

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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NO. 1.

THE BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

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

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1856.

The lady whose heart "swelled with indignation," had it reduced with poultices.

JOHN C. TURK, Esq., late of Greencastle, has become one of the editors of the Keokuk (Iowa) Daily Times.

AMALGAMATION.—In Boston, last year, there were nine marriages in which the grooms were colored, and the brides white.

The originator and leader of Hindooism in Evansville, Indiana, has been detected in stealing a dog.

Gen. WILLIAMS, the defender of Kars, is an American by birth.

BARNET WILLIAMS recently gave \$177 to the Can't Get Away Club, of Mobile, Ala.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL has concluded to settle in New York. Her husband followed her to her new place of residence.

A Connecticut paper says that there are twelve churches in a certain county in that State without ministers—the former preachers having gone into the Kansas land speculation.

SMALL POX.—The small pox has made its appearance at Delhi. One case proved fatal, and several new cases were reported.

"Why did JOSEPH's brethren cast him into the pit?" asked a Sabbath school teacher of his class.

"Because," replied one, silly, "they thought it a good opening for the young man!"
Commentators are requested not to avail themselves of this explanation, as a copy-right has been secured.

The Michigan City Enterprise records the death of R. W. COLEMAN, former editor of that paper, on the 7th inst., of consumption. He was a young man of much intellectual promise.

A London correspondent of the Boston Press says that, at last dates, 35,000 copies of the first number of "Little Dorrit" had been sold.

There was a good sentiment given by GEORGE W. BENTLEY, at the editors' and printers' supper in Worcester last 17th of January:

"FRANKLIN—To-day making lights for Boston lampless lanterns—to-morrow enlightening the world; one day stirring the cauldron of the talow chandler, and the next day rocking the iron cradle of the mightiest democracy on the globe; to-morrow, the day of the reverend of Kings; to-morrow, the 'poor Ben' of his mother to-day, the immortal FRANKLIN forever!"

The "Live Oak Clubs," got up for the benefit of GEORGE LAW, are now, since the nomination of FILLMORE, called "Dead Oak Clubs." Their halls in New York and elsewhere are draped in mourning.

THE FIRST GUN!—The first election since the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, took place in Georgetown, D. C., last week, when, on the largest vote ever polled, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 36. Last year the Know Nothing majority was very large.

RAVAGES OF WAR.—Seventy-three battles were fought during the year 1855, in which 78,987 men were killed. The whole number of deaths occasioned by war cannot be less than 300,000.

BEN. P. RANKIN, formerly of Greencastle in this State, has been appointed and confirmed as Marshal of Nebraska Territory.

The whole number of convicts confined in the California State prison is four hundred and twenty-seven.

Mob Murder in Illinois.

We have heretofore given a brief account of the hanging of A. F. MONROE by a mob in Charleston, Illinois, on the 15th ultimo. The affair has created such an intense excitement throughout Illinois, and was characterized by circumstances of such diabolical atrocity, that we have concluded to publish a detailed account of the transaction. We therefore copy the following letter from the Saint Louis Republican:

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
February 17th, 1856.

Editor Republican: It is our painful duty to give you the particulars of the most disgraceful transaction, the most infamous outrage that has ever occurred in our State.

Yourself and readers are doubtless aware that, during the month of October last, a man named Ellington was killed in Charleston, Coles county, by another named Monroe. Both parties were men of standing. A special term of the Circuit Court for said county was called at the instance of Monroe, for the purpose of procuring a change of venue to another county, so that he might be tried in the coming spring, and that his trial might not be delayed and he detained in custody until the next fall. When the Court met, a mob collected about the Court House, and threatened the prisoner with instant execution should he apply for a change of venue; in fact, some persons in the mob had procured a rope for the purpose of hanging him should he apply for a change of venue.

The prisoner, or his counsel, being overawed by the proceeding of the mob, dared not to ask for the change, but proceeded with the trial, which resulted in the prisoner being found guilty of murder by the jury. He was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of the present month.

A short time previous to the time fixed by the Court for the execution, the Governor received various letters and petitions from respectable citizens, that a respite might be granted, and that the execution might be stayed until the 15th of next May; the letters and petitions stating that the prisoner had not the full benefits of the law—that he was prevented from obtaining a change of venue by reason of the violence of the mob, and the time between his sentence and that fixed for his execution was unusually short. The Governor concluding that the law would be as well satisfied by delaying the execution for three months, and for fear the prisoner's rights might be prejudiced, humanely granted the respite.

A messenger was dispatched on Wednesday morning last, with the respite, to the Sheriff of Coles county.

Notwithstanding the respite of the Governor, the mob, with the same leaders who prevented the prisoner from taking a change of venue, collected on the day appointed by the Court for the execution, broke open the jail, and brutally and inhumanly dragged the prisoner out and murdered him.

Below, I give you the proceedings of the mob, which I have collected from notes made by the messenger of the Governor, at the time; they may be relied on as correct for he was an eye-witness to the whole affair. He says:

"At the request of the Governor, I left Springfield on Wednesday morning, February 13th, for Charleston, Coles county, containing a respite for Monroe, and also a letter from himself to the Sheriff. I arrived in Charleston about 2 o'clock, Thursday morning, the day before the time fixed for the execution of Monroe. At about 9 o'clock, I sent word to the Sheriff that I had the respite, and requested him to call upon me; he immediately came, when I handed him the package; after reading the contents he seemed much excited, and left, saying he would be back in half an hour, at which time he returned and said he had ordered 400 copies of the Governor's letter to be printed. I remarked that I thought he did wrong in publishing the Governor's private letter, and that he ought to have printed a circular of his own, as Sheriff, which would doubtless have had a better effect.

"I then repeatedly asked him during the different times I saw him, if he had a guard sufficient to protect the prisoner and to guard the jail in the event that it should be attacked by a mob, which from indications, we were afraid would be the case; that if he had not and could not get a force sufficient in Coles county, that it was his duty to get men from the adjoining counties, where they could be procured, and that if he said so, I would go to Paris, in Edgar county, on the evening train, and induce a sufficient force to come to Charleston on the morning train to assist him in protecting the prisoner and sustaining the law.

"The sheriff replied that there was beginning to be much excitement, but should it come to the worst that he had eighty loaded muskets in a room in the jail, and that he could rely upon fifty men who would use them if necessary. He said he did not want any more assistance, and declined my proposition to obtain more.

"The last conversation I had with the Sheriff was about 3 1/2 o'clock, when he ap-

peared to entertain some doubt about being able to protect the prisoner, but again refused my offer to go for more assistance, remarking that he would stand by the prisoner to the last.

"About 6 o'clock crowds began coming in; about four hundred came in on the evening train, and about one thousand persons in all were present.

"It was rumored that the prisoner would be taken out that night and hung, but such was not the case.

"At an early hour next morning, (Friday), the day upon which Monroe was sentenced to be hung, crowds of people were seen coming into Charleston in wagons, sleds, and by every means of conveyance. In these crowds were women and children, who were coming to see 'the fun,' as they said.

"At about 11 o'clock, it was estimated that four or five thousand persons were present and assembled in and around the square. At about 12 o'clock, I saw the crowd moving towards the Court House, in the center of the square, where I learned that speeches were to be made, and being desirous of hearing what was said, I passed up and stood close to the stand to be occupied by the speaker.

"A man named Cunningham, who it is understood, was the ringleader of the mob, and who could control it as he desired, arose and spoke as follows:

"Cunningham said: 'I appear here as a warm friend of the deceased, and to inform you that a respite has been granted by the Governor of the State, postponing the time of the execution of Monroe, until the 15th day of May. I have always had respect for the laws; I have consulted with many of the old citizens of Coles county upon the subject of obeying the respite, and have come to the conclusion, upon reflection, to postpone the execution until the time fixed upon by His Excellency, upon the condition that the Sheriff (who now stands at my left) will chain the prisoner down and pledge himself to become responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoner, until the day fixed on by the Governor for the execution; and that he shall be executed upon that day notwithstanding his Excellency the Governor. (Loud and long cheers.) I want the Governor to understand that we, the people of Coles county, are competent to attend to our own affairs without his interference, and that we are determined he shall not do in this case as he previously did in a case above here. (Cheering more enthusiastic.) I now move that we prepare resolutions and get up a petition, the former giving our consent to the time fixed upon by the Governor for the execution of Monroe, and the latter for the purpose of counteracting the many misrepresentations and falsehoods sent the Governor, upon which said misrepresentations the Governor granted the respite, and to request him to shorten the time for hanging. Gentlemen, these are my views, and what I am willing to submit to, notwithstanding my intimate connection with the deceased, upon the grounds that the sheriff will pledge himself as a man and as sheriff of Coles county, to iron the prisoner, and that he shall, upon that day, be executed. Gentlemen, I speak the sentiments of a part of Old Nathan's friends, whom I have conversed with, but mind you, a part only.

The Sheriff, standing on the left of the speaker responded that he would comply with the 'conditions' named by Cunningham.

"After the speech of Cunningham, a man named McNary was called upon, who said, speaking of the prisoner, 'God damn him, take him out and hang him.'

"After the speeches of the above-named men and others, the court house bell commenced ringing, which seemed to be a signal for an attack on the jail.

"The mob, inflamed and excited by the harangue they had heard, rushed en masse to the jail yard, where, yelling like demons let loose from the infernal regions, they began to make an attack on the north side of the jail. Some ten or fifteen minutes after they had commenced the attack, the sheriff made his appearance and addressed the mob for about two minutes, commanding them to desist, but made no appeal to the spectators to assist him in enforcing the law. The sheriff then disappeared, and made no further effort either to resist the mob or to protect the prisoner.

"The mob were about two hours in making a breach in the wall of the jail. I think not more than ten or twelve men did the actual work, but they were encouraged by a large portion of the crowd, who used every means to keep up the excitement. During all this time were heard the sound of rifle and drum, amid the demoniac yells of the multitude.

"Several men who were placed in the jail as a guard, stood in the open windows, with guns in hand, and called upon the crowd to assist in the work, and to take the prisoner out and hang him. Some of those men were placed there by the sheriff. The others were placed there by other parties, for the purpose of watching the movements and preventing any attempt to escape. One man displayed a portrait of Monroe's wife, (the daughter of Ellington), and called upon the crowd in a vehement manner to behold the daughter of the father the prisoner had murdered. It is proper here to state that Monroe's wife has al-

ways sustained him through this dreadful affair.

"At times during the attack upon the jail the excitement of the mob would die away, and I have no doubt that had the Sheriff, or any prominent citizen, made the effort he might have succeeded in quelling the excitement and restoring order.

"I wish here to give the names of a few of those most prominent in doing the work. William Hart, grocery keeper, of Charleston, principal actor in breaking the jail.

This man worked at times with an axe, sledge-hammer, crowbar, &c., and when he would be exhausted he would call upon the crowd to come up and assist him in taking vengeance. Solomon Corse, said to be a resident of Clark county, and Thomas and John Epperson, were also said to be the names of some of the workers. The name of the man who displayed the portrait is Dennis Bell. The names of many others of the active participants, it is said, are known.

"When the breach was made large enough, the prisoner was dragged through, badly bruised and insensible, amid the deafening shouts of the mob, who immediately moved with him towards the square, the file and drum in the meantime sounding. The crowd pressed around, and it would have been impossible to know the position of the prisoner, had it not been designated by one who carried a long staff.

"The mob then proceeded to the public square, with the evident intention of there hanging the prisoner, and thus completing their hellish transaction; but about this time I noticed a prominent citizen edge his way through the crowd, with the intention, as I supposed, of addressing the mob, but in this I was disappointed; however, the mass commenced moving from the square, and the cry immediately arose: 'To the woods, to the woods.'

"Immediately the mass moved with the prisoner towards the woods. After proceeding about half a mile southwest of the square, another half was made, and those most active pressed the crowd back and succeeded in making a ring, in which some six or seven held the prisoner. In the middle of the ring was a tree, against which a ladder was placed on which a man ascended with an axe and trimmed off the smaller branches; the rope was now made fast to the tree, and all things appeared ready for the blackest outrage which has any time been perpetrated by any people, much less those who have claims to civilization.

"During all the time the prisoner appeared insensible of what was going on, being unable to sustain himself alone. He appeared like a man who had taken poisonous drugs, which had taken effect upon him; he did not seem to heed the crowd, but would occasionally laugh in a wild and insane manner.

"All being now prepared for the execution of their purpose, the mob seemed, for the first time, to reflect upon what they were about to do. All was silent, yet no one dared to assert the rights of the prisoner and the supremacy of the law; could such a one have been found, the dreadful end might have been avoided.

"Again the cry was raised, 'Take him back to jail.' 'Will you hang a dead man?' but some demon's voice was heard saying, 'You God damn cowards, are you afraid to hang him after bringing him here?' The prisoner was now placed in a wagon under the rope, and the mob again hesitated. It seemed that no one could be found blood-thirsty enough to adjust the rope to his neck. Finally, a tool in the hands of others, by the name of Thomas Fleming, placed the rope around the prisoner's neck, while others held him up. The wagon was pulled away and the awful deed accomplished—the victim as he hung, not making the least struggle.

"Sickened and disgusted with the scene, I retired, and by the next train left the town. I heard, on my return from Terre Haute, that the body was taken down by the mob, who had not yet satiated their brutal vengeance, and carried in a wagon twice around the public square of the town, as in triumph in their disgraceful deed. Upon the appeal of the sister of Monroe, his body was surrendered to his relatives for burial.

"Thus ended one of the most hellish outrages that ever disgraced Illinois. May its history never be marked by another."

In addition to the above we will add that it can be proved by two or more respectable citizens of Edgar county, as we are informed, that previous to the trial of Monroe a man stated that he wanted to get upon the jury for the purpose of hanging the scoundrel (meaning Monroe), and it can be also proven that the same man was upon the jury. It can also be proven that two, or one in particular, of the witnesses for the prosecution are men of doubtful character, being professional blacklegs.

It is not our present purpose to inquire whether Monroe had the full benefits of the law—whether he had a fair trial; but it is our purpose to inquire where were the men, the prominent and influential men of Coles county, that they should let such a damnable outrage blacken not only the town of Charleston, not only Coles county, but cast a stain upon our

whole State?

Where was the Sheriff of Coles county, that he should not do his duty and uphold the sanctity of the law? that he should let a mob murder a man in the broad light of day, and in this free and common country, without making scarcely the slightest resistance, without calling upon the law-abiding citizens to assist him, when his call would have been responded to by numbers.

We confess that in the annals of barbarity and crime we have never known of, never read of, such inhuman brutality and cruelty as has recently been committed in the fair county of Coles.

It is no justification to say that Monroe was guilty of murder, even were it so, not only myself, but hosts of others, would doubt it—we would doubt whether he could be convicted of murder in an enlightened community where people are free from prejudice.

The blood of the murdered man is upon the skirts of some one or more; we will not say whether it is upon those men who excited the mob to do the deed or of those who actually did it; but it is somewhere, and will sooner or later call for vengeance.

Long will the transaction be remembered by the citizens of this State. Long will it take the county of Coles to wipe out the stigma made by it, but longer still will it bereave the perpetrators of this horrid deed will rest in peace.

Let it be the duty of every good citizen, of every honest man, to seek out and bring to speedy justice the men who have disgraced every attribute of humanity, who have violated every principle of right, for the purpose of satisfying their blood-thirsty appetites.

W. A. T.

The Know-Nothings are a very honest and consistent set, truly. The Ohio Legislature—a K. N. body—have elected a Clerk who was born in Wales, and have voted to publish one-fourth of their public documents in German. The K. N.'s of Louisiana run a Catholic for Governor, and subsequently resolved in a legislative caucus to have a Catholic chaplain preside over them. In looking over the proceedings recently of the Kentucky House of Representatives—another K. N. body—we noticed that a Catholic priest presided as chaplain. Oh, humbug and hypocrisy! But then, 'Americans must rule America!'

AN ADMISSION.—During a debate in the House on the 20th ult., Mr. Cox, of Kentucky, K. N., said: 'His position on the question of Slavery and that of the Democratic party were identical. He believed that that party had taken a national position, and the only one which was safe and practicable for the harmony, peace and welfare of the country.' What higher tribute could be given than is contained in this brief extract from Mr. Cox's remarks? Why, then, is he not found acting with the Democratic party against the Black Republicans? Why cling to the ghost of Know Nothing nationality, and divide and weaken the South? Does the desire to establish a religious test, to prescribe citizens of foreign birth and to amend the naturalization laws reign paramount over the rights and interests of the South?—Huntsville Advocate.

James Carr, a leading member of the K. N. order in Missouri, has withdrawn from the rotten blue-light concern, and publishes an expose of its corruptions and abominations. He joined them in 1854—immediately organized five Councils—traveled six thousand miles and over eighteen States and Territories, on business of the Order; was a member of the Missouri State Council, and chairman of one of its most important committees; but he says he has done with it, now and forever. Thousands are daily deserting the detestable oath-bound clan, throughout the Union.

TO SELECT EGGS CONTAINING MALE OR FEMALE CHICKENS.—If female birds are required, select the roundest and plumpest shaped eggs, but for the males, the longest and most pointed. Another, by the position of the air cell at the butt end of the egg, those may be selected that will produce the male sex, in these the air cell is in the center of the end. If the cell be a little on one side, the egg will produce a female chicken. The position of the air cell is easily discovered, by holding the egg between the eye and the light.—Farmer's Journal.

HOW THE LADIES LOOK AT IT.—It is curious to see how woman's aesthetic nature—her fine perception of what is beautiful—influences all her criticisms of men and manners. We remember of hearing of a lady, who, deprecating the disparaging remarks of a friend upon a favorite preacher, exclaimed, 'I don't see how you can say Dr. B. is not a splendid preacher, for more beautiful hair I never saw!' This is equalled by a remark made to us by a lady not long since. Criticising the performance of a lecturer, she declared, 'His manner looked animation, but his dicky was too high!'

It is not the lustre of gold, the sparkling of diamonds and emeralds, nor the splendor of the purple tincture, that adorns or embellishes a woman; but gravity, discretion, humility and modesty.

From the Terre Haute Journal.
To the Readers of the Journal.

Having purchased an interest in the Office of the Terre-Haute Daily and Weekly Journal, we have the pleasure, today, of appearing as one of its editors and proprietors—a pleasure not alloyed by any selfish or mercenary motives, but one prompted by a carefully digested inclination and a sense of duty toward the political ideas we now entertain, which, let us assure you, are entirely and uncompromisingly antagonistic to the Republican, K. N. Fusion, Free Soil and Abolition movements of the present time. Brought up in the faith of Whiggery, our first vote was given to the principles of that Party, and our earliest sympathies were enlisted in its cause; yet ere we had time to work in the ranks where the prejudices of education and circumstances had placed us, the great army was dissolved, annihilated, destroyed—its principles ignored and its devotees thrown wail-like upon the great sea of politics, unguided, unheeded and uncared for. Then men said, let us build up a new Party, and found its principles in the Constitution of our country, raise the superstructure on the ruins of the old, and im-molate the political demagogues and tricksters, of whatever class or party of the Past, upon the altar of our country's welfare, we 'went in.' It seemed good to us in our earliest days of political experience; that patriotic men still lived who would bravely thrust aside all considerations of personal interest, all ambition for elevation, all love of power, station and money, and boldly go to work for the preservation and good of our glorious Confederation—working to preserve intact the liberal institutions and the amity of feeling that should characterize the nation from one end to the other. So 'we went in!'

Quite natural;—honestly and truly we went to work in a cause thought to be so National in its principles and so self-denying in its practical workings. But time, which sooner or later develops all things, soon, very soon, brought the conviction to our mind that we had been 'sucked in.' The Nationality of the cause, we were informed by those higher in the mystery than ourselves, was not to extend South of Mason & Dixon's line; and the fat offices in the power of the new combination to dispose of, were in all instances to be given to those patriotic men who had led us on to victory. These things, we say, all tended to convince our individual self, that we had been led on by patriotic demagogues, seekers after power and money—by the nose! And we backed out. Just like a man would when conscious of imposition, intrigue and wrong, in any undertaking he may have imposed upon himself. And we are now about to enter on the discharge of duties in the ranks of the third party which, during all this time of peculiar political changes, has stood firmly by its principles, and around whose liberal standard all truly national men of the Union are rallying! We have said this much because some of our fellow-citizens have asked 'Why is this?' Anxious friends, let us assure you that if this does not satisfactorily explain the matter, future time will.

It is useless for us to allude to our former long connection with the Press of this city—the circumstances and all else pertaining to our editorial career, are known to you—and we return to our first love with a spirit as ardent and as confiding as that which prompted us to the same work years ago. JAMES B. EDMUNDS.

INVENTORY OF OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the New York Times gives an inventory of the 'items' in Omaha City, as follows:

We have seven groggeries here, two hotels—lodging and eating houses I mean—twenty-five lawyers, twenty babies, ten boarding houses, four generals, three majors, thirty colonels and squires, fifty gentlemen about town—respectable loafers—seven doctors, twelve marriageable fasses, one shoe shop, one tailor shop, three stores, twelve officials; a plenty of speculators without a dollar to speculate on; a goodly array of 'have beens,' a merry sprinkling of old broken down party hacks from the States who refer in Majesty to bygone glorious exploits in the political arena, and expect to be rewarded here; a small invoice of absconding debtors; and a few outsiders. We live here like the rest of mankind, only more so. Clean sheets and good victuals are a luxury; sympathy and honesty a rarity, and money very scarce. All over the Territory are thriving towns, but when we find one that threatens to eclipse our one-horse city, has better prospects, advantages, &c., why, we turn out, from babies to dotage, and abuse it shamefully; are careful to see every stranger coming to the Territory to settle, and tell all manner of hard stories and make them believe them—if we can. We are a fast community here—drink bad whisky, bet liberally at poker or on faro, and really 'go it while we're young.' That's Omaha, the capital of Nebraska.

REPARTÉE.—In the House of Representatives, last week, Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. Richardson was like Baalam's ass—he could not speak. 'It is true,' said Mr. Richardson, in reply, 'I am somewhat like Baalam; when I am in presence of the gentleman from Ohio, I let the ass speak!'

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1856.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. B. BEACH, of Boone.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

To our Subscribers.

To-day we issue the First Number of the Third Volume of the *News-Letter*. Our terms for the First Volume, were \$1.50 in advance; \$2.00 if paid within three months; \$2.50 if paid within six months; and \$3.00 if payment was delayed till after the year expired. For the Second Volume, \$1.50, *indefinitely in advance*. Yet we did allow a great many to take the paper on their promising to pay "next week," "in a few weeks," "by Christmas," "by hog-killing time," &c., &c. Yet notwithstanding our kind indulgence, we are now commencing a new volume, and have upwards of three hundred delinquent subscribers of last year, and not a few who have never paid us a cent since we commenced publishing in this place. We now intend to enforce the advance system to the very letter. No man in Monroe county, or out of it, whose time expired with the expiration of our last volume, will receive another copy of our paper after this one, till he pays for the coming year in advance, and also pays all back dues. \$1.50 is a small amount, to be sure; but for us to wait for three or four hundred times that amount, for an indefinite time, is something we can't stand up under. So if you want the *News-Letter* for the present year, the only way to get it is to call at our office and pay over the amount, or pay it to some of our Agents, whose names will be found on the third page of to-day's paper, or else send it to us by mail. We shall serve all alike in this matter.

Gross Misrepresentation.

We have before us a printed Address to the Democrats of Monroe County, issued by the Black Republicans, and signed by HIRSH STARKS, W. S. STORMONT and SAMUEL DUNN, "on behalf of themselves and others." We do not propose to notice the Address any further, at the present time, than to draw public attention to a gross misrepresentation. It says: "Judge Hughes, in a speech in Bloomington on January 26, boldly affirmed that the slavery in existence at the advent of Christ was 'white slavery.' That neither Christ nor his apostles condemned it, and consequently no Minister of the Gospel should say aught against slavery now."

Judge HUGHES did say, substantially, that slavery was in existence at the advent of Christ, which everybody knows to be true. But he did not say that "no minister of the Gospel should say aught against slavery now." The substance of the Judge's remarks was to show that, at the advent of Christ and his apostles, slavery and other political evils were in existence, yet they did not undertake to intermeddle with politics, but exhorted the people to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Judge HUGHES did not question the right of Ministers to speak their sentiments on slavery; but he objected to their official interference, in their clerical character, and turning their pulpits into political rostrums to subvert the ends of party. All candid men who were present on the occasion alluded to, will sustain us in our statement of what Judge H. said at that time.

On account of two of our journey-men having quit us, and left us with inadequate force in the office, we shall have to defer for a short season visiting the different parts of the county. In the mean time we would earnestly call upon those who are indebted to us for subscription, job work and advertising, to call and settle as soon as possible. If those who are indebted to us, but who do not know the exact amount, will call on our agents at the different post offices in the county and have them write for their accounts, we will forward them immediately.

No Quarter to Tories.

The Know Nothings and Abolitionists of this county, have opened the campaign by resorting already to the most dishonorable means. A savage warfare, regardless of truth, of decency or of principle, is opened on the Democratic party. Let it be met at the beginning. Show them no quarter. Spare not the traitors who encourage REBELLION in Kansas, and fight with the weapons of falsehood. Nail the base counterfeits at once.

The State of Maine can now boast of owning a fleet of merchant vessels, valued at fifty millions of dollars, and greater than the commercial marine of any European power, Great Britain alone excepted.

A Church Desecrated—A Stump Speech from the Pulpit on the Sabbath day.

After some preliminary skirmishing by such light infantry as FARMER, McPHEETERS, and STORMONT, the Tories of Monroe have opened their fire with what was intended for a big gun. BILL BROWNING, whose self-righteousness was shocked at the proposition to introduce music into the Methodist Church, of which he is a Trustee, on the occasion of a literary exhibition of College students; went off to Indianapolis and participated in the political State Temperance Convention, where all manner of rancorous abuse of the Democratic party was the order of the day.

He there found one HAWKINS, a reformed drunkard, (as professed,) who travels about and makes Maine law speeches for pay. He is not a Minister of the Gospel, nor does he peddle his politics, so far as we are aware, under the cover of a profession of religion. It is all a fair business transaction with him—so much Maine law fanaticism and abuse of the Democratic party for so much money. While the corruptions of society furnish parties ready to buy patriotism and morality of this order, the large cities, like Boston, where this man comes from, will always furnish from the dregs of their population, a supply of reformed drunkards to suit the market.

Forthwith an appointment was made in flaming hand-bills for Mr. HAWKINS to address the people of Monroe county, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, and again at night in the Methodist Church. He addressed a pretty large audience at the Court House. He had his lesson very well. He denounced Judge PERKINS, and said the Democratic party had to die and would die hard. He said it would die if it opposed the prohibitory law. He said let us have the law, Constitution or no Constitution, and was responded to approvingly by some of his audience. He told several anecdotes to illustrate the evils of intemperance.

In speaking of a prominent Democrat of another county, who has been several times honored by the people with a seat in the Legislature, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, he descended to such coarse vulgarity as to declare that he "had more guts than brains," which refined sentiment hugely delighted the religious, pure, immaculate gentlemen present, who feel themselves particularly responsible for the management of public morals, before the election.

The fact that this fellow was so readily admitted to the pulpit of the Methodist Church, on Saturday night, where genteel young men of the county could not be admitted with musical instruments on a proper occasion, without shocking the nerves of Mr. Wm. F. BROWNING, and where the most distinguished Democrat in the Union, we venture to affirm, could not obtain a hearing, did not escape remark.

We did not hear the evening's entertainment, but hear that it was much in keeping with that of the afternoon.

But the next step took the community by surprise.

On Sunday, it was announced that Mr. HAWKINS, would speak again in that house at candlelighting.

So unexpected a performance, of course drew a crowded house.

The Methodist Minister, Mr. DANIELS, and Dr. DAILY, occupied the pulpit with the traveling mountebank. If Dr. DAILY did not intend by his presence there to countenance the disgraceful exhibition, as we would fain believe, he permitted himself to be sold.

Dr. DAILY opened with prayer, and Mr. DANIELS closed in like manner. Mr. DANIELS also superintended the taking up of a collection for the speaker.

A word in reference to Mr. DANIELS. Is he responsible for what took place? We say emphatically, that he is. It was his pulpit, and when a man was put into it, under such extraordinary circumstances, it was his right and his duty to ascertain beforehand, what was to be the character of the speech. He sat by all the time, and closed with prayer, and caused a collection to be taken up. Now for the speech. It was a straight out stump speech against the Democratic party, and that too, of a very low order. A running accompaniment was kept up to the speech by that paragon of purity, and morality, the virtuous FREDERICK T. BUTLER.

The speaker denounced the Democratic party, wholesale, and said he considered that party and the rum-sellers identical. He denounced the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court.—The virtuous BUTLER. They are a pack of drunkards.

Again: he said these politicians must be broken down.

The virtuous BUTLER. Let their necks be broken.

The speaker further denounced the Constitution of the State, as he had done before, and also insinuated a false charge made by the Abolitionists here against the special object of their fury, Judge HUGHES—which had no connection with Temperance whatever.

This was of course put into his mouth by some of the dastards who have hatched it. A story speech would be considered a very tame affair here, if no attack was made on Judge HUGHES. He also denounced G. F. COOKERLY of Terre Haute.

When the collection was to be taken up, HAWKINS said he did not want the enemies of the cause to give anything.

The virtuous BUTLER. You needn't be afraid, they won't give a durned cent! When the delectable entertainment was over, brother DANIELS prayed with great unction.

Now we say emphatically, that in this transaction, the pulpit of the Methodist Church was profaned and the Sabbath desecrated.

If the members of the Methodist Church wish it to be understood that their pulpit is to

be the political rostrum of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, for this season, they will permit matters like this to transpire without remonstrance—if they do not, let them look to it, and look to it in time. We would fain hope, that there is a majority in that respectable society who will condemn these proceedings.

As far as Mr. Wm. F. BROWNING is concerned, the matter is easily explained. He is well understood to be seeking a second trial of his strength against Mr. MITCHELL, the present Sheriff, who beat him at the last election. Mr. MITCHELL has always taken a bold and manly stand against priestcraft and unconstitutional liquor laws, and Mr. BROWNING imports this strolling mercenary to aid his selfish views on that question, and puts him in the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday for that purpose. Whenever it is understood that the Methodist Church as a body sustain Mr. BROWNING in this matter, and that they have entered the field of politics and placed their pulpit at the service of stump orators—THEY WILL HEAR IT THUNDER!

This is not to be a season of fair words. The Democratic party of Old Monroe have had a war dance and prepared for battle, and neither priest nor bigot will be spared, if found in arms against them.

"He that hath no stomach for the fight, let him retire."

A Stale—Maybe.

The "trembling speech" didn't hurt anybody? Well "anybody" must have rather a tough hide. If not hurt, why does "anybody" flutter so? It may be true. Some persons cannot be hurt, for the same reason that "a bad egg" cannot spoil.

I don't know—Do you!

What was done at that meeting of the secret order, on Friday night, the 29th of February?

Was it there decided that it would be bad policy to enter into the discussion of principles with the members of the Democratic Club? Stick to the secret system—it suits you.

Mr. Hawkins.

We understand that this gentleman delivered another temperance lecture on Sunday evening last in the Methodist Church. He took occasion to prostitute the pulpit to the base purpose of abusing, villifying, and slandering the democratic Judges of the Supreme Court and the Old Line Party. We rather guess that his efforts in this city, added but little to the advancement of his cause. The time and the place should have admonished this man, not to have turned his discourse into a political harangue, but we presume that so great is his hatred to the Old Line party, and that it was doubtless essential too, that he should manifest his zealous opposition to it, that to please his employers, and to gratify his own feelings he must needs violate the respect due the house of God in order to accomplish his unholy purpose. Let him go on in this abusive manner, it will do the Old Liners no harm, but fall with a crushing and paralyzing effect upon the cause in which he is engaged. Give us a few more such speeches in Vigo county is all that we ask, in order to insure the success of the Old Line Party.—*Terre Haute Journal*.

So it seems that Bloomington is not the only place where Mr. HAWKINS has occupied the Methodist Church pulpit to denounce the Democratic Party on the Sabbath day.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, says it is informed that the body of A. F. MONROE, the man who was recently hung by a mob at Charleston, Coles county, Ills., was recently buried at Falmouth, Ky., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Household Words.

We have just received the March number of the above excellent magazine. *Household Words* is conducted by CHARLES DICKENS, the great English author, and is reprinted in this country in elegant style by Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS, 321 Broadway, New York. Price, \$3 a year.

The Schoolfellow.

The March number of this excellent juvenile magazine, is upon our table. It is beautifully illustrated, and contains much interesting and instructive reading not only for lads and lasses, but might be read with profit by grown persons. Price, \$1 a year.

Putnam's Monthly and the *Schoolfellow* may be had for \$3.50. Address DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers, 321 Broadway, New York.

Putnam's Magazine.

We are just in receipt of the March number of the above well-known magazine. This is a first rate number, and contains some of the very best articles we ever read in a magazine. Price \$3 a year. *Household Words*, *Putnam's Monthly* and the *Schoolfellow* may all be had for \$5.50. Address DIX & EDWARDS, 321 Broadway, New York.

We have another steamer from Europe, but she brings no tidings of the Pacific. The chances of her safety are getting fewer and fewer. She has now been out forty-one days from Liverpool.

Nothing to it.—Horace Mann says a dying miser will pinch a dime until the eagle upon it will scream. This is nothing to a living miser, who squeezed a post office stamp until the effigy upon it offered him five dollars to desist.

Know Nothing Principles.

The political cauldron of Monroe county is at boiling heat, just now; and presents a very peculiar and uncommon state of things.—A citizen of this county has been mentioned, among others, as a proper person to receive the nomination for Congress, of the Democratic party. From all the circumstances, it may be fairly inferred that Monroe county will cast her vote for him in the convention—which is one county out of eight. What the other seven counties will do, remains to be seen; and no one has a right to assume, in the absence of any expression from them, that they are in favor of any aspirant. But, so far as opinions are concerned, the *Jackson County Democrat* affirms that four of the counties are for Mr. CARR.

Others may be for Mr. CARR, or for other individuals not yet named in connection with the nomination. This matter, the selection of their candidate for Congress, is an affair exclusively in the hands of the Democratic party. And it is neither wise nor proper for the opposite party to meddle in it. Their labor and advice they will know, will be wholly thrown away. Much less is it usual, fair, or decent, in them to single out an individual as the probable candidate of the Democratic party, and open upon him a war of denunciation, slander and personal abuse. These things are bad enough when a man is a candidate; but while he is merely awaiting the action of his own party, it is outrageous and uncommon. Yet such is the spectacle presented in Monroe county.

All the "principles" of the Know Nothing and Black Republican factions, seem to be concentrated into one idea, opposition to Judge Hughes. They have lost sight of the "Missouri Compromise," the "Kansas question," the Extension of Slavery, and every other public matter, real or pretended, and merged all into an incessant stream of falsehood and vituperation against a man. Now, nobody is deceived by all this.—The quarter from which it receives its moving impulse is very apparent to the people. The brother of Mr. GEORGE G. DUNN, a man who has never been known to take an active part in politics, is found one of three signers of an address to "the Democrats of Monroe county," (Modest, that!) in which Judge HUGHES is misrepresented, and his sentiments grossly perverted.

The brother-in-law of Mr. DUNN, is open and unremitting in the most industrious efforts, in person and by means of others, to put in circulation every possible matter that may prejudice this Mordecai sitting in the King's gate. Have these men no sense of propriety, no shame?

If this sort of thing must be carried on, the friends and relatives of GEORGE G. DUNN, are the last persons to lead the hunt. This opposition is understood to be all for his benefit.

What must all honorable men think of this counsel! There can be but one opinion; and we are much mistaken, if the whole does not recoil with crushing effect on the heads of its authors. Under the circumstances, it is, and can be nothing less than, a wanton, shameless and malicious invasion of the rights of one occupying, as to this question, the position of a private citizen. One would imagine, that a worse misfortune could not befall *fusionists*, than to have the Democratic candidate for Congress selected in their own county. But Mr. DUNN is under the hay; and in this, as in other matters, his party in this county, which he has betrayed, are permitting a few Know Nothings, in his service, to use them for his benefit, in maltreating one whom he hates, but who is entitled to respect and fair treatment at their hands.

ANTHONY KENNEDY, brother of the Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Maryland.

New Hardware Store in New Albany.

Mr. HENRY B. SHIELDS, who has been long and favorably known to Southern Indiana merchants, has recommenced business in New Albany. He has opened an extensive Hardware Store on State street, and merchants visiting that market should not fail to give Mr. S. a call. See his new advertisements in to-day's paper.

The Indiana Journal, which is the legitimate organ of the Black Republican party in Indiana, is out in opposition to the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. It contends that their platform requires a cessation of the agitation of the slavery question by the Abolitionists of the North. The Journal gives as its opinion that "it is opposed to, or not friendly to the sentiments of the North"—and "that it can succeed, nobody believes."

The Louisville Democrat says that a fugitive slave, now in Canada, has written to his former master, in Bowling Green, Ky., in most desponding terms. He winds up by begging him to send on some little means, by which he can be kept from starving or freezing to death.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Logansport, boasted before the Abolition Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 22d inst., that he had aided in stealing negroes from the South—that he had given hundreds of dollars to assist runaway slaves, and that he had plenty more to invest in the same way. If he has so much money to spare, we would suggest to him the propriety of paying a little printing bill, which he has owed for eight years, without success.—*Delphi Times*.

Gov. WILLARD has made appointments for public speaking through several of the northern counties, commencing on the 11th and closing on the 21st of March.

The Constitution of the Democratic Club, although in type, has been unavoidably crowded out. It will appear next week.

Fillmore and Donelson—Another Shameless Change of Front.

Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate of the Know Nothings for the Presidency, was nominated on a Southern or pro-slavery platform. The men who support him are those extreme Southern men, who voted for HUMPHREY MARSHALL of Kentucky, and afterwards for Mr. FULLER of Pennsylvania, for Speaker of the present House of Representatives.

MR. FILLMORE'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY.

Mr. FILLMORE was President, by the death of General TAYLOR, when the Compromise Measures of 1850, (the Fugitive Slave law included) were passed, and he signed them.

Under his administration they were put in force.

In his first annual message to Congress, Mr. FILLMORE was careful to record his adherence to the Compromise Measures of 1850.

He says: "The series of measures to which I have alluded, are regarded by me, as a settlement in principle and substance, a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced." It will be observed, that this language was afterwards incorporated into the Whig National platform of 1852, as will be seen by reference to the 8th resolution adopted by the Convention that afterwards nominated Gen. SCOTT.

As to Mr. DONELSON, the candidate for Vice President, he was a Democrat, and lately one of the Editors of the *Washington Union*, but fell out with President PIERCE because he would not feed him on Treasury paper. He then joined the Know Nothings, the general receptacle for sore heads and renegades, and in June, 1855, participated in the Know Nothing National Council, which adopted the famous twelfth section, or pro-slavery platform as it has been called by Northern men. From this Council, the Indiana delegates, with others, bolted, and held a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, where the great "Republican" party was born and christened.

The Fusion Convention of Indiana, of July 13th, 1855, fell in with this Republican party, under the guidance of HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, one of its fathers.

DONELSON went from the National Council to a ratification Meeting held by the Know Nothings in New York, where he put forth a long speech written out by himself, in which he used the following language about the Missouri Compromise: "It is impossible to restore the Missouri Compromise, because the people of these Territories, have, under existing laws, rights which Congress cannot touch. No matter what may be thought of the folly and recklessness of Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet, in re-opening the Slavery question, by the passage of the bills in question, all dispassionate men must admit, that their repeal is now an impossibility; or, if practicable, that the repeal would only widen the breach between the North and the South."

Now the Know Nothings have nominated these two candidates, and Indiana, by her Representatives, remained in the Convention, and acquiesced, though other Northern States bolted. Only so long ago as June last, Indiana Know Nothings repudiated the very principles on which these candidates were nominated, and were sustained by the State Council, and what was called the "People's Party."

They are now required to turn round and fall into line with this Southern party, confessedly more favorable to "Slavery extension" than the Democrats. What will they do? Well, if we can believe our senses, they are actually falling into line. Hear the Greencastle Banner on that subject: "It is almost needless for us to say that this ticket meets our entire approbation, and will receive our cordial support both as an Editor and a private citizen."

Who are the "dough-faces" now? A more shameless, reckless, and dishonest disregard of truth and principles was never witnessed.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is said to have failed, and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He has been a heavy speculator in hogs, and to this cause may probably be attributed his failure.

The newspaper patronage of the country truly seems to be, as the *Plaindealer* asserts, centering in New York. A contemporary in that city says:

We learn from good authority that the profits of the Tribune newspaper for the past year amounted to \$95,000; and that the profits of the Herald exceed \$75,000. The Courier and Enquirer, and the Journal of Commerce, have probably each a balance of about \$60,000 on the right side of the ledger, and the Commercial Advertiser \$35,000. The Times and Express each have found the past year one of unprecedented prosperity.

GREAT COUNTRY!—When our country becomes as densely populated as Holland, it will contain 837,433,019 inhabitants—nearly the present number of the human race.

Terrell of the Lafayette Journal is incurable. Here is his last:

BAD COLD—APOLOGETIC.—We occupied a seat at one of the crowded entertainments of the Opera Troupe at Spencer's Hall last week by the side of a *wet nurse*, and caught such an infernal cold in consequence, that we have scarcely been able to get about since. Whatever deficiencies in our paper may have been observed, for a few days past, must therefore be excused. We shall be more prudent hereafter.

CREDULITY.—The New York Express, Whig and American paper, says:

The Tribune pretends to believe—that Northern men, with the sir-name of "Black Republican" will—having no electoral ticket in fifteen States of the Union, carry the other sixteen States—when, as yet though trying hard, it has failed in Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and has not even begun to *ism-ize* the people in California. Editors that believe in spiritual rappings, can believe in anything.

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.

THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.

March 4, 1856.
Flour—\$5 75 for country brands. City mills are selling at \$6 00.
Grain—Wheat \$1 00@1 05. Corn 25@30c. Oats 25c.
Butter—Sales offered at 12@12½c. Sugar firm at 8½c by the hhd. 8½c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 40@42c.
Racon and Lard—Clear sides 7½c; shoulders 6½c; plain hams 8c; prime lard in bbl. 8c, keg 8½c.
Salt—Sales are made at 45c by the 50 bbls, and 48c retail, drayage added.
Corn—30@35c—dull.
Rice—6½c@7c.
Fruit—Dried Apples \$1 20, and Peaches \$1 75.
Cotton Yarns—No. 500, 600, and 700, we quote at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Cotton Bating—No. 1, 12@13½c.
Lead and Shot—Pig Lead at 7½c, and Bar at 8c. Shot 20@22 10 per bag.
Oils—Pure Castor Oil \$1 45 per gal. by the quantity. Tanners 24@27 per bbl. Lard Oil 85@95c in lots. Lard Oil \$1 05@1 10.
Nails—Sales at 3½c, 4c, 5c, for 10, 8, 6, and 4d., by the quantity.
Iron 3c in large lots.
Tar—\$4 50@5 00.
Coal—Pittsburg 12½c.
Hay—\$15@16.
Potatoes—75¢ per bush.
Onions—Dull at 40@50¢ per bushel.
White Beans—We quote at \$7 50.
Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 3@3½c, as per quality. Feathers we quote at 35¢ from the country. Ginseng we quote at 25c. Beeswax 18@20c from the country.
Manufactured Tobacco—Common 12½c, choice and extra brands 25@35c.
Glass—Sales of 8x10, country manufacture, in lots, at \$3 50; Pittsburg manufacture, \$4 50; sales of 10x12, country manufacture, \$4 45; Pittsburg manufacture, \$4 50; larger sizes ranging from 10x14 to 12x18 from \$5 00@5 50 in lots. Sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, very fine;
500 " Locks and Latches;
500 " Butt Hinges;
1,000 gross Gimlet Screws;
10,000 papers Tacks;
200 dozen Files and Raps;
100 " Boxes Axes;
200 " Dozen bright Augers;
100 " Chisels and Gouges;
100 " Hand Saws;
100 " Shovels and Spades;
600 pairs Trace Chains;
1,000 lbs. Log Chains;
100 dozen Hoes;
50 " Rammers;
100 " Coffee Mills;
100 Tea Kettles;
Mill Saws and Cross cut Saws;
Curry Combs, Sad Irons;
Riddles, Seives;
Broad-Axes, Hatchets, and Hammers;
and many other articles.
H. B. SHIELDS.

New Albany, March 8, 1856-1w6.

SAFES.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURING CO. HAS PATENTED, 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 daily accessions.

They invite an examination of their stock by dealers visiting the city this Spring.

March 8, 1855-1w4.

BLOODED STALLIONS

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE

15TH OF MARCH,

At the Stable of Patterson & Browning, in the City of

INDIANAPOLIS.

THEY are from Kentucky, and consist of the following stock, viz: Grey Eagle, Woodpecker, Morgan, Highlander, Paragon, &c. They are young and sound, and will be warranted. Terms—one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest, purchaser to give note with security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P.M. Full Pedigrees given on day of sale.
H. A. GILBERT.
March 8, 1855-1w2—(charge State Sentinel 1.)

Take Due Notice, and Govern Yourself Accordingly.

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

TARKINGTON & AKIN.
March 1.—52tf

Change of Business.

TARKINGTON & AKIN

HAVING SOLD out their stock of Goods to Messrs. SLIDER & TIBBETS

The Muses.

The Modern Belle.

BY JOHN G. BAZE.

The daughter sits in the parlor,
And reads her book with a sigh;
She is clad in her silks and satins,
And jewels are in her hair;
She winks, and giggles, and simps,
And simps, and giggles and winks;
And though she talks but little,
'T is vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in his russet,
And ragged and seedy at that;
His coat is all out at the elbow,
He wears a most shocking bad hat.
He's boarding and saving his shillings,
So carefully day by day,
While she on her beau and her poodles,
Is throwing it all away.

She lies abed in the morning,
Till nearly an hour of noon;
Then comes down snapping and snarling,
Because she was called so soon;
Her hair is still in the papers,
Her cheeks still dabbled with paint—
Remains of her last night's blouses,
Before she intended to faint.

She doats upon men unashen,
And men with the "flowing hair,"
She's eloquent over moustaches,
They give such a foreign air;
She talks of Italian music,
And falls in love with the moon,
And though but a mouse should meet her,
She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little,
Her hands so very white,
Her jewels so very heavy,
And her head so very light;
Her color is made of cosmetics,
Though this she will never own;
Her body is made of cotton—
Her heart is made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow
Who swells with a foreign air,
He marries her for her money,
She marries him for his hair;
One of the very best matches—
Both are well mated in life;
She's got a fool for a husband,
He's got a fool for a wife.

Jubilate.

BY ELIZABETH YOUNG.

Jubilate! I am loved!
And his lips at length have said it;
Long since in his eyes I read it,
But I thought it could not be—
Ah! what happiness for me!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Now I am like a little queen,
And every pleasant 'tis, I ween,
Whoso'er I do or say,
Seemeth good and right alway.

Jubilate! I am loved!
To see him kneeling at my feet,
Oh! 'tis sweet—'tis very sweet!
Every day and every hour
Do I glory in my power!

Jubilate! I am loved!
So dearly loved, that till I prayed,
I was more than half afraid;
Lord forgive my sins, and make
Me pure and good for his dear sake!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Lord! forgive my glorying!
To thy dear cross I meekly cling!
Let the love he beareth me,
Led him—lead us both—to thee!

A GEORGIA WIDOW.—An anecdote is related by a certain Squire, who proceeds thus:

'Oh!' said the Squire, 'I wish I was married, and well over it. I read it powerful. I'd like to marry a widow. I allers liked widows, since I know'd one down in Georgia, that suited my ideas adzactly.' About a week after her husband died, she started down to the grave-yard, what they planted of him, and she read the perscription on to his monument. When she got there, she stood a minute a looking at the stones which was put at each end of the grave, with an epithet on 'em that the minister had writ for her. Then she burst out, 'Oh! b-o-o!' says she: 'Jones, he was the best of men. I remember how the last time he come home, about a week ago, he brought down from town some sugar and a little tea, and some store goods for me, and lots of little necessities, and a little painted hoss for Jeemes, which that blessed child got his mouth all yaller with sucking of it; and then he kissed the children all round, and took down that good old fiddle of his'n, and played up that good old tune: "Rake her down, Sal, Oh, rake her down, Oh! rang-dang-diddle, dang, dang, dill!"

AN AMERICAN PECULIARITY.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin occasionally bestows upon its readers some wholesome reprimands, and here is one of them:

'It is a most unfortunate point in our national character that the gain of a six-pence almost invariably involves an equal expenditure. It is unfortunate that any one whose means are presumed to be in the remotest degree capable of maintaining himself respectably is absolutely forced, and that almost exclusively by public opinion, into a course of rosewood, new carpets, brown stone, and jewelry which would make the eyes of an average European Baron open to their fullest extent; firstly, at the cost; and, secondly, at the flashy bad taste displayed. There was a time within the memory of our graver seniors when extravagance—the blind expenditure of money on idle show—was comparatively unknown, and when it simply kept pace with social position and fortune. Now we hear on every side at home convulsive chuckles as to the way in which we "go it," while abroad people are beginning to speak pityingly of our "American extravagance, what is the use, sense, or advantage of our dressing at all times so expensively? Is there any beauty to be found in extravagant apparel, in French hats, in Houston lace, or in sables, when admiration of them is mingled with hints of "close management" at home, or of a mortifying inconsistency in expenditure in other matters? To one acquainted with the prices of the more expensive articles of dress the amount daily worn in American cities is absolutely startling. Were there a standard or a limit supposed to exist in proportion to means the case would not be so bad, but it would seem as if it were incumbent on the very poorest to dress at all hazards as if leading at all times a life of elegant leisure.'

The Indianapolis Journal learns that on Tuesday evening a young man named PATRICK BURNS, living at Cloverdale, was killed by the cars on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

AN AFFECTIONATE BROTHER.—A lecturer recently introduced a good story in illustration. A minister in meeting with a parishioner who recently came into possession of quite a handsome property by the death of his brother, inquired how he was getting along with the settlement of the estate.

'Oh,' said he, 'I am having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, and attending Probate Court, and settling claims, I sometimes almost wish he hadn't died!'

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortar on his tomb remained damp, and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

City Bakery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity that he has opened a Bakery and Confectionery, in the frame building one door above Judge Butler's residence, on West Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand a supply of

Bread, Cakes and Confectioneries, Consisting in part of the following: Light Bread, Buns and Tea Rolls, Apple, Peach, Mince, Lemon and Cranberry Pies, Cakes of every description, including Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, Fruit Cake, Jelly Cake, &c., &c. And a first rate article of Sponge Gingerbread, Confectioneries of all kinds, besides a variety of Toys, Notions, Cigars, &c.

Weddings and Parties supplied with Cake on short notice. Families supplied with fresh Bread every morning, and, if they desire it, it will be delivered at their houses.

The subscriber having had several years experience in the Bakery business, he is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line, and will endeavor by industry and strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Give him a call and examine his stock. JACOB GUTBUB.

Bloomington, Dec. 14.—42tf

REMOVAL.

J. B. HOBSON & CO. HAVE REMOVED into Dods' new building on West Main street, 5 doors above their old stand, where they are receiving and opening their Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, such as Delaines, Ginghams, Prints of various patterns, and a general assortment of Dress Goods, suited to the season; all of which will be sold very low for cash. A fair share of patronage is respectfully solicited. (9a2d)

JAS. H. SHIELDS & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN FLOUR AND PRODUCE, SOLE AGENTS OF THE

KANAWHA SALT CO., State St., bet. Main and the river, mar17m6 NEW ALBANY, IND

ORCHARD HOUSE, J. & S. M. ORCHARD, Proprietors, (Immediately East of the Depot.) BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

THE traveling public are informed that this commodious house has recently been refitted, and that we are now prepared to accommodate all who may call on us, in as satisfactory a manner, as any Public House in the State. J. & S. M. ORCHARD. Bloomington, May 27.—4f

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, decedent, 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 three [3], town seven [7] north, of range two [2] west, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of said north-east quarter [3], thence running west twenty-three [23] yards; thence south to a point within four [4] poles of the corner of lot number six [6] in the town of Palestine; thence east to the line bounding said north-east quarter on the north side thereof, and thence to the beginning.

Also, section [30] east, 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 of section thirty-four [34], town eight [8], 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.—49w3

SPENCER HOUSE, GEO. MOORE & CO., PROP'RS, Cor. Broadway and Front Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

THIS magnificent new Hotel, is now open for the reception of guests. Travelers will find this House unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement, in elegance of Furniture, and luxury of the table, by any Hotel in the Union. (Jan. 28, 1854.—1y1)

H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, "C. BUELL, L. G. BARBOUR, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 55 Perl Street, CINCINNATI, O.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS. Owen Circuit Court, November Term, 1855. Saturday, December 8th, 1855. Present—Hon. JAMES M. HANNA.

Jesse Patterson, vs. David Mulford. Complaint for Injunction.

COME now the plaintiff, by Livingston, his attorney, and also his bond as the law requires, praying the Court to grant him, until the further hearing hereof, a temporary injunction to restrain said defendant from transferring, or from any proceeding for the collection of three certain promissory notes in said complaint mentioned to-wit: One note given by said plaintiff to said defendant for two hundred dollars, dated November 18th, 1854; due the first day of January, 1855.—One other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of two hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1857. And one other note, given as aforesaid, for the sum of three hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1858. And the Court having inspected the premises and being thereof sufficiently advised, it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that said defendant be enjoined, until the further hearing of this cause, from the transferring or selling said notes to any person or persons. And that said defendant and all other persons be enjoined and restrained from any proceeding in law or otherwise to collect said notes from said plaintiff, until the further orders of this Court. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from an affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of this State, upon motion it is ordered that notice of the pendency of this cause be given said defendant, by publication as the law requires; and that he be notified to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. And ordered that this cause be continued.

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

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

Those who have used the old fashioned machines, that throw the corn, cob and chaff all in one pile can well appreciate the superiority of our Machines over all others. Price of Machine, all complete, \$14.00. SEWARD & CHASE, Manufacturers, Bloomington, Ind. December 15.—42m3

American Express Co. \$750,000 CAPITAL!

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

FORWARD daily by Express Passenger Trains to all points of the United States and Canada, Bank Notes, Coin, Parcels, Packages and all other kinds of Express freight, with promptness and dispatch. And are now dispatching a Messenger daily each way between Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, for the prompt delivery of Money and valuable Packages, between the above points and all way Stations. Those wishing their business done by reliable and responsible parties, will call upon.

J. M. BERRY, Act. American Express Co. December, 7th, 1855.—40tf

Jas. Guest & Co., CORNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DEPOT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOORING, SASH, VENETIAN BLINDS, MANTLES, PANEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, BASE PILASTERS, &c., &c.

WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our line on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Persons building will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, July 28, 1855.—2m6

C. I. & A. V. Du Pont, LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufacturers and Dealers in

NEWS, BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF PAPER. DU PONT'S SUPERIOR GUNPOWDER, Of the various kinds. (July 14, 1855.—2m6)

DENNISON HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cor. Main and Fifth,

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

New Principle! No Poison! RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, THE FOR PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of Disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN MALARIA OR MIASMA. THIS subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east, or west—and will ever yield to this new ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the cause of disease.

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

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

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

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, Because of its SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS. The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1855. "I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution."

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

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

PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its actual merits wherever introduced and used. These only are relied upon to prove its worth.

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

Prepared and sold by the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I. JOSEPH ORR, Agent, Bloomington, Ind., and for sale by druggists generally.—9y1

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS. Owen Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1856. Present—Hon. W. M. FRANKLIN.

Samuel Dunning and Milton Lacy, vs. Complaint to review Judgment.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the judicial day of the January term, 1856, of the Court aforesaid, the following proceedings were had herein, to-wit: Come now the plaintiffs, by Martin & Johnson, their counsel, and upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that said defendant be notified to appear at the next term of this Court on the second day of said term, and plead, answer, or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned, or in default thereof the same will be heard and determined in his absence. A true copy. BASIL MEEK, Clerk. Test, 50w3

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

Those who have used the old fashioned machines, that throw the corn, cob and chaff all in one pile can well appreciate the superiority of our Machines over all others. Price of Machine, all complete, \$14.00. SEWARD & CHASE, Manufacturers, Bloomington, Ind. December 15.—42m3

Knocking John Bull off Harlem Bridge!

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable compound, so fully appreciated by the American people, is gaining wide celebrity, and has become permanently established the best and most effective medicine of the day. Certificates are daily pouring in from all parts of the States, and the afflicted now rejoice that there is help when every other remedy proved ineffectual. Diseases which for years proved a source of misery and agonizing torture readily yield beneath its irresistible influence, and countless families rendered happy and cheerful by its extraordinary efficacy. If you want the pure and genuine Sarsaparilla, that which is as different and superior to Bull's, Blackwell's, Townsend's, Sands', Guyott's, Cox's, or any other compound, as one thing is capable of being to another, then take Hurley's, for out of thousands of cases scattered through Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky, it has never in a single instance been known to fail, and will cure, beyond all doubt,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Scrofula or Humors, Affections of the Bones, Syphilis, Debility, Habitual Constipation, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irregularities, Pustula, Skin Diseases, Disordered Kidneys, and as a general Blood Purifier, purifying the Blood, and invigorating the entire System.

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

Manufacturer, corner of Seventh and Green sts., Louisville, Ky. For sale by druggists in this city and all through the United States.

Price, \$1 per Bottle—Bottles for \$5. LOUISVILLE, April 5, 1855.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla is now represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore I speak willingly and positively on the subject.

My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the best medical advice of this city, and they could not cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, not expecting it would do much good, but to my great astonishment, she rapidly got well, and, thank God, continues so.—Had she been taking any other medicine, I would not give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qualities, and that it alone cured her.

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

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: I have used your Sarsaparilla in Cholera, Ameliora Leucorrhoea, (Whites), and many other diseases connected with the female organization, and always with a happy result, within a shorter space of time than is usually expended in the treatment. It is decidedly preferable as a general tonic to quinine, or preparations of iron, and am fully satisfied that it will become an established item in the physician's medicine.

Respectfully yours, ROBT. B. ABLETT, M. D. ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill.

Dr. T. A. HIGGINS—Sir: From a knowledge of your Sarsaparilla, and from conviction that it is the best article manufactured, I cordially commend its name.

DOCTOR REASOR. LOUISVILLE, January, 1855.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with indigestion and a very bad nervous headache for several years. Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla effectually removed her complaint.

WM. ELDREDGE. LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1855.

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

GEORGE MULLIKIN. OREGON, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla certainly deserves to supersede all other preparations of that medicine. Hereof, the unsatisfactory results obtained from the use of Sarsaparilla, depended upon a want of skill in making proper selections from the different kinds of roots and herbs, and that which has been used in the form of nostrums has generally been prepared by ignorant, incompetent and mercenary quacks, which, containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of instances left the sufferer in a much worse condition than before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I am pleased to say that it is free from the imperfections alluded to, and that it affords a pleasant and refreshing tonic to the confidence of the profession and the afflicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will realize everything from it that is to be derived from the use of Sarsaparilla.

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

Dr. F. G. CURE, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

HONOR THE DEAD. JESSE CORSAW, RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Monroe and adjoining counties, that he has re-commenced business ON HIS OWN HOOK, for the purpose of manufacturing

TOMB AND GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, MANTLES, VASES

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

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

Sandford Duncan, WHOLESALE DEALER IN SILKS, FANCY & VARIETY GOODS, NO. 444, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING opened a new house with a large and very desirable stock of fresh goods suitable for the fall trade, he respectfully solicits of buyers visiting this market an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Louisville, September 1, 1855.—2m3

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

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

Medicated Inhalation. A NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the Medical Profession. (See certificates in hands of agents.)

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor; passing into all the air-vessels and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case: ASTHMA CURED. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep, or to get up without being in a chair. My difficulty of breathing, and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected that each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—try it.

MARIA ARBY BASTON CONSUMPTION CURED! NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this city my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of mucus, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a prescription, which I early began to use, and in a few days I began to feel better, wearing the Inhaler; I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually grew better, until it entirely left me, and I began to feel strong and healthy. I wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to discontinue with it.

JOHN WOOD. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., O. H. B. & Co., corner of John street and Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3 a package.

For sale in Bloomington by JOSEPH ORR, At Mulky's old stand, west side of the square.

N. B.—Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, for \$10 to any part of the United States; or four packages for \$30.

June 17, 1854—20y1.

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

M. L. LEWIS. Market st., between Second and Third. JEFFERSON CO., K. Y., arch, 1855.

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

SAM'L B. WOOD. NEW ALBANY, 1854.

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

JOS. CADWALADER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.

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

W. O. T. LOR. WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854.

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

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

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