

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

VOL. III.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856.

NO. 11.

BLOOMINGTON NEWS-LETTER

Is published every Saturday Morning, by
JAMES C. CARLTON.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year, \$1.50; Inflexibly in Advance.
" six months, 1.00
Local Ministers charged half price—75c a year.
No name entered on the subscription book until the subscription money is paid.

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856.

The Cleveland *Leader* of last week says: "A train of sixteen passenger and baggage cars went out yesterday, on the Toledo road. There were six hundred Mormons along, all the way from England, and bound for the promised land of Utah."

A GAY YOUNG LADY AT SYRACUSE.—The *Standard* says a young lady, dressed in male attire, is now in that city, making love to the belles like a perfect Don Juan. She claims relationship to the British Royal family, calls herself Mr. GUELPH, walks into the affections of susceptible young ladies with a perfect looseness, stays out late in the evening, and makes herself quite numerous generally.

The sum of \$173,000 has been subscribed in Covington, Ky. for building a bridge over the Ohio at that point. This includes the city subscription of \$100,000. As soon as \$300,000 of the stock is taken, it is the purpose of the Directors to begin the work and urge it on to a speedy completion.

KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A Catholic church in Ellsworth, Me., was recently burned on a Sunday night. As the people were returning from the conflagration, an unoccupied dwelling house belonging to an Irishman was set on fire and consumed.

By the recent sinking of the steamboat Cuba, on the Alabama river, fifteen passengers are known to have perished, and it is feared the number is larger. The accident occurred at night, when the passengers were asleep.

Major DONELSON, it will be remembered, says he left the Democratic party because he could no longer sustain its principles, which reminds a western editor of the manner in which a fellow who was not wanted in certain company, told his story. "Why did you leave old man Smith's so early last evening?" was the question. "Why you see I called to see Miss Nancy, and she wouldn't have anything to say to me. So I sat awhile, and the old man told me I had better go. And I sat a while longer, and then one of the boys came and took me to the door, and gave me a push, and then I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I left."

Private letters from Ancona, Italy, dated April 2d, state that Mr. FILLMORE was there, en route from Rome to Venice, and expressed a determination to visit St. Petersburg, now that peace was declared, before returning to the United States.

A SPLENDID FAILURE.—Mr. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, has issued an address to the Southern Know Nothings, in which he candidly admits that his party has proved a splendid failure. He attributes the failure of Know Nothingism to its northern element of Abolitionism.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The *Pennsylvanian* of the 7th inst. gives the result of the late election as follows:

Vaux, (Dem.) majorities,	6,563
Moore, (K. N.) "	1,983

Democratic majority, 4,580
Select Council—Democrats, 15; Know Nothings, 9.

Common Council—Democrats, 70; Know Nothings, 15.

Know Nothingism is utterly routed from the city of Philadelphia, where it had taken as deep root as in any city of the Union. This is the spot where political Nativism first took its rise, and there it has found its grave.

Over four thousand persons pass through the Union Railway depot at Indianapolis, daily—Sundays excepted.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel]

A Good Example, Worthy of Imitation.

We desire to call the attention of the Democratic press and Democratic party of Indiana to the card of the "Indians' Democratic Club," in Washington City.

The Democrats from Indiana temporarily residing in that city, it will be seen, have formed themselves into a Club for the purpose of aiding the Democrats of this State in procuring such speeches as they desire during the approaching State and Presidential elections.

Everybody must perceive, at once, that it is utterly impossible for our Old Line Senator and two Old Line Representatives, who have already been too heavily burdened, to supply the State with documents as it should be supplied. The opposition have nine members of Congress against our three, and are literally flooding our State with foul Abolition documents. The appeal, then, comes home to the heart of every true Democrat in Indiana. Will you sit quietly by, and use no effort to counteract the designs of the opposition? Or, ought not a vigorous, determined, and spontaneous action to be at once concluded upon, and energetically pressed?

Let a Democratic Club be formed at once in every township in Indiana; and speeches be sent for. Eight or a dozen Democrats in each township can easily give a dollar apiece, which will purchase eight or twelve hundred good Democratic speeches. Douglas's able and masterly report, and his equally able and masterly speech, each, cost one dollar per hundred. You may send on with the money, a list of names to whom you desire the documents sent, or have them directed to one, or two efficient men, or more, who will take the trouble to disseminate them.

We hope this matter will receive immediate attention. Let there be no delay.—We want vigorous and decided action, and we hope the prominent Democrats in every county and township will take hold of the matter in earnest, and urge it forward, with energy and determination. The Saracens and the Turks shall never plant their banners triumphantly upon the soil of Indiana. Black Republicanism—the embodiment of all the hideous Abolition heresies of the day—must be driven from the borders of the State—and driven with such force that its traitorous and disunion advocates will never again libel the character of our people, with even the suspicion, that their treasonable and rebellion-sustaining doctrines, could ever receive their suffrages.—Indiana must and shall be redeemed. But in order to deserve success, we must go to work, energetically, persistently, and determinedly. And we know of no better way to aid the success of the Democratic party, than by scattering good Democratic speeches among the masses. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Only let the public mind be informed of the true questions at issue in this election, and our success is certain and overwhelming.

All letters and communications should be addressed to Hon. Finley Bigger, Washington, D. C.

The Democratic papers of Indiana are requested to copy, and editorially notice the card:

[For the Indiana State Sentinel]

A CARD.

To the Democrats of Indiana.

Out of the Congressional delegation from Indiana in the present Congress, it is well known that the Democrats have but two members (Messrs. English and Miller,) in the House, and one (Vice President Bright,) in the Senate. The remaining nine Congressional Districts are represented by Know Nothings and Black Republicans.—Consequently in those Districts the Democrats are, one might with propriety say, totally unrepresented, receiving from these men no Democratic speeches or documents. In the meantime, these Districts are being flooded with vile Abolition slanders and falsehoods upon the Democratic party and Democratic men. The total inability of our two members and one Senator to supply the whole State with Democratic documents as it should be supplied, must be apparent at once. This no doubt has induced the Democrats at home, to form clubs for the purpose of raising money to send on for such speeches and documents as they may want. And their frequent applications to this end have suggested to the Democrats temporarily residing in Washington, the propriety of forming an association or club, so that by concert of action we may be enabled to meet the demands and orders of the Democrats in Indiana. Such a club has been formed, and the officers thereof are:

FINLEY BIGGER, President.
Geo. L. STRES, Vice-President.
R. S. SPROULE, Secretary.
C. T. JONES, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN DOWLING, Treasurer.

By forming Township or County Clubs and sending on the money to us, we will return the value thereof in such speeches as they may designate, and to such men as they may name, free of all other expenses—that is we will throw in our labor, and send them speeches as may be desired, at the actual cost of paper and printing. If it is thought advisable to have a diversity of speeches, we have so arranged it that they can be accommodated.

For the instructions of our friends, we

give the prices of several of the most prominent speeches and documents.

Douglas's Report, \$1 per 100.
" Speech, 1 " "
" in reply to Collamer, 50c " "
Caruthers's Letter, 50c " "

The speeches delivered in the Senate are generally one dollar per hundred, and those in the House generally fifty cents per hundred.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Finley Bigger, Washington City, D. C.

R. S. SPROULE, Secretary.
C. T. JONES, Corresponding Secretary.

A CALIFORNIA WEDDING.—A marriage ceremony was recently performed in San Francisco under circumstances at once romantic and ridiculous. For the fair hand of a young, beautiful, spirited and fascinating widow, two gay and dashing young gentlemen aspired, but she gave notice; to (Horace) that she preferred him to the other, (Sylvester) and an evening was assigned for their union. As the would-be bridegroom, accompanied by a friend (Frank) approached the mansion of the fair one on the evening appointed, they heard the sound of music and saw dancers flying past the windows. Subsequent inquiries revealed to Horace the melancholy fact that he had been victimized, and that Arabella (the widow's name) and Sylvester had been "of one flesh" for over an hour, and that their friends were making themselves merry in honor of the event. The disappointed parties then rushed into the house, demolished furniture, mirrors, crockery ware, chandeliers, &c., knocked the successful suitor down, together with all his friends who attempted to protect him. Sylvester rose upon his knees and drew a pistol. Frank kicked at the pistol but missed it, and the next moment the pistol ball cut off about one-sixteenth of an inch from the tip end of Frank's nose, and also passed through Horace's cravat, and within half an inch of his jugular vein. Sylvester was at length rendered peaceable by several blows from a cane, and the melee was terminated by the departure of the various combatants and guests. The lonely widow, on being asked why she had treated Horace in so treacherous a manner, replied that she had prepared for the marriage according to agreement, and finding that Horace did not come, she could not resist the desire to be married anyhow, and therefore she sent for Sylvester.

On the banks of the Niger, in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit somewhat resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel is dried in the sun and then boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that obtained from the cow, besides keeping sweet a year without salt. The growth and preparation of this article is one of the leading objects of African industry, and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce. If the present prices continue, we recommend our dealers to import a supply of the vegetable butter from Africa; or it may be the tree can be acclimated, and every man have a butter-tree in his yard. What will then become of the cows?

BALL AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.—Mrs. Mason wife of the American Minister in Paris, recently gave the first series of receptions at the saloons of the embassy.—The number of guests present was about 200. Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon were among the number, and both of whom, a correspondent of the New York Times says, subsequently had a private unofficial interview in relation to the dispute between the United States and England.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We understand some of the members of the company which has undertaken to complete this important road, reached this city yesterday. Mr. Aspinwall and others were expected to arrive last night. Mr. Barlow has just returned from England, where he had gone to dispose of the bonds of the road. Before leaving he purchased sufficient iron to complete the road to Vincennes. The contract will probably be signed to-day or Monday, and the work on the road will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, May 10.

ORIGIN OF THE TURKISH CRESCENT.—When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered the design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place; and believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

Secretary Marcy and the French Baby.

When M. Boileau, the French charge d'Affaires, waited upon the Secretary of State to notify him officially of the birth of a son of Louis Napoleon, he was received with the Premier's wonted courtesy, and his communication was listened to with all due official respect; but after it was all over, it is said that Mr. Marcy could not help adding in a friendly way, "you may think a great deal of importance at may think to this ceremony, Sir; but really we don't."

England's Revenue.

From the London Daily News, April 1.

The revenue returns for the year and a quarter ended yesterday, will be found in another column. We learn from them that there is a net increase on the returns for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1855, of £4,496,645; and a net increase on returns for the year ended 31st March, 1856, as compared with those for the year ended 31st March, 1855, of £4,497,671. The returns for the quarter show an increase under every head of revenue, except Stamps and Post-Offices; those for the year show a similar increase, except under the heads Stamps, Taxes, and Post-Offices. The increase in the property Tax returns is attributable, no doubt, to the augmented percentage of that impost; that in the Customs and Excise must probably be ascribed mainly to the war taxes in those departments. It has also to be noted that in addition to the increased returns of ordinary revenue, Government have raised, during the quarter just ended, nearly three millions and a half by the issues of Exchequer bills and Bonds, and have received a trifle more than three millions and a half in instalments of the Loan of £5,000,000. There will also have to be issued, in the course of the quarter which has just commenced, Deficiency bills to the amount of about two millions and a half. This assuredly is no very alarming state of our financial affairs at the close of a two year's war.—We cannot look for an immediate abatement in the rates of war taxation; there are outstanding bills still to be provided for, and our military and naval establishments cannot be reduced from a war footing in a day. But it is a striking exemplification of the power and resources of Great Britain, that a war which has exhausted Russia, and made even France stagger, appears likely to impose upon us burdens scarcely greater than we have ere now incurred to relieve an Irish famine—certainly less than we voluntarily imposed upon ourselves to put down the slave trade and emancipate the negroes in our colonies.

A Religious Fight and Attempted Suicide.

A German, whose name need not be mentioned, residing in the second story of a house on Walnut street, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday afternoon. The particulars, as we heard them, are as follows:

When he was married, himself and wife held to the same religious faith. They belonged to the same church, and agreed in regard to religious matters until within a short time. Lately, however, the wife changed her views and united with another church. This fact being known to her husband, it was met with rebuke and hostility, but the wife still persisted in running after strange gods. On Sunday, her minister and two or three friends paid the wife a visit, in the course which they endeavored to convince the husband that it was his duty to go with them—at the sacrifice of his former faith. He became exasperated, pitched some of the party down stairs—breaking the arm of one and injuring the others—attacked the minister with the shovel and "elevated the fraternal adjunct of Abel" generally. As a climax to the scene, he procured a rope and hung himself to a large nail which had been securely driven in one of the side walls. The wife, who had witnessed and endeavored to prevent the "suspension" of her partner, ran down stairs and procured assistance, and the fellow was finally cut down. He was quite black in the face, and his neck was chafed and lumpy; in a few moments more he must have died. After his resuscitation he was arrested and taken to the watch-house for assault and battery—but was discharged yesterday morning, no one appearing against him.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier*.

A Lawyer Posed.

"William, look up and tell us who made you. Do you know?"
William, who was considered a fool, screwed his face, and looked thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, slowly answered, "Moses, I s'pose."
"That will do. Now," said counsellor G., addressing the court, "the witness says he supposes Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer—more so than I supposed him capable of giving, for it shows he has some faint idea of the scripture. But I submit, may it please the court, that this is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as a witness. No sir; it is not such an answer as a witness qualified to testify should give."
"Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ask the lawyer a question?"
"Certainly," replied the Judge; "ask him any question you please."
"Wal, then, Mr. Lawyer, who do you s'pose made you?"
"Aaron, I s'pose," said the counsellor, imitating the witness.
After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the witness exclaimed:
"Wal, now, we do read, in the good book, that Aaron once made a calf; but who'd thought that tarnal critter had got in here?"
The poor counsellor was laughed down.

The Coolie Trade.

For some time past our attention has been called to the atrocities of this trade, which has sprung up under the fostering influence of British capital and Spanish and West Indian wants. It possesses all the worst features of the early slave trade from Africa, besides many that are peculiarly its own, and which never entered into the African trade.

One among many, is that the Chinese Coolies are obtained by agents, who, to effect their purposes, deceive their victims in all ways, and when they cannot attain their ends they kidnap them and send them off to hulks, where they are kept studiously and strictly guarded, until such time as they can be disposed of to those ship owners engaged in the trade, who make their profits by selling their services to Spanish masters in Cuba, to English and French masters in Guiana and Demarara, or to Peruvian masters, to labor on the Guano islands. The Coolies are stolen from their families and country, where they have comparatively pleasant homes, and carried to slavery—though bearing the softer name of hiring to service, given it by British philanthropists—more cruel, to employments more destroying, than any man in the United States. This is a feature that rarely entered into African slavery.—Indeed, the slave trade—the sale of captives taken in war—was the first approach of the black savages of Central Africa, to the humanizing influence of civilization.—Previous to the introduction of slaves into the West Indies by the Spanish kings, which was done at the urgent solicitation of Las Casas, to mitigate the sufferings of the weaker West Indians, the wars among the African tribes were always wars of extermination, and the result of a defeat was always death to the vanquished; thus their wars were a series of brutal butcheries, in which neither age nor sex were spared. But when the African savage found that his captive, if saved alive, would bring him rum and powder, scarlet cloth and red paint, on the coast, or if delivered to the transient trader, he had made the grand discovery of civilization "that the worst use you can make of a man is to kill him." And from that time the petty wars of the African tribes lost, in a degree, their ferociousness. Hence, those engaged in the African slave trade, could claim that the effect of their trade, deplorable as it was in many of its features, worked for the good of the Negro race that it saved the captive from the knife or the stake, that it transported him to a land where, in all the essentials of life, he was better off than in his native jungles, and finally, that it opened to him all the benefits of Christianity. But in the Coolie there is all that was repulsive in the African slave trade, without any of its benefits which took from it its hideousness and rendered its hardships bearable.

The Coolie kidnappers have not the excuse of benefitting the Coolies, even prospectively, in stealing him and carrying him away from his native country. They preserve not his life threatened and endangered by continual wars; they do not propose to give him a better home and better means of living than he at present enjoys. It is the worst exhibition of sordid avariciousness, unredeemed even by an excuse. They steal the Coolies to sell them into bondage that finds its end in the South usually long before the unhappy native has served out the time to which his kidnappers bound him. The toil and suffering of the life of a Coolie when sold into his bondage, may be, in a degree, estimated by the extreme means to which they resort to escape it. So great indeed are their sufferings, that hundreds commit suicide to escape from the grinding oppression and wasting toil of their wretched condition. Let any pursue the accounts of the sufferings of the Chinese Coolies on the Guano islands of Peru, and he will rise from them fully convinced that the horrors even of the "middle passage" find a parallel upon land, and the African slave ship is a preferable place to a Peruvian Guano Island. That Portuguese cupidity never consigned an African negro to a worse place upon the eastern coast than English avarice has upon the western coast of America. This trade so reprehensible in all its features, so at variance with the principles of humanity, so wholly vile that it has not a redeeming quality, is supported and carried on, and in fine, owes all its vitality and force to English and American Abolitionists.

The clipper ships of Boston and New York are chartered and sailed in this trade, and not one "shriek for the freedom" of the poor Coolies issues from the brazen throat of Dutton or Beecher, or Robinson, or Phillips, or May; in fact, the tuneful "brass" of the whole choir is silent upon this subject, while all their broadest and most sonorous notes are raised for the soil of Kansas, and the dignity of white labor. Is this right? Is this Christian-like? We think not. And now, we think that those who have so much money, so much time, and so many sympathies to expend upon the political condition of Kansas, ought, at least in decency, to have some sympathy to expend upon the enslaved and wretched coolies.

Will not the Black Republicans of the East, in particular those engaged in the Coolie slave trade, stop "shrieking" for

freedom in Kansas, or stop sending their clipper ships to China to arrest a trade which is cursed by every Christian nation in common decency they should do one of the other.—*Chicago Times*.

PARIS TO BE A SEA-PORT.—A Paris letter in the *Independence Belge* of Brussels, contains the following:—"I have to acquaint you of a project which is so gigantic and so incredible that I only mention it because I hear it spoken of in various quarters. It is stated that a decree will grant to a company, organized on an immense scale, the authorization to execute works which will bring the sea to Paris! A canal, it is said, to be dug from Havre to Paris in a straight line, which would admit the navigation of the largest vessels. A port would be constructed above St. Cloud; the company will receive a subvention of one hundred millions, payable at several periods; State would divide the profits above 5 per cent., and would also guarantee 5 per cent., on the paid up capital.—The company would have the right of applying the law of expropriation for public utility. This is the project of which serious people are not afraid to speak."

THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.—The campaign of 1856 was inaugurated at the Jackson Association Hall in this city, on Thursday evening, by an eloquent and stirring speech from Lieutenant Governor Willard of Indiana. The fame of the speaker for bold, effective and thrilling eloquence brought together a large audience, and amongst the number many leading Democrats in both houses of Congress.—We shall not undertake to give even a synopsis of the speech; it is enough to state that abolitionism and know nothingism were his themes, and against both he put forth all his extraordinary powers. Governor Willard has no compromises to make with those enemies of the constitution.—His manner of treating the issues suits the times exactly. He is himself a bold, outspoken and determined politician, and he goes in for a bold, outspoken and determined contest. He alluded most happily to the eminent services of General Cass, and to the elevated patriotism of Mr. Clay. His address produced a powerful impression upon his hearers. It was received with rapturous applause, and furnished a fair exhibit of the enthusiasm with which the canvass is to be conducted. Many of Governor Willard's hearers were southern men, and they were particularly rejoiced to hear their constitutional rights so fearlessly maintained by a northern Democrat. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Douglas, Brown, Lane, Fitzpatrick, Clingman, Dowdell, Pugh, and Barksdale, all of whom spoke with animation and fire which showed that Gov. Willard had filled them with enthusiasm. They were profuse in their compliments to the distinguished orator from Indiana, all of which were warmly and loudly endorsed by the audience.—*Washington Union*, Saturday.

Know Nothingism Going to Seed.

The *Memphis Bulletin*, an ably edited journal, that still adheres to the principles of the old Whig party, has the following correct article in a late issue:

The "American" or Know Nothing ticket appears to be in statu quo, or if not, positively losing ground. As our readers know, there was a large defection from it at the North, at the first jump. The malady has spread South, and, at intervals, one after another party is falling away from it. The party organs keep up a vigorous effort to "get up the enthusiasm," but it resembles very much the earnest whistlings of little boys passing a grave-yard to keep up their courage. The giraffe character of the ticket—very tall in front, but miserably diminutive and stunted in the hinder parts—was a bad thing to commence with. Many of the very best and warmest friends of Millard Fillmore—men who prefer him to any man in America—cannot "go" the tail appendant. They regard the Philadelphia nominations as placing him in a grievously false position. Deplus—Mr. Fillmore's absence in Europe, and the uncertainty of his cordial acceptance, if he accepts at all, contributes to make the "damper" experienced at the first from this *mesalliance*, ripen into a downright chill. Indeed, the condition of the American party South is aptly expressed in the soliloquy of Kendall, of the Pica-yune, when he heard of the arrest of his hated namesake, the postmaster of New Orleans:

"Oh, Bricks!" "Bricks!"
"You're in a very bad fix!"

Whether the Democrats will be any better off a month or two hence remains to be seen. If they are not, Heaven save the Republic!

In that case, the only hope and salvation will distinctly and palpably be, as it has always really been, that patriotic element in our political system—whilome fancifully supposed to be extinct by enthusiastic converts who rushed frantically after "Sam"—generally known as OLD-LINE WHIGISM.—Its devotees, sprinkled here and there like good seed preserved as the germ of future harvests of good principles and wise measures, "ABIDE THEIR TIME"—having no solitudes but those engendered by patriotism.

It is easier for an editor to write two columns, than just these two lines.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.

FOR TREASURER,
ABRAM A. HANNON, of Vigo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLEURE, of Morgan.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. B. BEACH, of Boone.

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

FUSION PLATFORM.

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

Watchword for the Campaign.
"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas.—The Revolutionary Spirit of Abolitionism.

We wish to address a few words to the Democrats of Monroe county, and especially to the Old Line Whigs who have stood aloof from the Abolition movement, which threatens the existence of the Government. We assert that the body and soul of the Anti-Nebraska movement in the North is Abolitionism, disguised under whatever specious pretexts it may be—"restoration of the Missouri Compromise," or what not—a fierce and unrelenting war upon the institutions of the South, the final overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union, are the end and aim of the leaders of the Anti-Nebraska party.—Let us see. The New York Tribune, with a circulation of one hundred and sixty-five thousand, is the organ and mouth-piece of the northern party. It has readers in nearly every town and village in the north. Its fiat creates public opinion in this party.—Its direct tendency, if not its aim, is to destroy the Constitution. For instance: The Tribune of the 7th of March publishes a speech of THEODORE PARKER, which the editor endorses in the most emphatic language, and commends to his readers as a speech "replete with good sense and backbone." In that speech the reverend traitor uses the following, among other treasonable language:

"The North has a duty to perform—to put Slavery down, *forcibly if it must.*—There are ways to do this. One is to *dissolve the Union*, and leave the South to settle it for itself * * *. Rather than one more fugitive Slave should be sent back, I would let the Union be broken into fragments, no larger than the space upon which this building stands. Then at last I would decree a day, fixed and certain, when each State shall abolish slavery, and if they do not do it, the government shall take possession of them and form a Republican government."

Such are the sentiments endorsed by the New York Tribune, the oracle of the Black Republican party. This same party, who have elected as their Speaker the Abolitionist BANKS, who has publicly declared that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide," are now clamoring for the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, against all law and precedent, and in defiance of the will of a majority of the people of that territory. The so-called Free State men, headed by such zealots and enthusiasts as LANE, ROBINSON and REEDER, (who have recently been indicted for high treason,) in defiance of the legally constituted authorities of the territory, met in Convention, adopted a Constitution, and elected a Legislature composed of their own men, although there was a lawfully constituted Legislature then in existence, created in pursuance of the act of Congress, and they, (the rebels), are now asking admission into the Union with this Constitution!

In opposition to this *ex parte* and rebellious proceeding, Mr. DOUGLAS, as the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, proposes a bill which provides, among other things, that whenever the territory of Kansas shall contain 93,420 inhabitants, to be ascertained by a census taken in conformity with law, (that being the present ratio for a member of Congress,) a Convention may be called by the legislature of the territory, to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State.

Is not this proposition fair and just, placing the matter into the hands of all the citizens, and not a mere abolition faction, such as framed their pretended Constitution. There is no doubt that the movement of these enthusiasts is revolutionary and rebellious in its character. They cannot justify it by law. Indeed we find from the correspondence of the New York Tribune of May 8th, from Washington City, that it is confessedly a revolutionary movement, not to be justified by law, argument or logic. This correspondent says:

"We want preachers of the Gospel of Kansas!"

[Perhaps THEODORE PARKER and HENRY WARD BEECHER, with their Sharpe's rifles, will answer the purpose.]

"We don't want argument, or essay, or logic, to prove anything touching the great question. Congress is lawyered to death. We want preachers, with tongues of fire, and a leader, holy, rapt and mystical as a seraph!"

Has it come to this? That men will no longer listen to argument or logic? No wonder you quail before the "argument" and "logic" of the "Little Giant." Your fanatical preachers may howl and anathematize him, but they can't stand before his "logic."

Are the people of Indiana ready to follow the lead of these hypocritical preachers, who have thrown aside the teachings of their Bibles, and have substituted Sharpe's rifles as the "best moral persuaders? We know they will not. The Democracy of this State have marshaled their hosts for the great conflict, and when the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away; our banner will float from the enemy's citadel, inscribed with the proud motto—"Indiana knows no North—no South—no East—no West—nothing but the Union."

District Convention.

The Democracy of Monroe county, have proposed to those of Morgan and Brown, to hold a convention at Unionville on the 21st day of July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Common Pleas Court. The delegates from this county have been appointed, and it is hoped that the other two counties will cooperate for the purpose of securing harmony and placing a suitable candidate on the ticket.

The National Era on Indiana Politics.

This acknowledged champion of Black Republicanism speaks of the Fusion Convention of Indiana as follows: "The organization is evidently undefined, and its character not well ascertained. At all events, it is to be represented in the Philadelphia Convention, in which, we hope, there will be a majority of members honest and wise enough to leave no doubt as to the principle and policy of the national organization which is to meet the oligarchy face to face next November." Mark this, ye thinking men!—The party opposed to the Democracy in Indiana is an "organization evidently undefined, and its character not well ascertained." And as to the National Republican party, the Era hopes that no doubt will be left as to its policy.

Another Romantic Incident.

We gave an account a few weeks ago, of the romantic marriage of Mr. ROBEY, a widower from Kentucky. A friend of his, has written a letter to Bloomington, desiring to know if there are any more ladies here who want to "consolidate?" Don't all speak at once. Another romantic incident has just occurred in this county. Mr. THOMAS LANGWELL, a widower of thirty-five years, with two children, courted Miss SARAH BACH, a beautiful young lady aged nineteen, a daughter of WILLIAM BACH, Esq., residing twelve miles north of Bloomington. He proposed,—was accepted, but her parents would not consent.

"Alas, for aught that ever I could hear
Or read in any tale or history
The course of true love never did run smooth."

EVEN SHAKESPEARE had bad luck in his courtship of ANN HATHAWAY. And after he was "crossed" he used to say, "ANN HATH-A-WAY, I like not." But "love laughs at locksmiths." On Wednesday last, Miss SARAH ran away from school, and met her betrothed at the house of Esq. CARLTON (a kinsman of ours,) who lent her a horse, and the gallant Lochnivar and his lady came to Bloomington at full gallop. They applied to the clerk for license, which he would not give without evidence of her age. Mr. LANGWELL had to ride back in the night and get a witness who was acquainted with her age. On returning to Bloomington on Thursday morning the license was granted and they were married. In the language of the poet, "O woman! she's a trump."

"We were happy to meet, one day this week, our friend Capt. ROBERT EVANS of Iowa, en route for the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, to which he is a delegate from the State of Iowa. We learn that the Iowa delegation will cast the vote of that State for DOUGLAS.—Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, will do the same."

Mr. Morton served a short term as Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, in which he acquitted himself with the highest credit, though, we believe, the youngest Judge then on the Bench in the State. He had never held an office besides that. He has never sought office. Though once or twice named in connection with high stations, it has never been with his concurrence.—State Journal.

The above is certainly news to us, for Judge MORTON has been, ever since he was old enough to hold an office, a most persistent office seeker. He took part in the Democratic State Convention of 1854, after the passage of the Nebraska Bill.—But because the Democrats would not nominate him for Congress he turned fusionist.

The first number of the Campaign Banner of Liberty has reached us. It makes a fine appearance. Its motto is: "the Constitution and the Union forever;" as glorious a motto as ever was emblazoned on a warrior's shield. Friend BEECHER is doing yeoman's service for the cause of the Democracy and of civil and religious liberty.

Congressional.

In the published proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the Monroe county Democratic Mass Meeting of last Saturday, unanimously instructed our delegates to cast the vote of this county for Hon. JAMES HUGHES, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this (the 3d) District. We have every reason to believe that Judge HUGHES will be the nominee of the Convention. We have information from other counties, which satisfies us that the Democracy are impressed with the conviction that Judge HUGHES is the very man to select as our champion in the coming conflict. Far be it from our intention, to disparage the merits of other individuals who have been spoken of in this connection. Several worthy gentlemen have been spoken of as candidates for the nomination, any one of whom we would cheerfully and zealously support, should he be the nominee. At present, however, the only prominent candidates, so far as we are informed, are Judge HUGHES of Monroe, and Hon. Geo. W. CARR of Jackson. From a long and intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. CARR, we would be the last persons to detract from his high merits as a gentleman and a sound Democrat. But at the same time, we beg leave to submit a few reasons why Judge HUGHES should receive the nomination. We believe that he has no superior in this State as a debater. He is thoroughly acquainted with all those subjects which will come up for discussion during the canvass. He is a bold and daring speaker and quick as a flash to detect a flaw in his antagonist's argument. Like a cat, you may drop him any way, and he is sure to come down on his feet. He is young and active, and has the most indomitable energy. If he receives the nomination he will make a vigorous campaign, and charge the enemy in their strongholds. We are not writing a eulogy upon Judge HUGHES. He does not need it among those who have heard him speak.

We have stated facts only which every body, who is acquainted with him, whether Democrat or fusionist, knows to be true.

Now, it is evident that a hard fight is before us. We believe that the Democrats can carry this district; but we must not be too sanguine. We must remember that Mr. DUNN, the fusion candidate, beat our Democratic candidate by about 1500 majority in 1854. We have this to overcome. It is probable that DUNN will be a candidate for reelection; at any rate, we may expect that the fusionists will bring out one of their best speakers. In that event, all who are acquainted with Judge HUGHES, would feel sure that the cause of Democracy was safe in his hands, and that he might successfully challenge all comers.

What we have said, is not intended to be invidious. As regards Mr. CARR, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his worth as a gentleman and a politician. In times of greater tranquility, the sound sense, sober judgment and deliberative turn of mind of Mr. CARR, would eminently qualify him for high political position. But the time has come when we must fight! not with SHARPE'S rifles, as advised by reverend traitors in the East, but with the sword of truth and reason.

Time was, when we had nothing to do but to nominate a man to elect him. But for two years past, the Democratic party of the North has been struggling for existence.

We want men nominated for office, who are eloquent and argumentative, who can appeal to the judgment and feelings of the people, and rouse their latent patriotism.

In conclusion, we beg leave to submit, that as Jackson county has had the honor of presenting the Democratic candidate for Congress at the last two Congressional elections, it would seem but just and right that some other county should present the candidate at the next election.

The Knickerbocker—Baby Talk.

Among the various magazines which we receive, the Knickerbocker is our favorite—not because it is the best—for as a popular magazine, HARPER is unrivaled—but "old Knick," suits our notion best. We enter our protest, however, against that portion of the magazine which is devoted to baby talk. Three pages of the "Editor's Table," in the May number, are devoted to the smart sayings of the children of its correspondents. One of the amiable weaknesses at which every body laughs, is the vanity of parents in regard to their own children. "Every crow thinks its own young ones are the whitest." Literateurs, profound statesmen, and savans are just as foolish in this respect as the unlettered swain. What does the world care about the wonderful sayings of "little Freddy" or little JENNIE, especially when related by the wonderful prodigy's paternal ancestor, and more especially, when the anxious parent is indebted to his own fertile invention for the smart sayings of his white crow. In a number of the Knickerbocker, some months back, a correspondent relates that his little "CHARLEY" or "FREDDY"—no matter which—looking up in the night, said the stars were "gunlet holes in the sky to let the glory through." Now it so happens that we have seen this expression from time to time for the last ten years. This is a pretty conceit; and, although a fiction, it will pass well enough. But a great majority of these sayings are very flat or improbable; and only show off parental vanity in a very ridiculous light.

Messrs TULEY & ROBINSON are to-day opening a splendid lot of ladies' and misses' Bonnets, Lawns, Bareges, &c. Go and choose before the prettiest are all gone.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

In pursuance of the call heretofore published, the Democrats of Monroe county convened on Saturday the 10th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional Convention, also to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a suitable candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Prosecutor for said Court. On motion, Geo. A. Buskirk, Esq., was appointed President, and R. C. Foster, Secretary, of the meeting.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were introduced by W. C. Saddler of Van Buren Township, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. James Hughes is the choice of the Democracy of Monroe county for Congress, and that our delegates to the Congressional Convention are hereby instructed to present his name to that Convention, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That whoever may receive said nomination, we pledge him the hearty support of the Democracy of Monroe county.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen act as the delegates for their respective townships:

Bean Blossom.—Ware S. Walker, Lemuel Gentry, Paul Stine, Jesse Rannels.

Washington.—John Hupp, Charles Corr, Lee Brown, Lewis Carroll.

Marion.—John Hendrickson, John Stepp, Thomas Y. Rader, James Woodall.

Benton.—David Barrow, Ivy C. Bender, Isaac Cox, P. Robinson, James J. Alexander.

Bloomington.—Elias Abel, Alexander McClelland, W. C. Foster, Sen., Alf W. Houston, John M. Sluss, Henry Rogers, S. H. Buskirk, A. B. Carlton, Hugh Marlin, David Sheeks, Geo. W. Matlock, Geo. A. Buskirk, P. C. Dunning, R. W. Akin, James Hughes.

Richland.—Ambrose C. Parks, James Whitesell, Chesley Acuff, James Bratney, Jr.

Van Buren.—W. C. Saddler, Geo. Eller, James P. Morgan, W. N. Roseberry, Reuben Ward.

Perry.—Milton McPhetridge, Aquilla W. Rogers, P. L. D. Mitchell, John Shields, David Finley, Luther Snodgrass, Lewis C. Stinson, James W. Cookerly, Benj. Wolfe.

Salt Creek.—Isaac A. Chandler, David Butcher, James Fleener, James Smith.

Polk.—John Todd, John Hanson, Peter Norman.

Clear Creek.—Joseph Streat, Richard Sutfin, James Harrell, Geo. Thrasher.

Indian Creek.—Peter Carmichael, Thos. P. Graves, Elmore Walker, Jr., Perimter Morgan, Thos. Carter.

Resolved, That our delegates to said Convention, are hereby instructed to vote as a unit, in said Convention in the balloting for a candidate, and in all other questions, when the vote is taken by counties, a majority of the delegates present in the Convention from the county to determine the vote.

Mr. Abel introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the 1st Saturday of July, as a favorable time, and Unionville a suitable place, for holding a district Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a District Prosecutor, and that the counties of Morgan and Brown, be invited to cooperate with us at that time or at some time more suitable to them.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates, to said Convention, James S. Gentry, Paul Stine, David Clark, John Hupp, George W. Riddle, John Hendrickson, David Barrow, Isaac Cox, Elias Abel, A. B. Carlton, W. C. Tarkington, S. H. Buskirk, P. C. Dunning, James Whitesell, Archie Wilson, Samuel Wier, Luke Ward, W. C. Saddler, John B. Shipman, Milton McPhetridge, A. W. Rogers, M. L. Snodgrass, John Lucas, James Ellis, Robert Cartwright, James Todd, Geo. Smith, John Hines, S. B. Perry, Jos. S. Walker, Sen., Jas. Carmichael, Pleasant Torrel.

Resolved, That Geo. A. Buskirk, Esq., be recommended as a suitable person to fill the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and instruct our delegates to use all honorable means, to secure his nomination.

Resolved, Further, that we recommend to the Democracy of Monroe county, that they hold a county convention, on the 21st of June, for the nomination of county candidates, and that the several townships by township meetings, or such other mode as they may severally prefer, and send proper representatives to said convention.

During the day the meeting was addressed by Gen. U. F. Linder, of Illinois, Gov. P. C. Dunning, S. H. Buskirk, Esq., W. C. Foster, Hugh Marlin, and Alexander McClelland. Judge Hughes, also made a short speech defending his position, and thanking the convention for the honor they conferred upon him in recommending him for Congress.

The convention then adjourned.
GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Pres.
R. C. FOSTER, Sec'y.

Messrs SLIDER & TIBBETS are in receipt of another supply of goods. See their new advertisements.

In the Marion Common Pleas Court, last week, Dr. MEARS recovered judgment against Mr. Wood, for \$75, for injuries received by falling over a heap of dirt and rubbish, dug out of defendant's cellar, and left lying in the street.

The Hebrew Passover.

On yesterday week, or rather on Saturday evening week, began the solemn fast known to the Jews—the Passover. It commenced at sunset on the 14th day of the month Nisan, according to the Jewish chronology, and will last till sunset this evening. The first two days and the last two days are observed with peculiar rigor, and with many significant religious rites. This ceremony is held in commemoration of the slaying of the first born of Egypt by the angel of the Lord, and the exodus of the Israelites from the tyranny of the Pharaohs. The Hebrews were commanded, it will be remembered, to take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood of a lamb, and stain the lintel and two side posts of their houses, so that the angel of death, in his mission of vengeance, might spare God's chosen people, and from this came the designation Passover. The following morning the Israelites left Egypt, after having borrowed all the jewels and ornaments of silver and gold of their neighbors, without giving an equivalent therefor according to the command of Moses.

The following is the passage from Exodus, xii,—26:

"And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment.

And the Lord gave the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they lent unto them such things as they required, and they spoiled the Egyptians."

In their haste to escape, they had not time to bake the bread properly, as the story goes on to relate—

"And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought fourth out of Egypt, for it was not leavened, because they were thrust out of Egypt and could not tarry, neither had they prepared themselves any victuals."

From this event the eating of unleavened bread has originated, and during this sacred season, no fermented liquor or raised bread is used. The dough is baked into a hard cake called matzos, that looks and tastes like sea biscuit, but which is much thinner.

The following, from Exodus 12—5 to 8, gives a clear idea of the meat offering at this season—

"Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year, ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats.

And ye shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month; and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.

And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts, and on the upper door post of the houses wherein they shall eat it.

And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.

To this day the Hebrew observes those rites, and clings with wonderful tenacity to the meat offerings associated with the return of this anniversary. They are a peculiar people, and no laws however oppressive, have been able to change their character, habits or religious rites, one iota. To-day, being the last of the Passover, will witness the most impressive ceremonies in the several synagogues.—N. Y. Herald, April 28th.

A waggish correspondent of the Connersville Telegraph, who has evidently taken "Doericks" for a model, and imitated him with a good deal of success, gives the following picture of the steamboat trade of Terre Haute and the Wabash. Here is a specimen:

Stopped a short time in Terre Haute; paid a very large tavern bill; saw a great deal of sand; a stern-wheel steamboat going up the Wabash with her guards off; Captain said the "ague done it;" two passengers aboard—both dead heads; taking a pleasure trip; flag up bearing 'fun ahead,' looked ahead, but didn't see anything.—Cook had her washing spread on deck—a towel, a petticoat and the fireman's socks.

Boat took on four boxes of dry goods for Maples settlement. Whistled, crawled and prepared to mizzle, but labored assiduously, all hands—cook, (female,) and two passengers—about two hours before she swung. Captain swore they always had too much freight at Terre Haute for any one boat, and a d—d bad harbor.

Last dispatch was that the steamer was then plowing the waves finely, one and a quarter miles above town, with three and a half inches of water in the channel.

We are informed by those who know, that the location of the Government building has been definitely fixed on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, north of the new Odd Fellows Hall, and the papers are so fixed that no change can be made in the location. It is expected that an additional appropriation of \$50,000 will be made during the present session, and then as soon as our Legislature meets and relinquishes authority over the ground, the U. S. will send men to commence the work immediately. It is confidently expected that the Government will expend \$75,000 in our city next year, in erecting this building.—Indianapolis Locomotive.

POLITICAL PAPERS IN KENTUCKY.—The change of public sentiment in Kentucky towards the dangerous doctrines of Know Nothingism is aptly illustrated by the relative strength of the party presses. Just prior to the gubernatorial election, last August, the Know Nothing papers outnumbered the Democratic and Anti K. N., by a majority of 11. Now the list stands Democratic, 19, Know Nothing, 19, and Independent or Whig, 3. Within the past 12 months, a number of Know Nothing papers have died for want of support, and several Democratic presses have been established. These indications are definite as to the result of the Presidential canvass in this State. Kentucky cannot and will not vote for the Know Nothing candidate.—Louisville Courier.

Mr. A. G. MORTON sells a fine lot of Dry Goods to-night at auction, next door to the P. O.

The firm of WOODARD & BUCHANAN, Druggists, has been dissolved. Mr. O. E. WOODARD is now conducting the business alone. Mr. WOODARD'S establishment is one of the most complete drug stores in Indiana—tas tefully arranged and wanting in no respect whatever.

The Mississippi River is encroaching rapidly on its east bank opposite St. Louis. During a recent storm, a house on the shore had become so far undermined that it fell into the river. When built, in 1849, it was upwards of fifty yards from the water's edge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are an infallible remedy for blotches on the skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Third street, Philadelphia, was for five years a sufferer with blotches on the skin; the whole of his face, neck, arms and hands being disfigured with them, like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicated symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of 20 years' standing. 11w1

HORACE WATERS' PIANOS.—The treble is clear, pure, powerful and very melodious; the bass is deep, rolling and sonorous; the middle part is rich and sympathetic, and possesses the power of singing, that is, of uniting the sound of each tone in a degree but rarely achieved.—Henry C. Watson.

For power of tone, depth of bass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—V. C. Taylor. 11w2

Great Cure of Piles.

HUNTSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1, 1853.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for your discovery of a medicine which, to say the least of it, has effected a cure that all other medicines I have taken have entirely failed to do. "Hoodland's German Bitters" have cured me of the most stubborn and aggravated case of the PILES that perhaps ever fell to the lot of man. My case is not a stranger to this community, as I am well known in this and the surrounding counties, and can truly say that my recovery has astonished all my friends and relations, as I had tried everything recommended, and nothing did me any good, until I was prevailed upon to try the Bitters.—You are at liberty to make any use of this communication, for the benefit of the afflicted, you may think proper.

Yours, truly, WM. J. ATWOOD.

See advertisement.

"The rapid changes of weather in our variable climate are peculiarly trying to the constitution of the weak and delicate. Rheumatism, Pain and aching of the bones, Neuralgia, Hacking-Cough, &c.; not only affect them, but seize hold on many who are now most vigorous and healthy.

To all such we cannot in too strong terms recommend the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture. It cures disease by purifying the blood; and expelling from the system all the impurities which tend to generate or retain disease; it is perfectly harmless, and has gained for itself a reputation as an alterative and strengthening tonic, which is not approached by any medicine now before the public. As a remedy for scrofula and the very worst forms of depraved blood, no medical discovery yet made equals it. The proprietors of this valuable remedy are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country, detailing cures by Carter's Spanish Mixture, after all the efforts of Physicians and the regular remedies of the profession had signally failed. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits as a medicinal agent of singular and extraordinary efficacy. 19w3

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—This is truly a family medicine; at this season, when affections of the stomach and bowels are so common, no family, individual, or traveler should be without it. It is peculiarly efficacious in summer complaints of children, and is known and prescribed by the medical faculty. See advertisement.

EVERY READER will please notice the advertisement descriptive of Mr. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the printed catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books we would say that we present a scheme for making money, which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most salable and order accordingly. Address, ROBERT H. HAYS, Publisher, No. 2, 181 William st., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AND STILL THEY COME!
MORE NEW GOODS

THE citizens of Bloomington and vicinity are respectfully solicited to call and examine the great variety of Prime Goods received by SPECIAL EXPRESS. Among which may be found

ENGLISH SOFT-STRAP BONNETS, at greatly reduced prices. RICHES, plain white and assorted colors, Fancy and Plain HUSBANDS, PARASOLS, for ladies and girls, WREATHS, plaid, plain and striped.

STILES, DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Robe Crapes, Jaconet Dresses, Satin Stripes, Shaded Bareges, Fig'd do., All Wool, Challi De Laine, Lawns, second morning do., Dotted Swiss Dress, superior Bl'k Silk, Moire Antique Trimmings, Fancy Silk Dress de Paris, Bonnet Ribbons, ass'd.

Also—LADIES' FANCY BOOTES AND SLIPPERS, Hosiery, cheaper than ever, and a full assortment of children's white and mixed Hosiery.

The above is only an outline of the whole new addition. Call and look through—no charge for showing goods.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore conferred, we remain on the west side of the public square. May 17.—11w1 THOMAS MULLIKIN.

SUGAR.—A splendid article in store and for sale by SLIDER & TIBBETS. 11w1

COFFEE.—A superior article of Rio Coffee in store and for sale by S. & T. 11w1

AXES.—Hunt's superior chopping Axes, in store and for sale by S. & T. 11w1

LADIES' Boskin Shoes, in store and for sale at prices ranging from 50 to 75 cts. a pair, by S. & T. 11w1

LADIES' Fashionable Head Dresses, with or without curls, for sale by S. & T. 11w1

PARASOLS.—A full assortment received and for sale by S. & T. 11w1

BERAGE De Laines, Solid Collars, just received and for sale by S. & T. 11w1

HOSIERY and GLOVES—a full assortment for sale by S. & T. 11w1

JEWELRY.—Just received, ear drops, finger rings, bracelets, &c. for sale by S. & T. 11w1

