

Bloomington News-Letter.

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

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

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 26, 1855.

It is said that Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, is about to erect a college at Lawrence City, Kansas Territory.

Kossuth has become a contributor to the N. Y. Independent, a religious newspaper. He receives fifty dollars for each of his letters.

Fears are entertained at the South that the present season will be a very sickly one, and large numbers of the citizens of New Orleans are leaving for the North.

The residence of LEONARD HAINES, of South Bend, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last, his two sons killed, and a daughter dangerously injured.

The father of MATT WARD has lost his suit against the city of Louisville, for injury done to his house by the mob.

The Marion Circuit Court has sentenced DUVAL CAMPBELL to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for forgery. ALBERT NUTTERFIELD for burglary, was sentenced for two years.

PROVOKING.—To dream that you have lots of money, and then wake up and find yourself a printer.

From all parts of Lower Canada, great complaint is being made of the drought. A considerable amount of grain has been sown, but the dryness retards every species of vegetation.

A late arrival from Cuba brings intelligence that all was quiet on the Island, and that nearly all the inhabitants were in readiness to meet any filibustering expedition that might desire to land. It was reported that there were 80,000 fighting men on the Island.

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had sent to her during the winter.

The last new society spoken of in California is the Pay Nothing. It is said to be alarmingly prosperous.—The pass word is, "Lend me a dollar," the response is, "broke."

The Kingston (Canada) News says that in consequence of the price of flour having been raised to thirteen dollars per barrel, and other breadstuffs in proportion, the people at Smith's Falls have broken open the stores and helped themselves *ad libitum*.

A meeting of the citizens of Dubois county has been held to consider the subject of building a railroad from Jasper to intersect the Evansville and Indianapolis railroad at or near Petersburg. The distance is eighteen miles.—A committee was appointed to consult with the E. and I. company on the subject.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Personal Liberty Bill—an entire nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law—was passed by a very large majority. It had already passed the Senate, and has therefore become a law of the Bay State.

A cotemporary, describing a dance at a country village in his neighborhood, says: "The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like polished rubies resting on the surface of warm apple-dumplings." Did you ever?

Bloomington and Her Institutions.

From a communication written by our young and talented friend, C. C. M., to the *Laporte Times*, in relation to Bloomington and our State University, we make the following extract:

"The country around here appears to be prospering, and to all appearance is well cultivated—although it is far, very far, from being a match for the prairie land of La Porte.

The New Albany and Salem Railroad passes through Bloomington, and within a few rods of the University. This great work, (and I may add that it was a little better managed—especially the freight business—it would render itself deservedly more popular, and (and) more useful.) together with the amount of money left here by the students of the University, will make Bloomington a rival town.

The citizens of Bloomington are very obliging and courteous in their intercourse with everybody, and with the students of the University in particular.

A better educated, more orderly disposed, and a more regularly church-going people than are the inhabitants of Bloomington, it is seldom our lot to meet with. I say this out of no partiality or flattery for the people in Bloomington—but I wish to verify by unmistakable examples the wisdom, the propriety of affording the means of a good education to all who may deserve it, in any community. Let La Porte establish and sustain a college or high school, and its influence will be felt.

These remarks are made touching Bloomington, with no intention of depreciating the merits of any other college or town.—What can be said for Bloomington, will doubtless apply with equal force to Crawfordsville, South Hanover, Greencastle, Newcastle, Indianapolis—or to any other locality where sound education is fostered. In addition to the facilities for acquiring a thorough education in the State University, there are two female colleges in town, and for thorough mental training, I am informed they are deservedly popular.

In connection with the University is a Model School for boys, under the management of Mr. Gilbert—who is emphatically a model teacher. There is the place to train up boys in the way they should go, with the almost certainty that when they are older they will not depart from it!

The Indiana University, like most colleges, has had its trials—by persecution, by misrepresentation, by lack of means, and lastly, by fire! But out of all these things is she delivered, and is on the eve of commencing a career of usefulness unparalleled in collegiate history.

In a law suit with the Vincennes University she lost over sixty-six thousand dollars of her endowment fund; about a year ago the main college edifice, with its valuable library, society rooms and halls, and a great deal of valuable property was burned to ashes; and add to this the unpopularity of the President who immediately preceded Dr. Daily—take all these things into consideration, and I venture to say it is the fewest number of Institutions that could withstand the shock.

The present prosperity of the Institution is mainly owing to the Faculty, undaunted by fear, fire, or persecution, each member to a man stood by their post; students were urged to stand by them and the classes remained unbroken; even before the ruins of the college had quit smoking, after the conflagration, a subscription was started to procure means to build up the college anew; ten thousand dollars were promptly subscribed by the citizens of Monroe county—the Trustees borrowed six thousand on their own responsibility. The building is commenced and prosecuted with vigor, and to crown all, Congress donates, for the use of the University, over twenty-three thousand acres of land!—The Legislature pays off the heavy debt, and all breathe freely once more!

The Indiana University in progress of construction at Bloomington, is the collegiate gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The exterior is of closely set brick work, the openings of doors and windows on principal front having cut stone dressings, the gable copings, string and base courses of same material, (a beautiful cream-colored lime-stone found in great abundance on the ground.) The length of front is 145 feet. The building consists of a center main building, 69 by 53 feet, and three stories high, gabled and surmounted by a bell turret at about 80 feet high. The chapel is 66 by 50, society rooms, committee rooms, and professors' rooms, main hall and passages of communication to the wings, are in center building. The wings are each about 38 by 26 feet, also 3 stories high, but lower than the center—with intermediate spaces or side halls in which are placed stairs to approach the chapel from either side; the library, museum, recitation rooms, law lecture room, law library, president's room, &c., in the wings.

The site of the building is central across the line of the principal street leading from the Court House square, and with one end to the Railroad, so that both fronts of the building and one end (in all of which the character is preserved) may be seen from the cars as they pass.

The interior is intended to harmonize in style with the exterior, simple in character, of durable materials, and similar to the

North-Western Christian University, just erected by the same Architect in Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction states that the unceasing duties of office labor will prevent him from commencing his lecturing duties for several months, but that he will give due notice, and intends to spend at least two days in each county. He states that since the adjournment of the legislature, the letters he has received average at least fifty per week. He states that the common school funds to the several counties will give to each of our 445,471 children between five and twenty-one years of age seventy-two cents for educational purposes. So says the *State Sentinel*.

The secret of Austria's refusal to act with the Allies, is said to be found in a threatening dispatch from the Czar. It is that the moment Austria shall irrevocably ally herself to the west, or commit an overt act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of the Pan Slavist movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into that of all the Slavonians.

[From the California Chronicle, April 19.]

Santiago Sacked by Robbers.

By the arrival of the clipper schooner Simon Draper from Mazatlan, which vessel arrived on the 15th instant, we learn that the country is in a state of rebellion and completely overrun with robbers; and it is almost impossible for any person to travel by land without being molested.—Santiago had been sacked by a band of robbers, and it was reported that some of the inhabitants had been murdered and the females carried off.

This band of marauders proceeded up the river to a village, and committed the same depredations. A body of citizens followed and overtook them; a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the pursuing party, who were compelled to surrender, being promised that their lives should be spared by so doing; but after laying down their arms they were killed, with the exception of one man, who escaped. Great excitement prevailed at Tepic, where an attack was apprehended from the banditti.

Troops were arriving from the neighboring towns, to protect the place. The stage was stopped one league from San Blas, and robbed. Mr. Vanhorn who came passenger on the Simon Draper, had purchased a number of horses and cattle for the purpose of bringing them to this country. He was overtaken by the government troops, his stock taken from him, and himself thrown into prison, and was unable to obtain any redress from the authorities.—Our informant was four days at Santiago after the above occurrences.

Well Said.

Question.—What ought to be done with a gentleman who engages the affections of a young lady and then leaves her?

Answer.—Bless him, and let him go. We always think, in such cases, that a young lady has abundant cause for congratulation, and instead of whining and crying over "split affections," let her put on her sunny smiles, and endeavor to captivate a more worthy beau. You may depend upon it, that a man who has no more stability of mind, or honesty of purpose, than to act in this way to a young lady, is not worth a tear of regret; on the contrary, she should be especially happy that she has got rid of a person who, throughout his life, whatever he undertook, would unquestionably exhibit the same unfixity of purpose and the same irresolution of mind. Love is like everything else; a man who is not to be trusted in that, is very likely to be unsafe in other respects.

BONNETS.—The London Morning Post was very great, during the late imperial visit, upon matters of dress; and is regarded as high authority upon all questions connected with that important subject.—This journal says:

"In regard to the much-mooted question as to whether a bonnet should be worn on the head or off it, it may not be amiss to take advantage of the actual presence of her imperial Majesty, who is said to have introduced this popular eccentricity, to place on record that although the bonnet of the Empress Eugenie displays fully her face and hair, it does not convey to the beholder the idea of its being likely to fall from the head behind, but rather seems to cling to and support the hair in that position. This gives a lightness and grace of carriage to the head totally distinct from that boldness and barefacedness which have characterized the English adoption of the French imperial fashion."

A pedagogue relates a laughable story of one of his scholars, a son of the Emerald Isle. He told him to spell "hostility."

"H-o-r-s-e, horse," began pat.

"No, not horse-ility," said the teacher, but "host-ility."

"Sure," replied Pat, "an didn't ye tell me the other day, not to say *hoss*? Be jabbers, its one thing wid ye one day, and quite another the next."

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic.

New York, May 18, P. M.

The Baltic arrived this evening, with 160 passengers. Lord Raglan has admitted that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for.

The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kamesch and Balaklava will be left for the defense. A few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies from Sevastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve of 80,000 men in Constantinople were expected to be sent to Balaklava.

BALAKLAVA, 5th.—The allies are gaining ground, and all of the Russian outworks have been broken. Summary engagements were frequent, and large numbers of Russian mortars and many prisoners taken.

Sevastopol dates are to the 4th.

Napoleon escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him, while riding on horseback. Personal revenge was said to be the object.

There is nothing in the siege to warrant a result.

The position of the allies is regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages gained.

The firing slackened on the 28th, so as not to exhaust the ammunition.

An immense Russian force is reported concentrating near Sevastopol. It is said to be 100,000 strong.

Telegraphic communications with the Crimea continue.

Lord John Russell had reached London from Vienna.

The British budget had passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill of a fever. The Russian official accounts of the 24th represent the damage sustained as but little account, which was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison on the 11th was seven sub-batteries, 436 men killed, 6 superior 34 subaltern officers, and 1,839 wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle on the night of the 17th. It was a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, a field officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the 2nd Russian rifleman, and they abandoned the pit almost immediately, according to the statement of two Polish deserters.

One hundred thousand Russians were in the vicinity of Sevastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from the north.

The forts on the north side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying the shots clear into the lines of the allies.

Dispatches reached the British government which were a few hours later, but it was not generally communicated, although weighty questions were asked in Parliament. The ministers had declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and Drouyn de L'Huys had returned to Paris. Russell stated in substance, that protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

TEST.—A short engagement occurred on the night of the 18th.

The front and left attacked the whole Russian rifle, fifty of which were taken, together with eight light mortars, and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Stratford De Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople. Mahomet Ali has been recalled from exile.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The French, under Gen. Pellissier, attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking the mortar and establishing themselves in a position.

On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and after a sanguinary engagement they were driven back.

The Baltic fleet had left Kiel. The French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, had extended to three other governments, and twenty landed proprietors, with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices.

The British loan bill of \$16,000,000 passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed to the House of Lords. The monthly report of the board is five days short, as contrasted with the same month last year, showing a falling off of about \$1,000,000.

Metals have experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for the United States.

The budget virtually passed both houses, with but little opposition or modification. Throughout, a strong feeling was manifested against the ministry.

Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war had been held in various places.

Gang of Murderers Loose—Attempt to Murder Witnesses—Startling Narrative.

Since the murder of Cephas Farenburgh, and the positive testimony of the old man and his surviving son, implicating the persons under arrest with the crime, Fars have been entertained that an attempt would be made by the friends of the accused, whose desperate character is well understood about here, to put them out of the way. They were accordingly advised to remove from the insecure cabin where the murder was committed, to a small house near the lock, in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Wolf.

Acting upon this advice, they took up their residence at the lock on Saturday, when at half past eleven o'clock the family were awakened by a furious attempt to break open the door. It appeared to proceed from a party of men, using axes, but so securely had the door been barricaded, in anticipation of an attack, that it successfully resisted the assault until the neighbors, alarmed by a daughter who had escaped through a back window, together with some canal boatmen, who fortunately happened to be within hearing, came up and put the scoundrels to flight. No pursuit was made, nor was the intelligence communicated to the officers until after daylight. Had news of the outrage been promptly brought to them, they could doubtless have intercepted the return of the villains, and effected their arrests.

The Farenburghs were armed—the old man with a double-barreled gun, and the son with a pistol—a six-shooter, we believe—and would have made a desperate defence if the door had been forced open, as it probably would have been, but for the timely interference from the outside, for it is terribly shattered, and could hardly have held out much longer. They are both evidently men of the most determined courage, and they would have sold their lives at the dearest possible rate.

The daughter was quite seriously injured by the broken glass in her escape through the window. Her arms, legs, and face are severely cut. The whole family have been brought to the city, and will remain here under the protection of a special police until the trial.

The fatal importance of the testimony of the Farenburghs, and the nature of the attack, leave no doubt that the object was to murder them. The outrage is altogether without parallel. A peaceable and inoffensive family are attacked in the first place for the purpose of robbery, and one of its members brutally slain; now the berraved witnesses of that terrible spectacle are to be butchered, to prevent the just punishment of the perpetrators. The bloody design would have defeated itself, for, had it succeeded in the immolation of the remaining Farenburghs, we greatly mistake the present temper of this community, if one of the accused persons in jail would now be living to profit by it. And let a hair of these poor people be harmed, between this and the trial, and no power under Heaven can prevent the hanging of the whole gang without judge or jury. We are by no means the apologists of lynch law or mob violence, but if ever there was a time when a resort to a more summary process for meting out justice to offenders, than the ordinary course of law, was justifiable, it has about come.

There exists in our midst an organized band of thieves, counterfeiters, and murderers, who have acquired such a degree of boldness and effrontery, from the facility with which they have heretofore escaped punishment, that the lives and property of none of us are secure. With their ill-gotten gains, by which they command the professional skill of unscrupulous attorneys, they laugh at the law, defy justice, and go on in their evil courses with increasing impunity. Let them beware; they may be taught, sooner than is agreeable, that the halter is not an "imaginary line," nor Jack Ketch altogether a creature of fiction.

FURTHER ARRESTS.—Jack Jenkins and John Chapman were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Farenburgh. The facts that implicate them have probably been developed in the investigation before the grand jury. The night of the murder, it will be remembered, was wet and disagreeable under foot, and in the moonlight the tracks of seven persons were plainly discernible. They were traced in a body for some distance from the house, where the party evidently separated—four going one direction, and three another, towards the town. This, in connection with the fact that Jenkins and Chapman, in company with Longley, came into Hagarty's saloon together, and that they were shortly afterwards followed by the party of four, is the principal ground of suspicion. Circumstantial evidence could scarcely be stronger.—*Lafayette Journal*, May 12.

A census taken in Trumbull county, two or three weeks since, shows the number of cows that have died from want of food during the past winter, to have been in round numbers, five thousand. The total number of cows in the county, last fall, was estimated at twenty-three thousand—the loss is, therefore, more than twenty-five per cent.—*Cin. Columbian*.

The Kinney expedition was to have sailed on Saturday, but from some cause failed to do so.

Romance in Real Life.

A wedding has taken place latterly under somewhat romantic circumstances, realizing the adage that "truth is stranger, stranger than fiction." It appears, so far as the facts have come to our knowledge, that a sister of Mrs. N., who resides at Montpelier, some two or three years since married a mechanic, the lady herself being in somewhat straitened circumstances. They emigrated to California soon afterwards, with a view of bettering their fortunes, but prior to this, as a memorial to take with her, she had the likeness of an unmarried sister of Mrs. N.—taken, and was placed in the house in which they resided at California.

This unmarried sister we premise, is possessed of considerable personal attractions and her portrait attracted the attention of a rich speculator of that district who happened to pay a visit at the house. He was at once enraptured with the image of the fair unknown, and with true California excitement exclaimed—"By Jove, I'll marry that girl if she is to be found in the world." He was told where she resided, and he enclosed a note enclosing a present of \$40, and he subsequently posted another letter addressed for Mrs. N., containing a similar present. These gifts proved very acceptable, although, of course, the donor was quite unknown. A few weeks since, however, a knock was heard at the door, and on the young lady going to open it, a good-looking, bronzed featured gentleman rushed into the house and gave her a chaste salute exclaiming "that he had come from the other end of the world to find her;" at the same time pulling out the likeness which first led him to seek this object of attraction. As the novelists say the sequel may be easily imagined, and the nuptial knot was tied. The wedding was a very gay one, it attracted considerable notice in the neighborhood, and it was the unanimous opinion that the lady was well worth the good fortune she had met with, and that the gentleman possessed in her a treasure worth more than houses or lands.—*British Mirror*.

FATAL AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.—On Thursday, the 3d inst, a difficulty occurred in Butler county, Ky., between a Mr. Caughon and a Mr. Burns, in which the latter was killed. It appears that Burns followed Caughon for a mile, trying to shoot him—the former armed with a rifle and the latter without a weapon of any kind. When they had got within sight of his house, Caughon jumped from his horse, and got behind the animal to protect himself from Burns, who had his rifle presented. Caughon's son hearing the noise and seeing the peril his father was in, gathered a rifle and gave it to him before Burns was fully aware of what was passing. Immediately both Caughon and Burns fired upon one another—Caughon's ball entering Burns' heart and killing him almost instantly, while the latter's ball grazed Caughon's temple inflicting only a flesh wound. Caughon was tried before an examining court and acquitted. Burns was represented as a man of bad character and quarrelsome disposition.

LIFE IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald has the following picture. Every man to his taste, but, as for ourselves, give us the comforts of civilization: "Talk of comforts and pleasure, surrounded by the turmoil and confusion of a city life why, it is no more to be compared to this than wolf meat to good jerked venison. Ten million acres of the loveliest country in the world around us—not a white man in twelve or fifteen miles—no corporation restrictions, or action for trespass—plenty of geese, ducks, brants, deer, wolves, prairie hens, &c., [within rifle shot]—plenty of good coffee and whisky—no wives to scold us—no women to tease—no heating feather beds to sleep on—no formalities to be bored with—no rents to pay—and plenty of good strong buckskin breeches to wear. Why, we would not change one hour of this glorious nature's life, surrounded by lovely scenery fresh from the hand of God, for months of pampered city life. There is an unalloyed pleasure in it, concerning which your old fogiedom of the States know as little how to appreciate as a Hottentot does the blessings of civilization, or a hog of the glories of salvation.

"But yonder comes a team from the settlement, two days out. I must see if it brings any newspapers from the States or letters from loved ones away. Reader, if you come this way, give me a call."

MR. SMITH'S LITANY.—From Doctors' pills, and western chills, and otherills, deliver us. From want of gold, and wives that scold, and mudsies and sharpers sold, deliver us. From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and baker's pies, and babies cries, deliver us. From that lies, and clouded that dies, fiddle lies, and us. From bearded minded women, (this lecturers and all) deliver us. From that snores, con't deliver us. From curls, and tea—*Buffalo Reg*.

Bank Districts—The Law Unconstitutional.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to divide the State into districts and locate branches of the new "Bank with Branches," met at Indianapolis, last week. They made sixteen districts and located branches at Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Connersville, Richmond, Indianapolis, Bedford, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Lima, Lafayette, Plymouth, and La Porte. The amount to be subscribed at each branch for the purpose of organization is \$100,000. It will be perceived that the places where branches of the old State Bank were located, come in for the lion's share of the spoils. How much money they paid for their exclusive privileges has not publicly transpired. This law fixes the number of branches at sixteen; but gives the Bank power to establish five other branches, making twenty-one the greatest number of branches the Bank can have during the existence of its charter, twenty years.

At the late meeting of the BANK LOANS, there was a mighty struggle, as we are informed, between various towns, as to which should enjoy a monopoly of banking. In this Bank District there was a hot contest between Gosport and Bedford; and even Bloomington entered the lists as a competitor.

Now, we see no occasion for all this pother. The law creating a monopoly of privileges, to be confined to a few favored points, is SIMPLY AND FLAUNTLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The creation of an order of nobility would not be more so. This part of the law is a nullity, and of no validity whatever.

The following provision of the revised Constitution, proposed by our delegate, Prof. READ, cuts off all such attempts at conferring peculiar and exclusive privileges:

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

This noble section was adopted with this very question before the Convention, of a Bank with branches at a few favored localities. And so it was understood by the whole Convention. [See Debates of Convention, page 1392.]

Mr. SMITH of Ripley made the following remarks; and proposed the question directly to Prof. READ:

"There is a great deal of plausibility in the section offered by the gentleman from Monroe. (Mr. READ) because of the plausibility of the principle it contains. I voted yesterday for the engrossment of the fifteenth section, with an amendment embodying this principle. I desire to vote for the present section if I can have my mind fully satisfied as to its extent and bearing. I desire to have the gentleman's own understanding of it, and therefore will ask him a question. Suppose the Legislature of the State of Indiana or this Convention grants the power to establish a State Bank and branches—there is now a limited number of these institutions under the present Constitution—would not the amendment of the gentleman conclude that power?"

Mr. READ of Monroe. Suppose the Legislature or this Convention should authorize the establishment of a State Bank and branches, upon the principle of the proposed section; in that case every branch would have to reside in the same terms. For example, if there was a sufficient amount of capital in a town or village, it would be in the power of the capitalists of that place to commence the business of banking as a branch of the State Bank, and upon the same conditions with other branches, and no one set of individuals in the business of banking could claim exclusive privileges. This destroys the monopoly principle, and I think that there are not twenty gentlemen even among those who are in favor of the State Bank, who would be in favor of this principle of monopoly. The doctrine of the section carried out in the laws and the Constitution would destroy monopoly State banking, but not prevent every system of State banking which might be devised."

Here is Prof. READ's answer, plain and explicit as to the design and scope of the section in that particular case. From the discussion which followed, in which a number of distinguished gentlemen participated, it is clear that it was so understood by the Convention. The section was then adopted with the full understanding that it cut off forever every Bank with branches to be confined to certain localities, excluding all other places from a like privilege upon like terms, unless in the Constitution there should be an exception, expressly exempting a Bank with BRANCHES CONFINED TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF LOCALITIES. There is no such section, express or implied.

We are aware that the Bank monopolists hold that the power afterwards given, to create a Bank with Branches operates, *per se*, as an exception. These gentlemen forget the plainest principles of legal construction. "Statutes enacted at the same session of the Legislature, are taken to be *in pari materia*, and should receive a construction which would give effect to each, if possible."—*State vs. Rackley*, 2 BLACKSTONE'S Reports, p. 249. See also I BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, page 87, where he says: "One part of a statute must be so construed by another that the whole may (if possible) stand: *ut res magis valeat, quam pereat*."

Both the sections can stand, and both have full effect. The Constitution allows a Bank with Branches; but not a specified, limited number of branches at particular places. See Constitution, Article XI, Section 4. It is only the monopoly part of the law that is inconsistent with section 23, and cannot stand. How could the law have been made constitutional? Simply by saying that any town or city in the State by subscribing \$100,000 stock should have a Branch. As the law now stands it plainly violates the constitution by granting to certain citizens and classes of citizens privileges and immunities, which, upon the same terms, are not enjoyed by other citizens. So the Courts must then, capitalists of Bloomington and other places. The field is open for monopolists adopted by the free constitution of

Sec. 15) that the branches shall not

ses. Is not this

NTIES to a class

of citizens" which does not belong to all citizens?

Didn't Come Off.

Last Saturday, the world was to have come to an end, according to appointment. So said the Millerites. Postponed, probably, on account of "the inclemency of the weather." By the way, we saw a statement that WASHINGTON IRVING is a convert to the Millerite theory and believes the world will come to an end in 1867. Alas! Irving has got too much sense for that. O, what a world! Where is man's boasted reason? Let our question be answered by the Millerites, Mormons, Spiritual rappers, Abolitionists, Fire-eaters, Know Nothings, Socialists, "Jumpers," "Killers," Baby Shows, Barnum, and Insane Hospitals.

The Boston Post, which is regarded as the ablest organ of the President, has come out against the Kansas election outrages, from which it is very natural to infer that Franklin Pierce will jump that way from the sharp fence which he now uncomfortably strides, and sustain Gov. Reeder. The Washington correspondent of the Post takes the same position with boldness and effect.—*Lafayette Journal*.

Certainly. No democrat could take any other position. It is, and always has been our doctrine to let the *bona fide* residents of a State or Territory regulate their own internal affairs.—We are opposed to interference, either by Congress, by Abolition societies, or by fool-hardy fire-eating Southerners. Gov. REEDER has ordered a new election, to fill the place of officers elected by fraud. He did right. We are glad to see that the Boston Post and the President sustain him.

EDITORS FINED.—Last week Judge JOHN PETER fined the editors of the *Gazette* and *Courier*, at Lafayette, one hundred dollars each for publishing the proceedings of the Court against the order of Court, during the pendency of a trial for murder.

In another column our readers will find a list purporting to be a list of Know Nothings of this county. We lay it before our readers as it was handed in to us. We suppose no gentleman will take offence at its publication. We are sure we would not be at all offended if our names were published in a list of old line Democrats.

At the solicitation of a friend, and from a sincere desire to avoid any publication that might prejudice the public mind against an accused person, we withheld an editorial notice of some proceedings of the Circuit Court, at the last term, which resulted in the indictment of a citizen of this place. This was communicated to the friends of the party, as an evidence of our pacific and just feelings towards him. The party alluded to is now bringing his case before the public, in a way peculiar to himself, viz: by slandering all the witnesses on the indictment, not related to him, for it is to be observed that two of his brothers-in-law are among the material witnesses. We happen to be one of the witnesses referred to. Now if the case is to be tried in the streets, and not let rest until we are abused. So, Mr. Defendant, just call off your dogs, especially *Stupid*, the big-necked mastiff, or we shall lay the facts before the public in an authentic form. Take your choice, peace or war.

Neotrophian Society.

The young ladies of this Society will give an Exhibition to-night, at HAZEN'S Hall. They present a very attractive programme. Go and hear them, by all means; or, if you don't care particularly about *hearing* them, go and see them. That's enough. The Hall, we learn, is now furnished with good seats.

The Morgan County Gazette having passed into the hands of Mr. CALLIS, has become a virulent Know Nothing sheet. The editor seems to be a gentleman of ability. The Old Linters of Morgan are endeavoring to get up a paper of their own, and they will certainly be blind to their own interests if they fail to adopt the only means of rescuing their county from Bunline domination.

QUEER STATUTE.—By a statute passed in the 24th Henry VIII: "No person shall take for beef or pork above a half-penny, or for mutton or veal above three farthings a pound, and less in those places where they are now sold for less." Rather queer old law-makes in those days. What would our people say if our Legislature should say, by law, that no man shall take \$10 a barrel for flour, and make it a penal offence to sell for more than \$3?

A PEACE MOVEMENT.—ELIHU BURRITT, our distinguished countryman, is engaged in a very innocent advertising enterprise, the object of which is to abolish wars. His plan is to publish an advertisement in all the periodicals of Europe, a brief homily on the evils of war, and the benevolent people of this country are requested to contribute their money to accomplish this object. We learn from his Citizen of the world, that his Olive Leaflet has already been published in several German and other papers, and little societies or circles, are forming for the purpose of collecting funds to be devoted to this purpose. But, one would suppose that the European nations needed no homilies, just now, to convince them of the evils of war.

Drowning.

It is stated to be a remarkable fact that persons drowning have a wonderfully quick memory, and that thousands of acts of their past life are crowded in a moment thick and fast upon the memory. We don't want any of our readers to try the experiment; but if it would quicken their memories to the fact that many of them are indebted to us for the first volume of the *News-Letter*, we would not care if a considerable number were administered to them.

Saint Mary's of the Woods.

A few miles from Terre Haute there is a high school for young ladies, kept by the Sisters of Charity, called St. Mary's of the Woods. Though the "Sisters" are of the Catholic faith, they never undertake to propagate their creed among the pupils. It is celebrated as one of the best, if not the very best Female School in Indiana. The daughters of many of the most respectable Protestant families in the State have been educated at this school. The only complaint made against them is, that they are so kind, gentle, affectionate, and truly christianlike in their treatment of their pupils, that there is danger that their example may influence the young ladies in favor of Catholicism! Alluding to this school, the *Brookville American* of a late date said: "Dr. George Berry took his daughter Elizabeth to the Catholic nunnery near Terre Haute last week." We think that the editor of the *Brookville American* had better go along with Gen. JOSEPH HISS, Mrs. PATTERSON, and the remainder of the nunnery committee on their next excursion.

Miserable, contemptible fanaticism that seeks to drag forth and give publicity to private affairs. A young lady going to a boarding school to get an education—what an important fact to be gravely chronicled and nailed with a nail, too; for the editor knows that it was not a nunnery. We happen to know a number of young ladies who have received their education at this school. For thorough education, and refined and elegant manners they may be favorably compared with the graduates of any school in the State. They uniformly bear testimony to the kindness, gentleness, and perfect religious toleration of the Sisters of Charity.

Architecture.

It is surprising to see the sudden admiration for the beauties of architecture with which our young people have lately been seized. Every Sunday afternoon numbers of young ladies and gentlemen may be seen at the College campus admiring the beautiful and magnificent building, the walls of which are approaching completion. White pants, hat ditto, owner pointing out with rapt and explaining things in the most approved terms of Architecture to a Feminine Institution, with white muslin dress, blue eyes, broad-brimmed straw hat, trimmed with ribbon *couleur de rose*; imagination ditto. "La me, Mr. CREAMCHEESE, what do you call that stone on top of the gable?" "That, my dear Miss LANGUISH, represents the goddess Isis, surmounting the balustrade of the architrave on the cupola of the Parthenon in Egypt." Here Miss LYDIA LANGUISH, as her jeweled hand rests confidently in his, looks up like a duck listening for thunder, in proud admiration of her beau's accomplishments. They slowly walk around the building, Mr. CREAMCHEESE explaining, in the same lucid manner, the various objects of interest. They recline under the "shadow of the umbrageous trees." They talk about the golden age in the past—the "good time coming"—of the time when Mr. CREAMCHEESE shall have carved his name high on the Temple of Fame. The gloaming comes on; twilight lets the curtain fall and pins it with a star. Up rises the silver moon! "The devil's in the moon for mischief!" Miss LANGUISH saptiently remarks, as she pulls a rose to pieces. "It's a very pretty moon," Mr. CREAMCHEESE becomes poetical. He takes a copy of Moore's Melodies from his pocket, and indites on a fly leaf an "IMPROVISED TO Miss Lydia Languish," (which "impromptu," he had burnt out two taller candles the night before in compulsion). We know not whether these lines will ever reach posterity, and can only say at present that there was a frequent recurrence of "Languish" and "anguish," "dove" and "love," and so forth. Miss LYDIA'S cheek colors like a ripe peach on the sunny side. Some indistinct and tremulous inquiry escapes the lips of Mr. CREAMCHEESE. She leans her head against a white vest, and says, with a dying fall, "ask Pa." 'Tis done! So much for the beauties of Architecture—thanks to the genius of Mr. TRINSELY!

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—This body recently in session at Memphis, Tennessee, elected the following officers for the current year: President.—Chas. F. Town, N. Y.

First Vice-President.—Frank C. Still, Boston.

Second Vice-President.—Aug. Donnelly, Cincinnati.

Rec. Secretary and Treasurer.—I. H. Whitecomb, Buffalo.

Corresponding Secretary.—Sol. Harris, New Orleans.

The President appointed the following Executive Committee.

Henry G. Fisher, of Philadelphia; J. Watkins Smith, of Memphis; E. S. Davis, of Chicago; Lewis Graham, of New Orleans; J. E. Fox, of Buffalo; J. J. Gilbert, of Louisville; Travis Winham, of Nashville; Charles W. Colburn, of New York; Alexander Donnelly, of Cincinnati; Thomas R. Shepard, of Boston.

Philadelphia was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting.

A resolution against Sunday work was laid on the table. In order to increase the interest at meetings of subordinate Unions, the ritual of Cincinnati Union, embracing opening, closing, initiating and installing ceremonies, was approved and recommended. The proposition requiring members to pledge themselves by a formal oath was voted down, there being laws in several States forbidding the taking of any such obligations.

Our young friend ANDREWS is out in a new advertisement this week. He is a good mechanic, and we hope our citizens will extend to him a liberal patronage.

Dr. COFFER, charged with counterfeiting, was bailed out of jail yesterday.

The election for Governor of Virginia took place last Thursday.

List of Know Nothings.

The following is a list of Know Nothings in this county, Council No. 15. We presume it does not include all that are now members of the Order, and includes some who have repented of the error of their ways. We give the list as handed in to us by "one who knows."

Those who have withdrawn from the Order, or who wish to make explanations, can have an opportunity of so doing through the columns of our paper.

W. F. Browning, A. S. Mercer, Charles Tuley, Legion Mayes, Henry Batterson, James R. Sluss, H. B. Kittleman, C. G. Baker, James F. Kittleman, W. B. Seward, John W. Davis, Frank M. Otwell, J. S. Moore, J. C. Whisnand, Wm. C. McCalla, Westford Taggart, James McBride, Daniel Lyons, Ambrose C. Parks, Isaac Atkins, James Millen, E. D. Sheppard, Wm. Denton, M. M. Alexander, J. W. Alexander, C. H. Snodgrass, B. I. Seward, G. G. S. Talbott, A. A. Reeves, J. J. Rawlins, James Farris, Am. Repengal, A. M. Lyons, James Kelly, W. A. Legg, M. Campbell, J. M. Parks, T. C. May, T. L. Carter, E. Dean, J. Mayfield, A. J. Copenhagen, J. B. Harris, F. G. Mercer, B. S. Chase, Samuel A. Hooyer, John M. Seward, James Adkins, Sidney S. Pullen, Henry Pressel, Austin Seward, George Cherry, James Seward, John J. Cherry, W. H. Ward, C. J. McCalla, Y. B. Pullen, E. P. Houston, John T. Rodgers, Benjamin McGee, James Hooper, John McCalla, J. L. Shirley, C. M. Houston, L. C. Sluss, A. W. Bensall, S. W. Reeves, John Starns, J. H. Reeves, James Starns, H. J. Harris, J. M. Harris, Daniel Spencer, John Burleigh, James Dale, Joseph S. Taylor, W. H. Pruett, F. A. Houston, W. A. Bradey, Jeremiah F. Bradey, F. A. Milam, J. M. Beatty, Orlando E. Foster, C. P. Mullenix, Jesse Corsaux, Liberty Hargus, J. C. McCollough, Isaac Hooper, Wm. D. Owen, G. G. Sluss, D. V. Buskirk, J. Q. A. Houston, A. W. Houston, George W. Decker, John M. Kinney, John M. Hogan, W. D. York, William Williams, Hiram P. Pauley, James W. Fyffe, Thomas Manpero, Emory Voss, Jos. G. McPheeters, Benjamin Voss, John Raper, W. J. Houston, E. A. Voss, Matthew Kelley, Austin B. Reeves, T. J. Sampson, George W. Andrews, W. H. Roddy, Hiram J. Nichols, Joseph J. Mercer, Jonathan Archer,

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for June, is another fine number of that best of ladies' magazines. Every lady should subscribe for the Book. Price, \$3 a year.

Our readers will find among the new advertisements, one in relation to the summer arrangements of running trains on the N. A. & S. R. R.

The weather for the past few days has been oppressively hot. Speaking of hot weather reminds us of the splendid Ice-Cream Saloon which our obliging friend, JOHN RILEY, has fitted up just back of Mr. FEE'S store; where he serves up to his numerous customers some of the best Ice-Cream and Lemonade we have put through our teeth for many a day.

A lump of silver from Lake Superior, weighing 96 pounds, and warranted to be 75 per cent. pure metal, has been received at Detroit. It is mixed with copper.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL for June has been received. It contains a great deal of interesting reading matter, and many of the articles are beautifully illustrated. It is published by FRANK LESLIE, 12 and 14 Spruce street New York, at \$2 a year.

LOUIS NAPOLEON offers 1,000 guineas, open to England, Ireland and Scotland, and France, for a steed for the Empress. He is to be gentle and fleet, and not shy at military reviews, or at the sound of fire-arms. Is EUGENIE going to command in the Crimea?

An old woman who sold ale, being in church fell asleep during service, and unluckily let fall her old-fashioned clasped Bible, which making somewhat of a noise, she exclaimed half-awake—"So, you jade! there's another jug broken."

Between five and six thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Green-castle to erect a good hotel in that place. That's right. A good newspaper and a good hotel are two excellent institutions for any town.

Died, at Lihua, Kauai, Sandwich Islands, March 9, of consumption, Dr. WYLLIE, from California, formerly of Indiana.

Snooks says the best sewing machine in the world is one about seventeen years old, with a short sleeve dress, pretty little feet with gaiter boots on. Now, don't!

When does a man rob his wife? When he hooks her dress.

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a smiling face.

The greatest trial of patience—a stammering lawyer examining a stammering witness in the presence of a deaf judge.

There are two reasons why you should not interrupt an editor when he is writing. One is, it is apt to put him out, the other is, you are apt to be put out yourself. Loafers should be apt to take the hint.

Early marriage are apt to engender gray hairs, plenty of children, round shoulders, rheumatism, and—thin-looking wives. Young folks, look out for these and sundry other squalls!

Col. T. H. BEYRON has been mulcted in the sum of \$4,000 in a late slander suit in Missouri.

MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION.—The National Telegraph line brings us the following dispatch dated at New York yesterday:

"Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the Personal Liberty Bill, nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. Its provisions are as stringent as treason could make them."

If the "Defender of the Constitution" could revisit this earth, and see what has transpired in Massachusetts in the brief period since that State was deprived of his patriotic consuls, how would he hang his head in shame at the spectacle. A law of the National Legislature, passed in strict accordance with the Constitution, and as one of a series of measures of compromise—a law which he sanctioned and upheld—deliberately nullified, and the people invoked to disregard it. Who will say that we have not fallen upon evil times, and placed power in bad men's hands, when such things can happen in good old Massachusetts? What will be the consequences of the passage of this law? It may be that the Fugitive Slave Law cannot be executed in that State; but suppose the case to occur. Under this law the State Courts would interfere to prevent its execution. Then would come a conflict of jurisdiction, and collision between the officers of the respective Governments. What more? Would it stop there? That is impossible. Either the State or the Federal authority must give way; and if it be competent for a Legislature to resist one law, there is nothing to prevent the majority from setting at defiance all laws of the National Congress; and so we have at once an end of the Union. Are the people—the considerate, union-loving, patriotic portion of the people of the United States—ready for this revolutionary movement?

The editor of the *Tribune* says "Sam" is simply the short for Samaritan. This is probably true. The Samaritans were a tribe of semi-heathens, whom God's chosen people, the Jews, looked upon as unclean and refused to have any intercourse with. St. Luke records the parable of a good action of one good Samaritan as something extraordinary. According to the *Tribune* editor's version of scripture nomenclature, a good action by a disciple of "Sam" would be equally wonderful.—N. A. Ledger.

Boston, May 21.

The Governor sent in his veto of the personal liberty bill, with a communication from the Attorney General, pronouncing it unconstitutional. The Senate sustained the bill over the veto by 32 to 3. The House by a vote of 3 to 1.

The Unitarian church at Cambridgeport was destroyed by fire yesterday. Partially insured.

CINCINNATI, May, 21.

Elijah Williams, a rich planter of South Carolina, arrived here to-day with eight negroes, one of whom was his wife, six children, and his wife's mother. The object was to manumit the whole and settle them in this State. Just as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here are of course free under our State laws. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to them.

PRETTY GOOD.—BRIGHAM YOUNG, the great High Priest of the Mormons in Utah, says that he shall be Governor of the Territory as long as the Lord wills that he shall be; that when the President appoints another to supercede him, he will regard it as evidence that the Lord has no further use for him.

The Letter of LaFayette—The Morse and Bishop Spaulding Controversy.

It will be recollected there appeared last fall in the columns of the *Enquirer*, over the signature of "Old Lind," an exposure of a stupendous fraud which the Know-Nothing press had been guilty of, in palming off upon LaFayette a sentiment he never uttered. The expression they attributed to him—"If ever the liberties of the country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priests"—was dug out of a letter in which he quoted it but to refute it! The original letter was copied by the Democratic press all over the Union, and was inserted, due credit being given to us, by Bishop Spaulding, of Louisville, in a certain paper published. Professor Morse, of Poughkeepsie, New York, upon whose authority the original statement was made, finding himself in an unpleasant position, commenced a controversy with Bishop Spaulding in relation to the genuineness of our correspondent's letter. He asserts that no such book as the letter is quoted from, is in existence, and that "Old Lind" himself is one of those dreaded persons called "Jesusites." Now, we assure Professor Morse, and all interested in the controversy, that "Old Lind" is a Protestant gentleman, "staunch in the faith," by no means a bitter partisan, and that he can prove every statement he made to be correct. His veracity, we believe, to be as good as Morse's; and if the latter will come to this city, and risk anything upon his impeachment of it, the book will be produced before a committee selected by the parties. There is no doubt whatever that Professor Morse is all wrong in the matter, or that those who are quoting LaFayette upon his authority are grossly deceived. We assure the public that it can place the most implicit confidence in the *Enquirer's* communication regarding the LaFayette forgery.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The Sword-blade of Japan is said to be equal, if not superior to that of Toledo or Damascus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

TRAINS NORTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

Will leave New Albany at 3 o'clock a. m., Salem 5:46, Orleans 6:39, Bedford 7:55, Bloomington 9:25, Green-castle 12:00, Crawfordsville 1:45, p. m., Lafayette 3:30, and arrive at Michigan City at 7:30, connecting directly with special train on Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago, arriving there in time for the night trains on the different roads, and connecting also at Michigan City with train for Detroit, and arriving there next morning, connecting directly with Canada Railroad for Niagara Falls, &c.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Will leave New Albany at 8:30 a. m., Salem 11:30, Orleans 1:55, p. m., Bedford 3:30, and arrive at Bloomington at 6:00 p. m. Leave Bloomington at 4:00 a. m., Green-castle 7:55, connecting with trains to Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Crawfordsville 11:29, and arrive at Lafayette at 2:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.

Will leave Lafayette at 11:15 a. m., arrive at Michigan City at 4:30 p. m., connecting directly with trains for Chicago and Detroit, arriving at Chicago at 7:30 p. m., and at Detroit at 3:00 a. m.

TRAINS SOUTH.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

Will leave Michigan City daily (Saturday's excepted) at 12:30 p. m., after arrival of trains from Chicago and Detroit at Lafayette at 4:45 a. m., Crawfordsville 6:10, Green-castle 7:55, connecting with trains for Indianapolis and Terre Haute; Bloomington 10:50, Bedford 12:15, p. m., Orleans 1:07, Salem 2:28, and arrive at New Albany at 4:30 and Louisville at 5:00 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

Will leave Michigan City at 8:00 a. m., after arrival of special train from Chicago and trains from Detroit, arriving at Lafayette at 11:55 a. m., connecting directly with trains for Indianapolis and Cincinnati, arriving at 3:00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Will leave Lafayette at 7:50 a. m., Crawfordsville 10:30, Green-castle 12:15, p. m., arriving at Bloomington at 5:40 p. m. Leave Bloomington at 5:30, p. m., Bedford 7:55, Orleans 9:29, Salem 11:30, and arrive at New Albany at 2:45 p. m.

Also, A TRAIN will leave Lafayette at 3:30 p. m., for Crawfordsville, and Crawfordsville at 4:30 a. m., for Lafayette.

This arrangement is such that direct connections are made at Michigan City with M. C. R. R. for Detroit and the East, and for Chicago and the West. At Lafayette with Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, &c. And at Green-castle with Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

THROUGH TICKETS over the connecting roads, to be obtained at the different stations, and the line. This road, with its different connections, presents to the traveler unequalled facilities for speed, comfort, and cheapness of route.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily from New Albany to Michigan City. Freight will be forwarded with promptness. The attention of shippers is particularly invited to the joint arrangement between New Albany, Chicago and Detroit.

Full information of rates, classification, &c., can be obtained upon application at the Transportation Office, New Albany.

May 26, 1855—13ft.

MARBLE WORKS.

DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS!

G. W. ANDREWS

WOULD inform his friends of Bloomington and the surrounding country that he is carrying on the

MARBLE BUSINESS

At the old stand of J. C. Corsaw, on the east side of the public square, where he is prepared to fill all orders in the

Most Elegant and Latest Styles in the West. Please call and examine for yourself.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS.

Bloomington, May 26, 1855—13ft.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Wm. McClung, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH C. BATES, Adm'r.

May 26, 1855—12 w3.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Wm. McClung, deceased, late of Monroe county, will sell, at public auction, the 16th day of June next, all the personal property of said deceased not taken by the widow, consisting of hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, household and kitchen furniture, farm utensils, &c.

A credit of two months will be given on all sums over \$3. The purchaser will be required to give his valuation and appropriate laws of the State of Indiana, with interest from date.

JOS. C. BATES, Adm'r.

May 26, 1855—12 w3.

Why there is no Rain in Peru.
In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain:—The southeast trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northeast, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally, they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating space, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected to on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.—*Lieutenant Maury.*

A Knotty Text.
There was once an itinerant preacher in West Tennessee, who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed with the idea that he was also a great Biblical scholar. Under this delusion he would very frequently, at the close of his sermon, ask any member of his congregation, who might have a "knotty text" to unravel, to speak it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled "less distinguished divines." On this occasion, in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text. No one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing his learning, when a chap by the door announced that he had a Bible matter of "great concern," which he desired to be enlightened upon. The preacher, quite animatedly, professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement.
"What I want to know," said the outsider, "is whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobbler?"
The "expounder" looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the questioner capped the climax, by exclaiming in a loud voice,
"I fished him down on the first question." From that time forward, the practice of asking for "difficult passages" was avoided.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—In the Paris correspondence of the *Procurateur d'Autours*, under date of the 22d ult., we find the following:
"The Empress is enchanted at the idea of her visit to the East, and she is proud to find that the Emperor has ended by gaining every one over to his journey. The journey to England fascinated her greatly; but she always endeavored to conceal its effects, from an apprehension that the Emperor would not consent to take her with him to the East. Whenever the sense of fatigue overpowered her she hastened to say that which hid her mist was the continual efforts in public to which she was condemned. Yesterday evening, as she was speaking, with enthusiasm of her approaching departure for the East, she added that there was only one thing that troubled her in connection with this journey, and that was the idea of her stopping at Constantinople. "What would you do at Constantinople?" inquired the Emperor; "would you accompany me about on horseback?" "No," replied the Empress; "but wherever there is suffering to assuage, have not women a sublime duty to fulfill? While you would be at the head of your soldiers, I would be the leader of those meritorious women who visit the battle-field to attend upon and console the wounded!"

To be Kicked out.
The Baltimore Patriot, a K. N. paper of the first water has the following:
"The K. N.'s of Massachusetts having taken strong abolition ground, cannot be long to the Order. They are better entitled to the name of the black pepper party. At all events, they will doubtless—after the assembling of the national convention—be a K. O., kicked out, party."

That's right, kick them out. In the meantime you will find that your brethren of Illinois, Ohio, and other Northern States have kicked out all you of the South. Know Nothingism in this State has resolved itself into a secret abolition organization to wage war upon the South, and to run slaves into a brotherhood existing extensively at the South.—*Chicago Times.*

A Mr. Rogestone recently died in London, who in ten years, literally ate up 150,000 pounds sterling. This singular person traversed all Europe for the sake of gratifying his appetite. In 1849 he actually seduced the cook of Prince Potemkin, in Russia, from his service. He had agents in China, Mexico, and Canada to supply him with the rarest delicacies. A single dish sometimes cost him fifty pounds sterling. A rival of Apicius, but wiser than the Roman, he waited until all his patrimony was consumed before he quitted life. On the 14th of April nothing was left but a single guinea, a shirt, and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art. He gave himself two hours of rest for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster Bridge.

LOST!!
On the 19th instant, between Bloomington and the old Christian farm, a Cloth Cape worth about \$2. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the residence of Wm. Faris in Bloomington, or at the News-Letter office, and will also be suitably rewarded.
May 6, 1855—10w3. WM. FARIS

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
The Great Purifier of the Blood.
NOT A PARTICULAR OF MERCURY IN IT.
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Blisters on the Face, Bores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Itch, Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Curvature, and all Diseases arising from an impure blood, or from the use of Mercury, or from any other cause.
This valuable medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues, and with the most liberal terms. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.
F. BORDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known everywhere, says he has seen the medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishing good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER.—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Ague and Fever of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the remedies advertised, but all without any permanent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, two bottles of which effectually cured me, and I am happy to say I have had neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it the best Tonic in the world, and the only medicine that ever reached my case.
JOHN LONGDEN.

BEER DRINK.—O. B. Luck, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given to the doctors, and to the public, saying they never known it to fail when taken according to directions. Dr. Mingo, a practicing Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S Spanish Mixture, which were truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING CURED.
Mr. John Thompson, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of CARTER'S Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly twenty years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

Dr. M. Matthews, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by CARTER'S Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

Richard E. West, of Richmond, was cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of CARTER'S Spanish Mixture. Edwin Burton, Esq., of the same city, says he has seen the good effects of CARTER'S Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

Wm. G. Hawood, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of CARTER'S Spanish Mixture, and was cured without a scratch, in a short time, and was again able to walk.

BENNETT & BEERS.
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.
And for sale by J. T. Cox & Co., Bloomington, Alex. Southernland, Harrodsburg; Helton & Humston, Fairfax; Henry Seals, Ellettsville; Gentry & Co., Mt. Tabor; and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
May 27, 1854-1791.

A NEW METHOD.
A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR, and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cure of Asthma, Cough, and all Lung Complaints, 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, and the body is kept in the warm atmosphere of the fluid, which supplies the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine. Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.
For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered with it day and night, most of the time, and I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting up as I could sit 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 assistance 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 the most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocated by the pressure 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 the pressure of breath. 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.
MARGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
I came to New York in the ship Telegraph, and my first place was St. John's New Brunswick, where I reached this city my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very much distressed. My friends and physicians all pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after I began to use it, 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 growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, and use it in the autumn, and believe it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to discontinue it.
JOHN WOODS.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers St., C. H. BING, corner of John Street and Broadway, N. Y. Price, 25 Cents.
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, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10.
June 17, 1854-20y1.

W. H. CRAIG has in store and for sale 300 barrels of Little Blue Grass Seed, dove rotted and threshed. New Brick Building south-east corner of the Public Square, Martinsville, Ind.
mar10-24w4

NOTICE OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE U. S. LAND OFFICES AT JEFFERSONVILLE, VINCENNES, AND WINAMAC, INDIANA.—Under the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved June 12, 1850, which declares that whenever the quantity of public land remaining unsold in any land district shall be reduced to a number of acres less than one hundred thousand, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the land office for such district; and if any land in any such district shall remain unsold at the time of the discontinuance of a land office, the same shall be subject to sale at some one of the existing land offices most convenient to the district in which the land office shall have been discontinued, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice; and inasmuch as the 7th section of the act approved 4th September, 1841, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to continue any land district in which is situated the seat of government of any one of the States, notwithstanding the quantity of land unsold in such district may not amount to one hundred thousand acres, and in his opinion such continuance may be required by public policy, or in order to close the land system in such State at a convenient point, under the provisions of the act on that subject approved June 12, 1840; and inasmuch as the duty above required has been deemed upon the Secretary of the Interior by the act to establish the Home Department, approved 3d March, 1849.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that, in view of reports from the land officers at Jeffersonville, Vincennes, and Winamac, that the vacant land in each of said districts is reduced below one hundred thousand acres, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, has directed that the land offices at Jeffersonville, Vincennes, and Winamac, in the State of Indiana, be discontinued, and the lands remaining unsold at the time of the discontinuance be made subject to sale at the land office at Indianapolis, under the act of government in said State.
Lands remaining unsold, and unappropriated by law, and subject to private entry, within the limits of the districts now discontinued, will cease to be subject to entry as heretofore at those offices from the date of the receipt of this notice, and the registers and receivers thereof, and the land officers at Indianapolis will give public notice of the day on which they will be prepared to receive applications for entries of any such lands at their office.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1855-19w6

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,
NEW ALBANY, IND.
(mar17m6)

What Every Woman Should Know.
Every woman should know that if she is in poor, sickly, debilitated condition of health, making existence a burden to herself and a source of painful anxiety to her relatives and friends, and, perhaps, (horrible reflection!) entailing and inflicting her own maladies and suffering upon her children, that it is her duty to understand why and from what cause her sufferings arise, that remedy and relief may, while yet there is time, be availed of, the causes be avoided in future, and her health restored, that she may be fitted for the duties and capable of the enjoyments of life.
Let every woman look at the emaciated form, the death-like complexion, the deep-buried, lusterless eye, the sunken cheek, the gloomy and depressed spirit, the shattered nerves, the prostrate and helpless condition of many a wife, mother, daughter or sister, if not herself included, within her own circle, whose days are days of agony, and ask herself, "must this continue? Is this? Is there no remedy? No relief? No hope?"
This remedy is by knowing the causes and avoiding them, and knowing the remedies and benefiting by them.

These are pointed out in
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
Private Medical Companion,
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.
One-hundredth Edition (500,000). 18mo., pp. 250.
[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, \$1.00.]
Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described; with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering.

The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain my symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm.

How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical aid? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from leucorrhoea (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficulty, if not dangerous deliveries and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

How many bitter moments, now much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

But no husband, wife or mother, are excusable, if they still continue to ignore of those physiological laws, by the knowledge of which their own health and happiness, as also the future well-being of their children are secured.

"THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is a standard work of established reputation, found in the catalogues of the great trade sales in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by all the principal booksellers in the United States. It was first published in 1847, since which time

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold, of which there were upwards of
One Hundred Thousand sent by Mail, attesting the high estimation in which it is held as a reliable popular medical

BOOK FOR EVERY FEMALE; the author having devoted his exclusive attention to the treatment of complaints peculiar to females, in respect to which he is yearly consulted by thousands.

In consequence of the universal popularity of the work, as evidenced by its extraordinary sale, various impositions have been attempted by imitations of title page, spurious editions, and surreptitious infringements of copyright, as well upon booksellers as upon the public, it has been found necessary, therefore, to

CAUTION THE PUBLIC to buy no book unless the words "Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty Street, N. Y." is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's office on the back of the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

Upon receipt of One Dollar, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, the Canadian and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New York.

September 16, 1854-23m6.

War with the Old System of Building!
Procure your Carpenter Work ready made, of seasoned lumber, and save 30 per cent.
HINKLE, GUILD, & Co.,
363 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Door, Sash, and Blind Factory, Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.
OUR FACTORY is 60 by 250 feet, six stories high, with machinery for manufacturing Panel Doors, Sash, Verifiers, and Putty Shutters, Painted Window Frames, Mantels, Base, Pilasters, Mouldings, Weatherboards, White and Yellow Pine Flooring, and Planed Boards for the inside finish of Frame or Brick Houses. Our work is framed in the same manner as if made by hand, and superior to any other factory or hand work, being thoroughly tested in a Drying House. Sash, Primed and Glazed. With the advantages of our large Lumber Yard in Fulton, containing several acres of ground, and 700 feet of wharf, we are enabled to Yard, Manufacture, and sell cheaper than any other establishment in the West. Orders filled for Boards, Framing, Timber, and Joist of every description. We also manufacture Packing Boxes, Ice Chests, and Shower Baths. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to keep our articles for sale. Discount to Dealers.—Terms Cash.

Kansas and Nebraska Portable Cottages,
Containing two or more rooms, which can be put up and taken down in a few hours. A sample can be seen at our Factory.
Our bill is from 10 to 20 per cent. below Louisville Prices.
Our bill of prices can be seen at this office.
March 24, 1855-4w6

AMBROSE B. CARLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW,
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
OFFICE ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEWS-LETTER OFFICE.

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 it is now prepared to accommodate all who may call on it in a satisfactory manner, as any Public House in the State. J. & S. M. ORCHARD.
Bloomington, May 27-11f.

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, 1854-17y1)

DATES HOUSE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
D. D. SLOAN, Proprietor.
Our omnibuses will convey Passengers to and from the house, free of charge.
(Nov. 11, 1854-4f)

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, January 8th, the Passenger Trains upon this road will run, until further notice, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Chicago and Detroit Express, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock a. m., Sunday at 3:30 P. M. (Breakfast) at Chicago, and arrive at Detroit at 12:30 P. M. City at 7:30, arriving in Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and Detroit at 8 A. M. next morning, connecting with the Canada Road for the East.
New Albany and Louisville Express, will leave Chicago at 9 P. M., and arrive at Lafayette at 4:40 A. M., Crawfordsville at 6:25, Greensburg at 8:45, Gosport at 9:30, Bloomington at 10:50, Bedford at 12:15, P. M., Orleans at 1:30, Salem at 2:30, and arrive at New Albany at 4:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, will leave Chicago at 5 A. M., and arrive at New Albany at 11:50 A. M., connecting direct with trains for Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Cincinnati, &c., and arrive the same evening.

Way Express, will leave Lafayette at 11 A. M., arrive at Chicago at 11:45 P. M., connecting with trains on Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago and Detroit.
Accommodation Trains North, leave New Albany at 8:30 A. M., Salem 11:30, Orleans 1:55 P. M., Bedford 3:25, Bloomington 5:35, arrive at Gosport at 7 P. M., leave Gosport at 5:30 A. M., Greensburg 8:45, Crawfordsville 11:10, and 10:35, Greensburg at 12:10 P. M., and arrive at New Albany at 4:30 P. M.

Accommodation Trains South, leave Lafayette at 7:45 A. M., Crawfordsville at 10:30, Greensburg at 1:45 P. M., connecting with train from Indianapolis to Terre Haute the same evening, and arrive at Gosport at 4:10 P. M., leave Gosport at 4:30 A. M., Bloomington 5:55, Bedford 8:00, Orleans 9:20, Salem 11:30, and arrive at New Albany at 2:45 A. M. Also.

Accommodation Train, leaves Lafayette 2:45 P. M., for Crawfordsville, and Crawfordsville 4:45 A. M., for Lafayette.

The New Albany and Louisville Express, leaves New Albany at 11:45 P. M., and also north of Lafayette only at S. R. R. Crossing, West of St. Peter and Bradford, unless signalled to stop for passengers beyond Lafayette.

By these arrangements for the running of trains, direct connections are made with the Lafayette and Indianapolis Express, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Michigan City, both east and west, and from the Ohio river it is the only direct and reliable route North.

Through Tickets for all the principal cities in the West, North, and East, can be obtained at the office in New Albany, and other important points en route. But exchange of Cars and Baggage to Chicago, and but two to Detroit!

Baggage checked through. Arrangements have been made for Through Freight from New Albany to Chicago, and Detroit, at special rates, and all modes forward prompt. Freight trains daily from New Albany at 8:30 A. M., and Michigan City at 5:45 A. M.

JOHN WILSON,
Superintendent.
March 7, 1855-4f

BLANCH & SIMPSON,
No. 11 Pearl Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and merchants generally, that having at the commencement of the year, reduced their stock to a lower point than it has reached at any period for the last

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

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

Merchants, before making purchases, are solicited to examine their stock.
March 7, 1855-4w4

NOTICE OF THE TEMPORARY CONTINUANCE OF THE LAND OFFICE AT VINCENNES, IND.—In compliance with the Act of Congress, approved February 11, 1854, which provides "That the offices of Register and Receiver shall be continued at Vincennes, Indiana, until after a final report shall have been made by the Commissioners, of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the Act of Congress, approved July seven, entitled 'An act to ascertain and adjust the claims of certain lands in the State of Indiana,' Notice is hereby given, that the Office of the Register and Receiver at Vincennes, is suspended in its application to the office of said Act of 27th July, 1854, of which due notice will be given.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 17th day of February, 1855.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, T. C. ZUELL, L. G. BARBOUR.
SHAW, BUELL & BARBOUR,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 55 Pearl Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
20y1

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, 1854-17y1)

Great Literary Enterprise.
NO LOTTERY.—NO HUMBUG.
FOR the more general diffusion of choice Literary Reading throughout the community at a cheap rate, we have calculated to deceive the unwary, and have been induced to embark in the enterprise.

Believing there are many thousands who do not enjoy the luxury of a literary Magazine, and thousands more who are taking one or more, who would continue at low prices, and many others who have adopted Poor Richard's motto, of a penny saved is two-pence earned, will speedily embrace the opportunity of securing them at a reduced rate.

Trusting that our proposition will be kindly received, and promptly responded to, by all lovers of good and cheap reading, we have selected the following Magazines and Books as being among the best published:

DOLLAR MAGAZINES.
The Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual, The Ladies' Keepsake and Home Library, The Mother's Magazine and Family Monitor, Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine, Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, The Christian Garden, The Watercure Journal, The Philocultural Journal.

TWO-DOLLAR MAGAZINES.
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, The National Magazine, The Ladies' Repository, New York Journal.

THREE-DOLLAR MAGAZINES.
Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Putnam's Knickerbocker.

Rank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion. **BOUND BOOKS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.**
The Ladies' Wreath, the Ladies' Keepsake, and the Floral Wreath, bound in rich multi. full gilt. Each volume contains over 400 large octavo pages of choice original articles from the pens of many of the best writers in the country, and 25 steel a. d. floral embellishments.

On the receipt of the money, we will send any of the above in the following price, which is but little more than the cost of publication.

Either of the \$3 magazines and the Ladies' Wreath, or the \$2 magazines and the Wreath and Keepsake, or either of the bound books, and the Wreath and Keepsake, or either two of the other \$1 magazines, or any two of the Ladies' Wreath or the Ladies' Keepsake. 3 00

Either of the \$3 magazines, either of the \$2 magazines, the Wreath, and the Keepsake, or either of the bound books, and the Wreath and Keepsake, or either two of the other \$1 magazines, or any two of the Ladies' Wreath or the Ladies' Keepsake. 5 00

Either of the \$3 magazines, either of the \$2 magazines, the Wreath, and the Keepsake, or either of the bound books, and the Wreath and Keepsake, or either two of the other \$1 magazines, or any two of the Ladies' Wreath or the Ladies' Keepsake. 5 00

Either of the \$3 magazines, either of the \$2 magazines, the Wreath, and the Keepsake, or either of the bound books, and the Wreath and Keepsake, or either two of the other \$1 magazines, or any two of the Ladies' Wreath or the Ladies' Keepsake. 5 00

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NEWS-LETTER
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE
WE would especially call the attention of the public to our facilities for doing
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK.
Our establishment has recently been fitted up with a great variety of PLAIN AND FANCY CARD and JOB TYPES; and as we have recently purchased a large stock of every kind of Book and Job Paper, Cards, of all styles—some beautiful, and some of the Borders, Cards, we are prepared to do Book and Job Printing in a style not surpassed by any printing house in Indiana. We know that Job Printing can be as well done in country towns as in the cities, and we intend to do it.
J. C. OARLTON,
Publisher News-Letter

NEW STORE!!
IN the Room recently occupied by E. E. Sluss, on the West corner of the Square. The subscriber has just received, and is opening a new and well-selected stock
Fancy, Staple, Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS:
His