st.

A difficulty had occurred between the insurgent authorities of Shanghai and the French, whereupon Admiral Laguerre, with the ships, Jean, Dare, and Colbert, bombarded the city, which, ere this, has probably surrendered, or been stormed. The insurgents met with a reverse to the east of Peking.

Amoy was quiet.

Capt. Adams had arrived from England, and would proceed to Japan with a ratification of the treaty.

The Latest.

LONDON, Friday Night.—This evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said:—I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch I received a half an hour since from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague. It is that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning of pulmonary apoplexy after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock this morning.

An hour before the dispatch arrived, I received accounts from Lord John Russell, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had taken leave of his family.

Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under the circumstances, of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

It was surmised that the Emperor had died by the hand of an assassin, but the above was generally credited.

The effect of this startling announcement in political and monetary matters has not yet developed itself. It is impossible to say what it may produce. There is great excitement.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Late Mexican advices represent the people leaving the Capital, and numerous failures among the traders in that country.

Gen. Quitman has gone to New Orleans via Montgomery, Ala., where he intends stopping for a few days.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

New York, March 19.—The Cahawba arrived this morning with Havana dates of the 4th.

The cases of Pinto and Cadalzo and Pinelo were concluded by a military court passing sentence of death on all, thus transcending the decision of the Fiscal which was death to Pinto and ten years imprisonment to Juan Cadalzo, and the banishment of Pinelo. The Consuls of foreign nations called on the Governor-General to ask his clemency on behalf of the prisoners, but were refused admission. The execution of Pinto is shortly expected. Havana was quiet, and business improving. The Princeton and British war steamer Buzard were at Havana.

A patent has been granted to Newton D. Robins, of Edinburg, Ind., for improvement in the combination of an air chamber with cooler and force pump in soda fountains.

From the New Albany Ledger.
Bill Poole,

The latest phase of Know Nothingism is the attempt to immortalize the notorious rowdy whose name heads this paragraph. When he died, we are informed, his funeral was attended by a great many thousands of the population of New York. Solemn religious services were held over his corpse and the mystic ceremonies of some Native American order were performed at his grave. His coffin was enshrined in the American flag, and the words "I die a true American"—purporting to be the last he uttered—painted on his coffin. These, however, were not his "last" words. What he said was: "If I die, I die a true American—and what grieves me most, is the thought that I am murdered by a d—d Irish son of a—!" The man who fired the fatal shot, however, Lewis Baker, is not an Irishman, but an American of Welsh parentage. Between Poole and Baker, we suspect, there was very little difference. They were both rowdies, professional prize fighters, drunkards and gamblers.

Is it not enough to make every citizen blush when he sees the honors paid to the memory of such a man as Poole—a man whose profession it notoriously was to stir up strife and broils—while thousands of respected citizens, even those who have rendered service to their country in military and civil capacities, are permitted to pass to the grave with scarcely a half dozen carriages as a funeral cortege? We have no doubt Poole was foully murdered.—There can be no question but that his enemies took a mean advantage of him—their party being strong and his weak—and we hope that all concerned will be severely punished, for the sooner such characters are separated from the balance of the community the better. But how many worthy men are annually murdered for less causes, to whose memories no honors are paid, whose graves are unmarked by costly monuments, and whose names are soon forgotten? In what light can we regard the demonstrations made at the funeral of the pugilist but as an encouragement to brutality, to fighting, and to lawless rowdism? Perhaps, occurring in New York, where "demonstrations" of any kind are gotten up to order at an hour's notice, we are paying more attention to the subject than it deserves. We are loth to believe that even in the present condition of the public mind, the nation will allow itself to become excited about the killing of a bully in a grog shop row. If such is the case, then we may well imagine ourselves in the middle of the twelfth instead of the nineteenth century.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a paper strongly Protestant and native in its sympathies, speaks of the demonstration in honor of Poole as follows:

"The mortal remains of 'Bill Poole,' a victim to the late brutal affray at Stanwix Hall, were interred yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery, and the event was made the occasion of a tremendous public demonstration, that could hardly have been viewed by good citizens with other emotions than those of mortification, pain, and apprehension. From his late residence in Christopher street to Broadway, and thence to the Battery, presented one moving mass of humanity; windows and balconies were crowded, as were many house-tops. Without danger of exaggeration, it may be said that a larger concourse of citizens has rarely assembled, in honor of any individual, however eminent for intellectual or moral acquirements, or distinguished for public services.

"To our mind, the spectacle was darkly portentous, not only foreshadowing the subversion of Sabbath institutions, but evils it would be unwise to predict. It formed one of the series of rapidly occurring circumstances serving to indicate the existence of deep feelings of sectarian animosity among large classes. The street preaching excitement, the Gavazzi riots, the attacks on civil and religious processions, and existing religio-political organizations, are manifestations of the same character."

THE SLAVE CASE.—The Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Louisville, the owner of the girl, Rosetta Armistead, arrived in this city yesterday, and held an interview with her at the house of Mr. Vanslyke to whose care she was committed by the Court. Mr. Dennison told the girl that he had come for the purpose of taking her home with him if she wished to return; but as she was in a free State, she had the liberty of going or remaining at her option. "The girl, after deliberating about a minute, said she should prefer remaining in a free State, rather than return to slavery. Mr. Dennison bade her good bye—shook hands with her and parted, evidently much grieved at the loss of a favorite servant. The girl is now in the employ of Dr. Coulter, at whose house she will doubtless meet with the kindest treatment.—Ohio State Journal.

Napoleon's hat once fell off at a review, when a young Lieutenant stepped forward, picked it up, and returned it to him.

"Thank you, Captain," said the Emperor.

"In what regiment?" retorted the Lieutenant, as quick as lightning.

"Napoleon smiled, passed on, and forthwith had the lucky youth promoted to the height of his ambition.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1855.

The *White River Standard* of the 8th inst., contains a lengthy diatribe on the subject of temperance, in answer to an article in the *News-Letter* of the 3d inst. Many of the positions taken by the *Standard* are too absurd to be controverted.

We have no disposition to argue the merits of the temperance bill at the present time. It will go into operation on the 12th day of June next, and we can then see its practical operation throughout the State. We shall then see whether the provisions which we have pointed out as unwise and oppressive are really so, or not. In regard to some of its provisions, the *Standard* meets our argument by the assertion that those provisions will not be carried out—for instance, that the two agents for each township allowed by law will not be appointed by the county commissioners. This is a poor argument in favor of any law. The simple fact that a law may operate oppressively, and will undoubtedly so operate if fully carried out is a sufficient objection.

The objections which we have pointed out are not merely captious. They meet with a response from the friends as well as the opponents of the law, and whether our objections are well taken or not can better be determined after the law goes into practical operation. If the editor of the *Standard* were asked his individual opinion in regard to this law (apart from his high functions as the editor of the great Fusion organ of Lawrence county) we doubt not he would agree with us precisely as to the provisions we have named. But the Temperance party lay down for every man a Procrustean bed, and chop him off or stretch him out to suit their own notions. How deplorable that so many editors submit to the infliction, and hold their peace in regard to provisions which they know to be wrong.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found a Report of the President of the above road, of the workings of the same during the first six months after the opening of the road through from New Albany to Michigan City; and also a statement of the present condition of the road. It appears that the earnings of the road for the first six months have exceeded the estimates some \$30,000; and that the present condition and future prospects of the affairs of the Company are much more flattering than a great many had supposed. We are glad to see the Company coming out of its embarrassments; and hope that, instead of the Stockholders losing all their stock by the road falling into the hands of the bondholders—as has been predicted by many—that the road will commence paying dividends to the Stockholders in two or three years, as the President confidently believes it will.

The *Evansville Journal* says that a mulatto named RILEY SCOTT outraged a white girl, daughter of Mr. BRANDIS, in Vanderburg county, last week. He threatened to kill the girl if she resisted. The age of the girl is fifteen years, and she is engaged to be married. SCOTT was committed in default of \$3,000 bail. The affair produced great excitement, and the mulatto would have been lynched but for the interference of the father of the girl.

We learn from the *Terre Haute* papers that there were nine convictions to the penitentiary during the last term of the Circuit Court of Vigo county, and several convictions to the county jail. We find the case of the "Three burglars" reported in full in the *Daily American*, with the evidence and arguments of counsel. The case created great excitement and drew an immense crowd. A. B. CARLTON prosecuted for the State, and Hon. U. F. LINDER, of Illinois, a distinguished criminal lawyer, defended. The result was a conviction to the penitentiary of two of the prisoners—the other defendant having severed in his defense.

A young man named JACOBS was arrested and brought before Squire SLUSS on last Thursday, on a charge of abduction in enticing away a young girl living in the southern part of this county, under false pretensions. The examination was postponed until to-day, as one o'clock; when he will no doubt be recognized to the Circuit Court. We understand that there are writs out for him on several other charges; and some of them, we presume, will be pretty apt to "stick."

Many of our merchants are now in Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Albany, laying in their Spring Goods. We suppose they will inform the people of Monroe county through the *News-Letter*, of the many pretty and nice things they have purchased in those markets, when they return; although, judging from the past, we could not promise our readers positively that they will do so.

Messrs. HOBSON & CO., are just now receiving their Spring Goods. See their small advertisement in to-day's paper. When they get their whole Spring stock on, they will duly announce the fact through the advertising columns of the *News-Letter*. They know the value of advertising, and always keep their goods before the public.

To some of the defeated candidates for the 34th Congress, who were members of the 33d, we tender our sincere thanks for a whole pile of "Pub. Docs." that we didn't receive during the last session.

We learn from all parts of the country, that the growing wheat crop looks very promising.

Public Meeting.

We are requested by Col. McCREA, to give notice that Mr. BROOKS, President of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, will address the stockholders and all others interested in the prosperity of said road, at the Court House in this place, on next Wednesday, the 28th inst., on the present condition and future prospects of the road.

President BROOKS has just returned from the East, where he succeeded in making arrangements for the construction of two more heavy, first class freight locomotives, which, together with two others rebuilding and now nearly completed, will be an addition of four excellent engines to the present number.

Every citizen of Monroe county is interested in this road; and none should fail to go and hear Mr. BROOKS.

Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

We gather the following facts from the last annual report of the Superintendent of this institution: There were 160 patients there in October, 1854—73 males and 86 females. During that year 169 were admitted, 172 discharged, and 13 died; 114 were discharged cured. The greater number of insane patients are between the ages of 25 and 30 years. Of religious professions, out of 739 persons who have been treated in the hospital, 153 were Methodists, 56 Presbyterians, 55 Baptist, 33 Quakers, 53 Catholics, 5 Universalists, 1 Mormon, 9 Episcopalians, &c., &c. The average duration of insanity was 20 months and 24 days. The net profit of the Farm was \$535. The net profit of the Farm was \$3,088 42. The amount paid for improvements, provisions, and all other expenses, for the year, was \$23,648 94. A large number of garments were made by the females. The appropriations and receipts for the year amounted to \$26,387 38.

Kentucky.

The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort on the 15th and made the following nominations:

For Governor—Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson.

Lieutenant Governor—Beriah Magoffin, of Mercer.

Treasurer—James Garrard, of Boyle.

Auditor—James A. Grinstead, of Fayette.

Attorney General—R. W. Woolley, of Fayette.

The Convention was one of the largest ever held in Kentucky, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony and good feeling. Know Nothingism was denounced and repudiated without a dissenting voice.

LOUISIANA.—It is said that there are at the present time three hundred and ten candidates, (the Know Nothings predominating,) for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana. The *N. O. Crescent* says there is strong reason to believe that, if the present rate of nomination is proceeded in up to the time of the election, there will not be left a single white male citizen of Louisiana, between the ages of twenty-one and one hundred, who is not a candidate for the Governorship or Lieutenant-Governorship of the State, on the day of the election.

A few days ago, at Crawfordsville, a conductor and several hands on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, were discharged for misconduct and disobedience of orders; and on Thursday last, as Col. JOHN McCREA, the Superintendent of the middle division, was stopping a short time at the above-mentioned place, these discharged hands, thinking that he was the cause of their removal, fell to abusing him and commenced an attack upon him. But finding in the Colonel more "fight" than they anticipated, withdrew from the contest without seriously injuring him.

We would call the attention of Dry Goods dealers to the new advertisement in to-day's paper, of Messrs. BLACHLY & SIMPSON, Cincinnati, one of the most extensive Dry Goods houses in the Queen City. Many of our merchants already buy their goods in Cincinnati; and if our Louisville friends are not "up and doing," we fear the Cincinnati jobbers will, after the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which will place Bloomington within 6 hours ride of Cincinnati, take a large portion of the trade of this section of Indiana, from Louisville.

We have recently heard that some advertisers grumble because we display, or put in large and showy type, the advertisements of some persons a great deal more than we do those of others. Now, we would just state, for the information of all such persons, that we charge for the space an advertiser occupies, reckoned according to our smallest advertising type (Brevier) and not for the number of lines, be they large or small. Advertisements are displayed in large type, only at the request of the advertiser; which advertisements are charged for as if the same space was occupied by small type.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.—The news from California is important in a financial point of view. The run upon the banking houses was occasioned in part, no doubt, by the information received from the Atlantic States, of failures here. It would appear as if Australia is about to imitate the example of the original thirteen American Colonies and declare itself independent of Great Britain.

At a supper recently got up in Shelbyville on the occasion of the return of Hon. T. A. Hendricks from Washington, Gov. WRIGHT delivered two more vetoes. He gave the Know Nothings thunder, and then hit the *Sug Nickel* a scolding on der cops mit der brickstein. *Bloomington Democrat*.

Forty car loads of emigrants from the East, for Kansas, passed through Toledo on Thursday week. At this rate, the waste places will soon be made to bloom and blossom as the rose.

Nebraska Items.

Gov. IZARD arrived at Council Bluffs on the 19th of February, and attempted to cross the river which was gorged with ice. Gov. CUMING and all "Nebraska" stood on the opposite side, and the two governors exchanged distant salutations across the stream. He got over next day, however, and on the 20th reached Omaha. On the part of the people he was welcomed by Hon. D. RICHARDSON. He was also received by both houses of assembly in joint convention, and welcomed by a speech from acting Governor CUMING. The speech of Gov. IZARD, in reply, is an admirable document.

The arrival of Gov. IZARD will, it is supposed, settle all the local jealousies by which Gov. CUMING was surrounded.

The papers contain a call for a democratic convention to be held on the 8th of March; it is signed both by the friends of Omaha and also of Bellevue.

The Supreme Court convened at Omaha on the 19th of February; Chief Justice FERGUSON and Associate Justice HARDIN being present, J. S. MORTON, Esq., formerly of the *Detroit Free Press*, and now of Bellevue, was appointed clerk. In consequence of Judge HARDIN's illness, the court has transacted no other business.

The *Nebraskaian* thus describes the seal of the court:—The inscription "SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA—SEAL," engraved in plain letters so as to have the word "Seal" at the bottom. A plain or prairie ground; on the right the sun rising just above the horizon, and an emigrant with his wife and children. In the center, Justice, with her scales poised. On the left an Indian, who turns his head, to take a last lingering look of his old "hunting grounds" before leaving them to the possession of the palefaces.

A ball was given in Omaha in honor of the two governors.

Major HEPNER, Indian agent, held a council with the Omaha Indians at Bellevue, on the 19th. The Indians expressed a great desire to have money instead of goods.

The town of St. Mary, opposite Bellevue, in Iowa, is rapidly increasing. A large steam saw mill is to be erected there; also a steam flour mill.

The next semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the S. of T. of this State, is to be held at Crawfordsville, to commence on Tuesday, the 24th of April next.

The *Decatur Press* says that Mrs. MARY SELFRIDGE, aged one hundred and two years, died on Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, her son-in-law, two miles west of Greensburg.

The Know Nothings of Cincinnati have nominated James D. Taylor, editor of the *Times*, for Mayor. Taylor is an Irishman, whose parents reside in Switzerland county, Indiana. A beautiful specimen of a native leader is this fellow Taylor.—*N. A. Ledger*.

There appears to be some difficulty in Tennessee in regard to Col. GENTRY. A portion of the old Whig party refuse to support him for Governor because of his opposition to Gen. SCOTT in 1852.

GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.—A writer in the *Republican* states the population of St. Louis, Mo., at one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and he says that in the past year, notwithstanding it was one of great pecuniary embarrassment, twelve hundred houses, other than those built entirely of wood, were erected, at an estimated cost of \$3,811,000.

Having depended on the return of the Senior the early part of the week, we did not prepare any editorials for this number; and are consequently forced to get up such as we present in this number in a few hours snatched from the busy days at the end of the week.

We call attention to HINKLE, GUILD & Co.'s advertisement in to-day's paper. Carpenter work ready made, Loo Chests, Shower Baths, &c., also Portable Cottages.

DEATH OF ROBERT MILLS, THE ARCHITECT.—ROBERT MILLS, so widely known as the architect of the Treasury Department, Post Office and the Patent Office buildings, died at his residence in Washington City on the 2d inst.

The Panama Railroad is said to be already doing an immense business, and at the rates of fare must be highly profitable. The distance is fifty miles, and the passenger fare \$25, or 50 cents per mile. Passengers' baggage 10 cents per lb.; gold a quarter of one per cent; ordinary freight, 1, 2, and 3 cents per lb., according to class.

SAM HOUSTON.—This gentleman's speeches at the north have dampened the ardor of the anti-slavery men in his behalf. A writer in the *New Haven Courier*, lamenting over Houston's shortcomings as an Abolitionist, and the folly of putting any confidence in any man from the south, thus concludes:

"Our security for the rights of freedom in this glorious Union (glorious notwithstanding all that has occurred) must, under the blessing of Almighty God, henceforth be in our own right arm; and our text henceforth must be, and let it never be lost sight of for side issues, NO SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES—NO MORE SLAVE STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION."

Methodist Quarterly Meeting commenced in this place on last Wednesday, and will continue over Sunday.

The fools are not all dead yet. In Marion county, Alabama, the inhabitants a short time since raised en masse and destroyed all the telegraph line in that county, believing that it was the cause of the late drought!

ANOTHER REPUBLIC.—The news by the California steamer advises us that a revolution had broken out in Australia, the inhabitants of that colony having declared themselves independent.

Kansas.

Gov. REEHER has issued his proclamation regulating the election of members of the Legislature in that territory. He says a voter must dwell in the territory at the time of offering his vote. He must have commenced an actual habitation, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. It is to be hoped that these regulations will prevent outsiders from interfering in matters which properly belong to the people of Kansas.

The *Washington Union* brands the story that SANTA ANNA had sent the seven million dollars paid him by the United States for the GADSDEN Purchase out of the country, for his private uses, as false. A considerable portion of it has already been expended. The march of ALVAREZ to the capital (by the way, he has been marbling there for the last year,) is probably equally unfounded.

We copy the following Lawrence County news items from the *Bellford Standard*:

D. Borland & H. Culbertson's boats started out of Salt Creek on Monday.

Mrs. Denson died at the advanced age of 85 years, on Monday night last.

A Mr. Cox, residing on White River was taken sick in this place on Sunday, and died on yesterday.

We have heard it said that there is a great deal of Stock dying in this and adjoining counties.

PARKS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—We learn from the *Cleveland Leader* that JAMES PARKS, whose trial for the murder of WILLIAM BRATSON, near Cayahoga Falls, has occupied the court for more than a week, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Wednesday, committed by stabbing the deceased in the neck.

Some of the Jurymen were much affected. One of them shook the prisoner convulsively by the hand, and exhorted him to prepare for eternity.

Parks insisted upon his innocence, and the wrongs of which he was a victim, and invited the Jurymen to visit his cell to-day, and talk over the trial. But they gloomily declined, telling him it would be of no avail. The whole scene was painful in the extreme. All present were much affected.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.—We publish the following letter from General Scott, written during the last Presidential contest. Gen. Scott is high authority. The Whigs swore by his letter then. They cannot ignore it now. We find it floating through our exchanges, and give it as we find it:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1851.
DEAR SIR:—In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views toward our naturalized citizens." Certainly, it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that in a season of unusual excitement some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practice in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by many leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary, in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed his impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were my countrymen (Irish,) Germans, &c. I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity, and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger. Fighting with each other, and our native born soldiers in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring, I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to serve them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—The question before the Massachusetts Legislature whether Judge Loring shall be removed from his Judgeship for adjudicating, as United States Commissioner, upon a case arising under a law of the United States which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have unanimously decided constitutional, is not yet disposed of. If Judge Loring be removed, for enforcing the fugitive slave law in the capacity of a sworn government officer, we agree with a contemporary that "the blow would fall, not principally upon him (Loring), but upon the independence of the judiciary. If our Judges are to be swayed by every popular current under penalty of removal from office, they will no longer deserve the name of Judges; and the citizens seeking justice might as well meet the popular current itself, or the natural expression of it—a mob—as to fall into the hands of a Judge."—*N. A. Tribune*.

We understand, says the *New York Evening Post*, that PUTNAM has sold his Magazine for \$12,000.

The *Vincennes Courier* says much of the stock of that county is dying off in consequence of the scarcity of food. One farmer has lost forty head of hogs.

By Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Great Financial Excitement.
FAILURE OF FIVE BANKING HOUSES.
BUSINESS PROSTRATED.

New York, March 19.
The steamer Northern Light, with advices from San Francisco to Feb. 26th, arrived at this port this morning at 10 o'clock. She connects with the steamer Uncle Sam. She brings 262 passengers, and \$92,000 in gold, only.

Business was entirely prostrate in San Francisco, caused by the suspension of five banking houses. The news of the failure of Page & Bacon reached San Francisco on the 17th Feb. causing a great run on the house of Page, Bacon & Co. in San Francisco, which stood the run for several days, paying out half a million dollars.

A meeting of merchants and bankers convened and passed resolutions declaring that they had the utmost confidence in the soundness of the house, which restored confidence, and affairs seemed to wear a better aspect. On the 22nd, however, Page, Bacon & Co., suspended, and on the 23d Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Robinson & Co., and Wrights Miners' Deposit all closed.

Adams & Co. closed all their branches without paying one dollar out, except in San Francisco, where, on the 22d, they were run on and paid out \$200,000.

The excitement was intense. Wells, Fargo & Co. closed in San Francisco, but kept the country branches open while they had any coin left, and notified the public they would resume on the 26th.

It was feared Adams & Co. would not resume for sixty days, if at all, Page, Bacon & Co. probably would resume in a few days, their depositors having granted them time on \$400,000, and their assets were large. These failures caused the detention of the steamer until the 26th.

It was rumored as the steamer left that several heavy failures had occurred among merchants, but nothing authentic had transpired.

Owing to the scarcity of water but little gold had been taken out of the mines; but heavy rains had commenced falling on the 26th, and still continued when the steamer sailed.

No election of Senator had taken place, and the joint convention had adjourned sine die, by a vote of 68 to 44. Those voting in the minority were the friends of Mr. Gwin.

The news from the Kern river mining region was of an exciting character. The miners there were reported to be averaging ten to twelve dollars a day, and the steamers going down were crowded with passengers.

On the morning of the 18th February, the St. Charles Hotel and Hillman's Hotel, in San Francisco, were destroyed by fire—loss \$50,000.

On the 16th Feb. sixteen houses were burned in Nevada; and on the 21st, twenty-five houses in Stockton.

The Indian troubles were on the increase, and about ten white men and some seventy Indians are reported as having been killed in encounters between the parties.

The native Californians had held several meetings at San Francisco, for the purpose of taking steps to emigrate to Senora.

The Mariposa Gold Mining Company, a London concern, had been sold out by the Sheriff.

Owing to the monetary difficulties the recently arrived ships in the harbor of San Francisco, had not been discharged.

The Oregon Legislature had adjourned on the 1st of February.

A letter from Page, Bacon & Co., states that they expected certainly to resume on the 1st of March. Advices from Central America, say that Chamano still succeeded, having taken all the towns occupied by the revolutionists, except Leon.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 3d of Feb., bring no news of interest.

The U. S. ship Portsmouth had arrived at Tahiti. Advices from Sidney, Australia, to the 20th December, had been received at San Francisco. The riot which occurred at Balarat had resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners, in which twelve of the latter and twenty-two of the former were killed.

The people at San Juan were anxiously looking out for the Kinney expedition. The British war steamer *Devastation* was in the harbor at San Juan de Nicaragua. The steamer *Fulton* left that port for Jamaica on the 7th. "All well."

The markets in San Francisco were very dull, but in the prices of the leading articles of produce there was no material change. Flour is quoted at \$15. Adamantine Candles 67 1/2¢; Lard 14 1/2¢; new Butter 45 1/2¢; Hams 19¢; and Clear Pork \$21.

Verdict against a Railroad Company. New York, March 16.—In the matter of H. O. Weed and wife vs. the Panama Railroad Company for willful detention all night in the cars on the Isthmus, and the consequent sickness of the lady, the jury returned a verdict of \$2,000 for plaintiff.

New Hampshire Election. Concord, N. H., March 17.—Returns from 214 towns gives Metcalfs 32,605; Baker 26,247; Bell 3,452; Fowlers 1,263. The opposition elect 10 State Senators, the Democrats one. The House stands 221 Know-Nothing and 79 Democrats.

"My love," said Mrs. Fozzle to her husband, "oblige me with a five pound note to-day to purchase a new dress." "Shan't do any such thing, Agnes; you called me a bear yesterday." "For God's sake!" "Lor, love, that was nothing; I meant by it that you are fond of hugging." "You little! I have no five but here's a ten for you."

A young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, ran his head against a young lady. He began to apologize. "Not a word sir," cried she, "it is not hard enough to hurt anybody."

THE HAIL STORM AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Journal*, of Saturday, describes the hail storm at that place on the previous evening, as follows:

Last evening, about a quarter before nine o'clock, our city was visited by a tremendous hail storm. It was, while it lasted, terrible but beautiful to behold. For the space of nearly ten minutes it fell rattling, dancing, and pouring to the earth—the streets were covered with it to the depth of half a foot. It beat a wild and rattling reveille upon the house-tops and on the pave—and roared back its music to the roar of Heaven's artillery—while the red lightning blazed incessantly through the murky air. We venture to assert that the country has not been visited by so remarkable a phenomenon of nature for a score of years.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday, has a telegraphic dispatch from its Washington correspondent, dated Friday evening, which says:

The Russian Legation discredited the account of the Czar's death. They say the event could not have been known in London on the morning of the 3d, if it occurred at 1 o'clock on the 2d; and that their prior advices were that the Czar was in good health. The French and English Ministers believe the account to be true, and that the event will promote peace.

A lady entered a dry goods store in ———, and expressed a desire to see some wool delaines. The polite clerk, with elegant adjectives, showed her a variety of pieces of fine dress, and choice coloring. After tossing and examining to her heart's content, she remarked: "The goods are part cotton, sir." "My dear madam," returned the shopman, "these goods are as free from cotton as your breast is!" the lady starts—"free from guile," he added.—*Los Angeles Times*.

A person whistles when he has cold fingers, and he whistles when he has burnt his fingers; and, strange to say, when he has lost his money, he whistles for that also.

THE RAILS.

Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O.
From New Albany (by Railroad) arrives at 9:32 A. M.; and departs North at 10:00 A. M.
From Michigan City (by Railroad) arrives at 10:25 A. M.; and departs South at 10:45 A. M.
From Columbus (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 M.; and departs every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M.
From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.; and departs every Monday and Friday, at 8 A. M.
From Indianapolis, via Martinsville, (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 M.; and departs same days, at 1 P. M.
From Point Comfort, via White Hall, (horse-coach) arrives every Thursday, at 1 P. M.; and departs same day, at 1:30 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at the New Store:
20 pieces new style Gingham Lawn;
15 " Challis;
10 " Cottonade, plain, plaid and striped;
10 " new style Muslin, and
20 " new style Cottonade, and
All of which will be offered low for cash.
mar24-44f J. B. HOBSON & CO.

BLACHLY & SIMPSON,

No. 11 Pearl Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and neighbors generally, that having at the commencement of the year, reduced their stock to the last that it has reached at a low price.

Ten or Fifteen Years, are now receiving and are prepared to exhibit an almost entire fresh stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by our partner, residing at the East, at this time of general depression, at the lowest rates, and which they now offer for sale, for cash, or short time paper, at prices that cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the trade.

Merchants, before making purchases, are solicited to examine their stock.

March 7, 1855—4wd

War with the Old System of Building
Procure your Carpenter Work ready made, of seasoned lumber, and save 30 per cent.

HINKLE, GUILD, & Co.,

305 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Door, Sash, and Blind Factory, Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.

OUR FACTORY is 60 by 250 feet, six stories high, with machinery for manufacturing Plain Doors, Sash, Vermin, and Panel Shutters, Floor and Window Frames, Mantels, Base, Pilasters, Mouldings, Weatherboards, White and Yellow Pine Flooring, and Planed Our work is framed in the same manner as if made by being thoroughly tested in a Drying House, Sash, Primer and Glazed. With the advantage of our large ground and 700 feet of wharf, we are enabled to yard, Manufacture, and ship cheaper than any other establishment in the West. Orders from any other establishment, Timber, and Joist of every description, Framing, Manufacture Packing Boxes, Ice Chests, and Shaver's Country Merchants will find it to their interest to keep our articles for sale. Discount to Dealers.—Terms Cash.

Kansas and Nebraska Portable Cottages. Containing two, or more rooms, which can be put up, and taken down in a few hours. A sample can be seen at our Factory.

Our bill is from 10 to 20 per cent. below Louisville Prices.

March 24, 1855—4wd

STATE OF INDIANA, MONROE COUNTY.

April Term Monroe Circuit Court, 1855.

Hester Ann Hemphill,

vs.

John C. Hemphill, Robert Hemphill, E. J. Woodburn, and Doriane B. Woodburn.

Complaint for possession of Real Estate.

COMES now the plaintiff by her counsel and file Circuit Court, and a so the affidavit of a disinterested person, whereby it appears that John C. Hemphill, and his heirs, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said non-resident defendant is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appear in the Monroe Circuit Court, on the second day thereof, to be held at the Court House in the town of Bloomington, on the 5th day of April, 1855, then and there to answer or demur to said complaint, will be taken for and things as therein set forth, as to him, absence.

