

# 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 31, 1856.

NO. 13.

## THE 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 Indefinitely 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.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two squares	4.50	7.00	10.00
Three squares	6.50	9.50	13.00
Fourth of a column.	9.00	13.00	18.00
Half column.	13.00	20.00	30.00
One column.	22.00	33.00	50.00

One square, (10 lines,) three insertions or less, one dollar; each additional insertion, under three months, twenty-five cents.  
Special notices always inserted next before the advertisements, on third page, and loaded 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion.  
Advertisements, unlimited as to time, are inserted until a discontinuance is ordered, and charged accordingly. Advertisers will take particular notice of this part of our rates.  
Local advertisements are to be paid for when inserted, or the agent furnishing them will be held responsible for their payment.  
For advertising wives, Five Dollars, for two squares or less; for every square above two, One Dollar extra.

### BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1856.

**PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS.**—The following "National" Presidential Conventions are announced to come off in the next two months: Radical Abolition Convention, at Syracuse, May 18th.  
Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, June 2d.

Black Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, June 17th.  
Old Line Whig Convention, at Louisville, July 4th.

The George Law Know Nothings also propose to hold a "National" Convention at New York on the 12th of June.

**In the Fourth District Court,** at New Orleans, before Judge REYNOLDS, the suit of Mrs. LUCY ANN HOWE for her minor son, J. W. MAHON, vs. the city of New Orleans, A. GRALLIE, and C. MASON, for compensation for injuries received by the said J. W. Mahon from the falling of the walls of a building in St. Charles street; has resulted in a verdict of \$10,000 in favor of the plaintiff, \$7,500 against the city, and \$2,500 against Mr. GRALLIE.

**DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES.**—SHOT INTO THEM.—Those men belonging to the command of Col. SCHLESINGER who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwelcome service just before their exit. Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

**OUR MINISTER TO FRANCE.**—An American, writing from Paris to the New York Express, says:

"Judge Mason is the most popular Ambassador ever sent to France from the United States, and is deservedly so. A kinder, better, or more unpretending Virginia gentleman never existed. Judge Mason's house is always open to every honest man who can lay claim to the name of American, and when events shall occasion his return to the United States, all his countrymen in Paris will join in regretting the event."

**The New Albany Ledger** has been beautified and neatly improved by a brand new suit. It is now among the neatest newspapers in the west. Success to NORMAN, MORRISON & CO., for their energy and enterprize merits it.

**It is rumored** here that the Courtland Mills, on White River, in Jackson county, Ind., were wholly consumed by fire, on Monday 12th inst.

**Gov. WRIGHT** offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of REUBEN B. WILLIAMS, the supposed murderer of BENJAMIN MILLER, of Mauckport, Harrison county.

**The Nicaragua meeting,** called for the 9th, in New York City, took place on that date, and was very largely attended. There seems to be a growing determination among our people that England shall not have it all her own way in regard to Central American affairs.

**Snooks** says the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw was about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress, and gaiter boots.

**Mr. FILLMORE** writes that "he puts himself in the hands of his friends."—That is what Mr. WELKER would call "tying himself up in a small parcel."

**Plu-ri-bus-tah.**—Doesicks has "perpetrated" a book which he calls "Plu-ri-bus-tah; a song that's by no author." It is a burlesque imitation of Hi-a-wa-tha.

### A Formidable Battery.

The New York Times, in an editorial noticing the death of ROBERT L. STEVENS, says:

Many years ago he expended much time in perfecting the art of gunnery, and he experimented for nearly a year at Fox Hill, near Hoboken, for the purpose of testing the power of a cannon-shot upon plates of iron. He erected a target eight feet square, to which were affixed the iron plates at which his shots were directed. He experimented first upon various thicknesses of iron placed compactly together. He then arranged them with a space between the plates, and ascertained that the force of the heaviest shot could be broken in that manner, so that, without perforating more than four or five of the plates, the force of the ball or bomb would be entirely expended. Having succeeded to his satisfaction in these tests, he called the attention of the General Government to a project which he had conceived for the construction of a mammoth battery for the defence of the harbor of New York. He was authorized to proceed with its construction, and has been engaged upon it for several years past. The amount expended upon it is stated to be \$1,000,000, and an application for \$250,000 more is now pending. The outer shell of this battery consists of nine plates of iron, with spaces between them, making a wall twenty-seven inches thick. This battery is to be so constructed that her ends may be driven into an ordinary ship, and cut it two. It will be of 700 feet in length and 70 in width, with a rudder at each end.—The work upon this battery is conducted in an inclosed yard, admittance to which is not permitted. Mr. Stevens has been in the employment of the Government, devoting much of his personal attention to the construction of this battery. When completed it is to be moored in the bay, probably midway between the city and Narrows. It is designed to carry thirty guns of heavy calibre on each side, and on deck four Paikham guns. There will be furnaces in her for heating shot. She will be propelled by engines, and have no masts. She will be of 6,000 tons burden.

**Shipwreck and Awful Suffering at Sea.**  
The Montreal Herald publishes a letter from Capt. Edward Randolph, of the British barque Blake, describing a dreadful shipwreck which occurred to his vessel, while on the voyage from Island Harbor, Mississippi, to Cork, Ireland, with a cargo of deals. On the 4th of March a gale set in, and continued to increase in fury until the vessel was dismasted and waterlogged, and the crew in a state of starvation.—On the 13th the barque was struck by a terrible squall and a tremendous heavy sea at the same time, which capsized the ship, washing away seven men, poop deck, burst up the main decks, washed off the hatches, carrying away every morsel of provisions there was on board the ship, and all square sails. All three of her masts were soon carried away at the heads, and the bowsprit short off at the stem, and in about two hours she righted, when the survivors were obliged to lash themselves to the vessel to prevent being washed overboard. The sea broke over them constantly. In this situation they remained five days (until the 18th,) without a morsel of food or a drink of water. On the 19th they managed to get a cask of water and obtained a drink, but spoiled the cask in the attempt. One of the seamen died from cold and hunger and was thrown overboard. The gale moderating, they were enabled to lie down. On the 20th Captain Randolph caught a half drowned rat, which he cut up and shared with each one. On this day they secured a cask of water, which was their only sustenance. On the 23d two sails were seen, but their attention could not be attracted. Their situation was now horrible in the extreme. For ten days they had been on the wreck, exposed to great sufferings.—The men cried and moaned. They were no better than skeletons, and their minds began to stagger under their fearful privations, and in their dozing sleeps would smack their lips, dreaming of being at some friendly table eating and enjoying themselves. A dreaching sea would arouse them to a sense of their deplorable situation.

On the thirteenth day another vessel passed without taking notice of the wreck. A seaman who died on this day was reserved to appease the hunger of his surviving shipmates, they not having had a morsel of food except the rat for thirteen days. In this state they lingered for four days more, living upon the body of their dead companion, which they ate very sparingly, for the thought of it was almost as bad as death. On the seventeenth day from the capsizing of the vessel, they were relieved from their sufferings by the schooner Pigeon, Capt Knight, of St. Johns, N. F., who took them from the wreck, treated them with the greatest humanity, and on the 15th of April landed them at St. Johns. Ten of the crew were either washed overboard or perished from exposure. Among them were Henry Bagelston, Joseph Thompson, John Crimmons and Wm. Brown, all of New York.

**Why was St. Paul like a horse?** Because he loved Timothy.

**MORE BLACK MAILING.**—The editor of the Rockport, (La.) Republican makes a serious charge against White's Counterfeit Detector of this city, which, if not clearly and entirely disproved, will at once, and very justly too, destroy all public confidence in that publication. The Republican says that in a letter to the "Mining and Manufacturing Company" Bank at that place, written on the 27th of October 1855, Mr. White says:

"Unless you remit us by return mail—say at least one hundred dollars—we will be bound to dash the concern, which, however, we had much rather not do."

By reference to "White's Detector," it will be seen that a "dash" is thus explained:

"A—(dash) signifies that the bank is of a doubtful character, and therefore the issues are unsafe."

We sincerely trust that Dr. White will be able to explain this satisfactorily. We should regret his inability to do so, not only on his own account but on account of the city. One black-mail edition is quite enough for a place the size of Louisville. We have always regarded White's Detector as a useful and valuable publication, and shall be exceedingly reluctant to believe it to be of the character charged by our Rockport contemporary.—*Lou Courier.*

### Shocking Tragedy.

One of the most deplorable tragedies that ever occurred in our city took place last night, at a cotillion party at the house of Mr. Gorlitz, on Upper High street. It appears that at about half-past 10 o'clock a young man named William Royse went to the house for the purpose of obtaining admission to the ball. Mr. Samuel M. Bolin, one of the city watchmen, who was acting as doorkeeper, refused Royse admission without a ticket, when R. told Bolin that he had obtained a ticket from Mr. Berry Huddleston. The latter coming up about that time, Mr. Bolin asked him if he had given Royse a ticket, to which H. replied that he had not. Royse and two young men with him, named Launus and Corlew attempted to pass upstairs, when Bolin caught Royse by the lapel of the coat and attempted to detain him. Royse then drew a knife and struck at Bolin, the blade entering the breast just below the heart. Bolin staggered back, and in five minutes expired. Royse and his two companions were immediately arrested and taken to the county jail.

We shall make no comments on this deplorable affair till a judicial investigation is had, as it is possible we may be mistaken in some of our statements. Mr. Bolin was one of our oldest citizens and had long served as an officer for the city and county, and his death under such circumstances is much to be deplored. The father of young Royse is also one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, and has the sympathy of all who know him.—Mr. Bolin leaves a widow who has long been an invalid, upon which this blow falls with crushing force. Judge Bicknell this morning ordered the reassembling of the Grand Jury for the purpose of investigating this sad affair.—*N. A. Ledger, 19th.*

**The Hon. Mr. Mace,** of Indiana, has deserted his Know Nothing friends, who are now down upon him "like a thousand of bricks." The American Organ, at Washington, copies a letter he has written repudiating the nomination of Fillmore, and avowing his intention of supporting the Republican candidate for President and says:

"Mr. Mace, the author of the above letter, is, or was, a member of the American party. Like other pseudo Americans, he has gone off on the 'Republican' chute.—We wish him joy of his new associates, and hope he will adhere to them with more fidelity than he has to his American friends."

The American party is now undergoing the process of purgation. It will throw off in the next three months a vast amount of rubbish and a great many barnacles which have thus far impeded its progress and embarrassed its action. Good bye, Mr. Mace.

There is such a thing as being purged to death, and this purgation process in the Know Nothing party will not be likely to stop until the decease of the unhappy party. But the brethren should be careful how they throw off their "rubbish." We presume the condition of affairs here is but a fair criterion of what it will be found to be elsewhere, and we know that if the "rubbish" is thrown off in Louisville, there will be precious little else left—scarcely enough, indeed, to swear by.—*Lou Courier.*

**A very curious instance** of confusion has taken place in a family in this city.—A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in the same cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress on the affair.—*Alb. Knicker, 7th.*

**Democratic Post Masters** and the N. Y. Tribune.

Horace Greeley knows better than any man, P. T. Barnum not excepted, how to use the credulity of the world for the feathering of his own nest. We have had occasion to note the fact that thousands of democratic postmasters through the country unwittingly make themselves instrumental in doing Horace's dirty work, by voluntarily getting up subscribers for the Tribune, forwarding the money, and writing the names of the subscribers upon the papers, all free of charge to Sir Horace. This gratuitous service of the democratic postmasters not only operates to spread Greeleyism over the land at the expense of the democratic sentiments, and putting democracy out, and abolitionism in power, thus buying powder to blow themselves up; but it saves to the Tribune establishment in a single item of clerk hire, a handsome fortune per year.

The terms of the Weekly Tribune to clubs, (and nearly all its edition is thus obtained,) are one dollar per copy to one address, or one dollar and twenty cents if the subscribers names are written upon their papers by the publishers. In most instances this twenty cents a year was saved to the subscribers by these very accommodating democratic postmasters, who got up the club, voluntarily writing the names of the subscribers upon the papers "free gratis for nothing."

The weekly circulation of the Tribune is 160,000. It is safe to estimate that at least 100,000 were sent from the office of publication without the individual direction, and that 10,000 postmasters were weekly employed in putting on the super-scription, which at twenty cents per annum, the price asked by Greeley, would amount to the nice little sum of twenty thousand dollars per year. So much the democratic postmasters of the country have been doing to Greeley and his bran bread and Black Republican principles. In this way, no western weekly can compete with Greeley. He can not only count up the active exertions of post masters throughout the west, who for a paltry commission of a few cents upon a paper, get upon these clubs, but he counts on this donation of twenty thousand a year, in the way of subscribing. No wonder western weeklies are starving out, or living at a dying rate, with such tremendous odds against them.

Will our democratic contemporaries throughout the west call the attention of democratic postmasters to this subject.—It is time this insidious and overshadowing system of humbuggery and monopoly was checked, and we in the west, both presses and people, began to set up a literature, a public opinion, and a protection for ourselves.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

**KILLING AFFAIR.**—Mrs. — was a widow of twenty-eight, left rich by her husband, a respectable and wealthy farmer of S—, in the State of Michigan, who judiciously died about the age of fifty. B—, a sighing swain of twenty, fell in love with this charming widow during a school vacation, and was thereby distracted from study and nearly frantic. His father, who "designed him for the ministry," had a peculiar horror of the sweet widow, whom he regards as little better than one of the wicked. Her black eyes, her heaving bosom, and her elastic tread, were to him only the symbols of old Nick. He was in despair, and in his despair he visited the widow, and besought her, if she had a particle of mercy, not to ruin his son. In vain the widow protested that she had used no arts—had only seen the youth a few times, and was entirely indifferent to him; the father still insisted, and the pretty widow promised that if the boy came again to see her it should be his last visit. Not many days passed, when the enamored youth made his arrangements for a visit, of which the widow had notice. The few previous interviews between them had taken place under circumstances peculiarly favorable to romance and sentiment, upon moonlit walks or in palor tête-a-têtes. This time the timid youth was told upon his arrival that Mrs. — was at the barn; whither he went, and found his beau-ideal, with skirts knee high, dressed in a man's boots, and covered with a man's hat, a pipe in her mouth, a mug of cider in her hand, superintending her men—KILLING hoes! He never came again—it was too killing.

### Relief for Nicaragua.

We understand that a committee of prominent citizens will, during to-day and Monday, call upon the people of Louisville to subscribe funds towards the relief of the Nicaraguan cause. A company of two hundred and fifty men from this city and the adjoining county, is now ready to embark for that new republic. A more gallant and noble band of Kentuckians never volunteered in any undertaking, than is comprised in this, and their leader, Col. Allen, is a gentleman of the highest respectability—a soldier of unquestionable courage. It is but proper that we should give these men who are about embarking in a dangerous enterprise for the purpose of extending the triumphs of civilization and liberty, a generous testimonial at parting.—*Louisville Courier last Saturday.*

**General SHIELDS,** formerly U. S. Senator from Illinois, is farming in Minnesota.

### Thrilling Scene—Gen. Walker's Clemency.

The El Niaguense publishes an interesting account of the pardon of two soldiers belonging to Gen. Walker's army, just on the eve of the fatal shot that was to send the unhappy men into eternity. It appears that at Rivas two soldiers, one a German and the other a Chilian, were caught asleep on their posts as sentinels. A court martial was ordered the next day, and on the trial both culprits plead guilty. The court pronounced the penalty of death, prescribed in the articles of war, and the commandant-in-chief approved the finding. Next day was fixed for the execution. The fatal day came, and as the hour of sundown approached all the Americans in the city, together with large crowds of the natives, assembled on the Plaza. The officer of the day led out the prisoners between two rows of soldiers, and the solemn procession moved on to the mournful music of the dead march. A spot was selected in front of an unfinished church, confession administered, the shooting party stationed, the bandages tied, the culprits placed with their backs to the wall, and everything made ready for the fatal word.—An unusual stillness pervaded the crowd, and every one felt a growing sympathy for the unfortunate beings thus self-condemned. Both bore themselves with fortitude, particularly the Chilian, who was one of the original eighty who first came into Granada with Gen. Walker. As the fatal minute arrived, a pardon was proclaimed from Gen. Walker, and instantly a thousand voices proclaimed the magic word. The Chilian was raised on the shoulders of the crowd and carried in front of the General's quarters, where a round of cheers was given. The clemency of the General met a responsive chord in every heart.

### How to get Letters from Home.

A young merchant's clerk, who had been in California since 1849, without his fortune, found it very difficult to get any letters from home, and particularly from a young lady to whom he was engaged when he started "round the Horn." About six months ago he entered into a small mercantile operation which resulted very fortunately, and he was very much elevated. He felt confident that in a month or so his wages would rise so that he would have a snug little sum to live on; and thinking he would like to retire upon a farm, he wrote home to an acquaintance, asking the price of a certain fine farm not far from Dayton, Ohio.. A reply came in about three months' time, and with it, very much to his surprise, came a number of sympathizing letters from his intended that was, and from a number of other young ladies and their friends, who had apparently been taken with a sudden great friendship for him. He has concluded to remain here, under the impression that he would not be safe in the vicinity of Dayton.—*Cal. Chron.*

### The Camels are Coming.

**THE CAMELS.**—The Indianola, (Texas,) Bulletin of the 12th inst., says the workmen are now busy in erecting enclosures for the camels that are now daily expected at that port, for services in the Western plains. The building is to be 200 feet long by 20 feet in width, and the enclosure will cover 10 acres of ground. It is proposed to keep the animals at this place several months, to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to our government, but most of them were procured by Major Wayne and Capt. Porter, under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress. We learn that there are some Arabs along with them to take care of them.

**A good kind of a soul,** accustomed to make "six mile prayers," had over-persuaded a guest against his inclination to stay to breakfast. The old man prayed and prayed, till his impatient guest began to think seriously of edging away quietly, but in attempting it, waked up the man's son, who was asleep in his chair.

"How soon will your father be through?" whispered the guest.

"Don't know," said the son. "Has he got to the Jews yet?"

"No," said the guest.

"Wall, then he ain't half through," said the boy, and again composed himself to his wonted nap.

The guest bolted *sine die!*

**A female lunatic** in the Utica Asylum is a lady of enlarged ideas. She talks of becoming the empress of the world and using the next rainbow for a ribbon.

**CELEBRATION.**—The celebration of the Old Fellows Wednesday week, at Indianapolis was a grand and imposing affair. Not less than six hundred marched in the procession, accompanied with two splendid Bands of music, one from New Albany and the other from Cincinnati. A fine address was delivered in the State House Square, to a large concourse of people, by the Rev. Mr. FOSTER of the Universalist Church.

**A lass** I am no more, as the girl said when she got married.

**The contested mayoralty** of Albany, N. Y., has been decided in favor of Doctor QUACKENBUSH, Dem.

**An Irish attorney,** who died poor, was buried by a shilling subscription. Some one asked Curran for the shilling. "For what?" he exclaimed. "To bury an attorney?" "Here take this pound note, and bury twenty of them at a shilling a head."

### Fourteen Days in the Earth.

We have chronicled the release of the four men who were entombed at Blue Rock Coal Mines, near Zanesville, Ohio, and now give, from the Statesman, the scene before and at the time of their release:

The work of rescue was a herculean work but bravely undertaken and heroically consummated! It was the more difficult, as but about eight men could work at a time. There were eighty men constantly laboring day and night, relieving each other in gangs. The progress was slow, and became slower the further they went into the bank; so that since Sabbath last, no more than a foot an hour has been realized. And this progress was interrupted by the rock falling in, and by the impure air, which put out lights.

Let it be known that these heroic workmen were in constant peril of their lives, in all the fortnight's work. Of course they had propped up with timber as they worked in; but at times the timber bent like a reed under the immense pressure, and, at times, gave way. The fragmentary condition of the rock prevented the workmen from making themselves secure. They could not work without light, and when, on Sunday, they had cut in 236 feet, and were about to despair, owing to the bad atmosphere and the counsels of some who thought it too late to save the men—they took new vigor and new hope, and still pressed on till Friday, when the attention of the workmen was arrested by a knocking within.—They paused, and halloed—again and again halloed when the voice of the entombed was heard faintly in a responsive Hurrah!

The crowd without, on the river bank, soon caught the cheering news, and 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' rent the air with such a joy as never awoke the echoes of that beautiful valley before. The scene just then was most thrilling. How differently it effects different men, this rapture of joy. Some ran aside, in silence and tears! Some laughed wildly as lunatics! Some whooped like Aborigines! Some capered and cavorted like dancing Dervishes in their inspiration! It was a rare scene, and not creditable to our fallen human nature.

The next thing in order was to hold a conversation with the entombed. The first intelligible question propounded by the insiders was,

"Was anybody killed by the caving?"

"None" said the workmen.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" was heard from within. This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to it by a spontaneous hurrah of their own.

It seemed that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure, and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Edgin said he wouldn't budge till they told them what was the day and hour, and how long they had been shut in. The workmen told him that he had only been in a week, that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Edgin then told them to say to their families and friends, that if they didn't get out, they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully:

"We'll go in! Work on, boys! May God bless you!"

This dialogue gave new hope to the workmen, and they labored on till the bad air put out the lights again when the work was suspended until they sent to Zanesville for some hose, a bellows, and some pipe, of which they sent fresh air in; and the lights were resumed, and the work went on till Friday night, when it was said they were within twenty minutes of the rescue. Arrangements were all made to receive them when expectation was again balked by another caving in of the earth and rock. Friday night the work continued. Some six hundred people remained till one o'clock Saturday morning, when the rescued were brought out to the crowd with their faces covered, and their bodies very much emaciated and exhausted. Their families were not permitted immediately to meet them. Physicians were present to look after their well-being, and everything done to make sure of the results of the long labor, viz: the preservation of their lives. Pierson, the oldest man, had a fluttering at the heart; the others seemed to be "as well as could be expected." Their faces were covered to protect their eyes. The boy, Savage, it is said made enquiry the first thing after a "chew of tobacco"—the rest after their families and friends. They had taken some sleep on some dry dirt which they had piled up for that purpose, but had no idea of the time that had elapsed.

Notwithstanding these men were thus imbedded in the earth, perhaps their preservation from death by hunger was prevented by that very fact. In the English mines, men have lived even sixteen days without food. The very want of light and free circulation of air, the moisture of their tomb, together with the lack of oxygen to carry off the particles eliminated from the body, may have had some effect in preventing that exhaustion which has accompanied hunger in the open air, in arid plains, or on the salt ocean.



# The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1856.

## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ASHBEL P. WILLARD**, of White.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**ABRAM A. HAMMOND**, of Vigo.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**DANIEL McCLURE**, 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.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**WM. C. LARRABEE**, of Putnam.

## FUSION PLATFORM.

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

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

**WALKER STILL VICTORIOUS.**—The latest intelligence from Central America represents the Costa Ricans as having evacuated Nicaragua, and the firm maintenance of authority by Gen. WALKER. There can be no doubt of the stability of his rule. But what will the brave and ardent spirits, who are flocking to WALKER's standard from all parts of the country, do, when they find there is no fighting? The General will have to lead them to other wars. There are several States in that section of the continent that need the protection of our Anglo-Saxon race.

**THE PRESIDENT** has appointed Hon. A. P. HOFYR District Attorney for Indiana, in place of B. M. THOMAS, Esq., who has removed from the State.

**A NEW NEWSPAPER.**—The Messrs. HARPERS, we learn, not content with supplying the reading world with 170,000 copies of their excellent Monthly Magazine, are about to start a pictorial weekly newspaper, for which they calculate on a circulation of half a million copies. They mean to make it the best and cheapest weekly in the world.

**DIVORCED.**—The wife of JAMES H. LANE, the persecuted hero and martyr of Abolitionism, obtained a divorce from her husband at the late term of the Dearborn Circuit Court, on the ground of abandonment, desertion, and other legal causes. She avers that he sent her home from Kansas among strangers, unprovided for, unprotected, and without money to pay her traveling expenses. She is the mother of several of his children, and has been for some time supporting herself by keeping a boarding-house.

**WE** hardly thought there were enough Know Nothings in Illinois to get up an electoral ticket for FILLMORE, but it seems we were mistaken. The FILLMORE K. N.'s have nominated a full State and electoral ticket. This makes the vote of that State certain for the Democrats. Indeed, we presume, the Democracy could, without much trouble, whip out the K. N.'s and Black Republicans combined. As it is, they will have an easy time of it.

**A YOUNG MAN** named HENRY DOUGHERTY, was arrested on last Tuesday morning, and taken before Squire Throop, charged with stealing a pair of square toe boots, of the value of \$1, from HONEST JOHN and LONG JIM, auctioneers. He was recognised to the Common Pleas Court. Bail \$100—given.

**THE YOUNG LADIES** of the Neotrophian Society of Mrs. McFERRON'S Female Academy, give an exhibition to-night, at Helton's Hall.

**A DARK TRANSACTION.**—On Wednesday night, three strong-minded colored ladies, living in the vicinity of the Orchard House, undertook to horse-whip JOHN, the colored barber, for having spoken disrespectfully of the aforesaid ladies. JOHN was about getting the upper hand of his fair assailants, when the colored cook of the Orchard House opportunely came to the rescue of the ladies, and with a well-directed blow of a huge club, our valiant knight of the razor was rendered *hors du combat*. The attacking party was arrested, and fined \$2.50 each.

**THE MOUNT GILEAD (O.) SENTINEL**, says that within ten days two boys have died in that place from the effects of the jar produced upon the system by jumping upon hard ground.

**DISPATCHES** announce that the President has sent a message to Congress on Central American affairs, in which he announces the recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government.

**THE SIX TURNERS** who were committed to jail at Covington, upon the charge of wounding BUTTS and HARVEY, were examined by the Mayor on Tuesday week. After the examination of a number of witnesses, his Honor, Mayor FOLEY, said that as the offense was evidently one which could be punished with no greater penalty than a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment in the county jail, he should admit them to bail in the following amounts: KAYE and BERTSON, \$1000 each; GRAFF and SERTZES, each in the sum of \$250. ELDER and SCHROEDER were pronounced discharged, there being no evidence whatever implicating them in the affair.

**DEATH OF MRS. RUSK.**—The wife of Senator RUSK, of Texas, died at Nacogdoches on the 25th of April.

**GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.**—The June No. of this excellent monthly, is at hand. Besides a large amount of good miscellaneous reading matter, it contains in the Fashion Department descriptions of all the latest styles of adornment for the ladies. The colored fashion plates are unrivaled. With the next number commences a new volume, and the new publishers, WATSON & Co., who have already given evidences of their determination to make GRAHAM one of the best Magazines in the country, propose making various improvements in the typography, style, contents, &c. Now is a good time to subscribe. Price, \$3 a year; or two copies for \$5.00.

**IT** is stated that SHARPE'S rifles sell in Kansas for a mere trifle. Some keen Yankees there, the Dayton *Empire* informs us, have been buying them up, almost from the first month of their introduction, shipping them East, and re-selling them to the humbugged, to be again sent back as "aid to Kansas!" It is supposed that a large number of these famous weapons have been paid for by the BEECHERS and others half a dozen times over.

### Hurley's Sarsaparilla

For all diseases of the blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the liver and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength. Every prudent person should use a few bottles, particularly during the spring and summer months.—*Citizen, N. Y.*

This excellent summer medicine can be had at Dr. ORR'S Store.

**A CONVENTION** of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums has been in session at Cincinnati during the last week. The next annual meeting is to be held in New York.

**WE** have received the first number of the *Hickory Withe*, a new paper just started at Nashville, Brown county. It presents a very neat appearance, and the editorials are gotten up with the ability and spiciness for which the editor, Hon. J. S. HESTER, is so well known in this community. The *Hickory Withe* is Democratic in politics, and whoever may be the nominee for Congress at the Columbus Convention, we have no doubt our friend HESTER will hitch up and pull out, with the energy for which he is so celebrated in newspaper writing.

**THE ZANESVILLE GAZETTE** says the wife of one of the unfortunates who were entombed in the coal mine near that city, became deranged, in consequence of the long and agonizing suspense, and has been taken to the lunatic asylum at Columbus.

**THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.**—Passing up street the other night, we noticed a transparent sign, which reads as follows:

Ice Cream & Lemon Aid

We'll go the "lemon aid" that the man who painted that sign is a K. N., and that he don't take the *News-Letter*.

**WE** had the proceedings of the Greene County Democratic Convention in type for this week's paper; but on account of the compositor mixing two sorts of letter in setting them up, they would not work, and we consequently had to lay the matter aside. The proceedings will appear next week.

[For the News-Letter.]

**TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MONROE COUNTY.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the urgent solicitation of many Democrats, and in accordance with my own inclinations, I am again before the people of Monroe county, as a candidate to represent them in the next Legislature. Not willing, as parties are at present constituted, to take the field in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, and having thought that it would be unfair to my friends as well as myself, to submit my case to a Convention without a better opportunity than I could possibly avail myself of—owing to the season of the year, which every farmer knows is one requiring diligence and close attention to business, in him who would reap a remunerating harvest—mixing with the people, and giving them my views upon the questions at issue. It was my desire that there should be no Convention until after the candidates, in a more leisure time, had canvassed the county; and I submitted a proposition to this effect for publication in the *News-Letter*. But such a plan not being satisfactory to all concerned, (the candidates) for the sake of harmony in the Democratic ranks—which at this time, more than ever before, is all important, as upon the success of that party and its principles in the coming elections depends the peace and happiness of millions—I have concluded to be governed by the action of the meeting, called for the 21st of June. All that I ask of the people is, that they come up to that meeting untrammelled, and unpledged; as I shall there ask the liberty of briefly giving them my views, and then submit myself to their decision.

I would embrace this opportunity of urging upon you, my fellow-Democrats, the necessity of vigilance in the pending struggle with the hosts of fusionism. That for which you contend is worthy of your every effort—it is no less than the integrity of the Union—the very existence of our noble Confederation.

Hoping that you will give due attention to the things herein set forth, and not fail to assemble at your primary meetings,

I remain, &c.,

HUGH MARLIN.

**REMEMBER** that the Congressional Convention will be held at Columbus, on the 11th day of June, and the County Convention will be held at Bloomington on the 21st day of June. We hope all the townships will send delegates.

**THE SUPREME COURT** commenced its sessions at Indianapolis, on last Monday morning. A large number of Attorneys from various parts of the State are in attendance.

**"THE THUNDERER."**—The London *Times* was established in 1785, by John Walter, and on his death, in 1838, inherited by his son John, at present a member of Parliament. The establishment is valued at \$750,000 sterling, or \$3,750,000. Its editor-in-chief receives an annual salary of \$5,000; and its Paris correspondent 50,000 francs per annum.

In connection with the above, we give an item concerning a prominent Paris paper, showing the effect of the various changes in its public affairs upon the Press of France:

"The Presse, the journal of Emile de Girardin, publishes by way of advertisement, a statement of its circulation in each year of its existence. In 1836, six months after it was started, it reached a sale of 9,331; and in a struggle with the coalition which united Thiers, Guizot, Berryer, and Ledru Rollin, it came near receiving its death blow. Its circulation fell to 3,300. Still under the ban of that coalition, it rose in 1839 to 9,550, and from that time steadily increased to 16,895 in 1844. The enlargement of the sheet the next year raised its circulation to 22,971. There was an increase of nearly 3,000 the next year, and the popularity of its opposition to Guizot the year after, gave it 7,000 more. But it was not till after the revolution of February, with its abolition of the stamp tax, and the great increase in the circulation of all the journals which followed, that the Presse reached its maximum. Its number of subscribers and the purchasers then rose from 32,000 in 1847 to 63,869. In 1849 when Cavaignac suppressed it for a time, it declined again to 34,778; and in 1850 it fell to 31,479. The coup d'etat reduced it in 1851 to 21,236, and in 1852 to less than 19,000. The revival of commercial prosperity in France raised it in 1853 to 22,782, and the excitement consequent on the war in the East and the Paris Exhibition increased it in 1854 to 34,775. During that year the whole paper was daily set up five times, and printed in two hours on five four-cylinder presses. During the year 1855 its circulation was 42,646, and the whole number of sheets printed was 15,359,498, on which a duty of 1,226,804 francs was paid."

[From the Kansas Constitutionalist.]  
Another Traitor.

The unfair and treacherous part that Gov. Reeder has played in Kansas justly entitles him to the appellation of "another traitor." When he was first appointed to the honorable position of Governor of this Territory, he stood high as a gentleman, but when the legislature refused to locate the capitol on his land, he neglected the duties of Governor, sold his reputation and honor for a few dollars, and, certainly forfeited and lost all claims he may have had to the high opinions of his countrymen. He certainly did show himself guilty of the most flagrant and gross dereliction of duty that any public officer in the whole history of the country was ever guilty of. From a respectable position he has sunk himself to the deepest depths of infamy and degradation. After he was removed by the President, he used his influence against the pro-slavery men, and denounced the laws, and like an insurrectionist, as he was, he advised the Abolitionists to rebel against the authorities. The bold steps, taken by Gov. Reeder, and aid of the Massachusetts nigger worshippers in sending poor hirelings here to do their bidding, have engulfed the whole Territory in a state of strife.

Last fall the legislature appointed a day for election for a Representative in Congress, which resulted in the election of Hon. J. W. Whitfield; the Abolitionists reserving their votes for two weeks later, which were cast for Reeder. Although he did not receive a third of the votes in the Territory, he had the affrontry to present himself in Congress as the Representative.—He knew that he was not entitled to the seat, but his evil heart and lust for gain drove him on desperately to undertake deeds of dishonesty and fraud upon the people of this Territory; and it is with regret, we see Congress countenance his villainy so much as to appoint a committee to examine into the fairness of the election.

Gov. Reeder sees clearly that he will not succeed, even in this, his last resort; and being disappointed, and disaffected at these series of defeats in his designs and objects, he and his band have betaken themselves to the last resort of malcontents—open rebellion. Arms are now collected at Lawrence, fortifications are built, munitions of war are provided, Sharpe's rifles are procured, and assistance from a distance are looked for, money is raised, and hostility against the existing legally constituted authorities is openly avowed. Gov. Reeder is at the head of them, the commander-in-chief of the whole of them; and his movements now at Lawrence are all lawless, insubordinate and insurrectionary. As a proof that he is the leading spirit among this horde of outlaws, we point to the quiet that prevailed when he was absent, but no sooner had he returned in their midst than did they commence their treacherous work. About three weeks since he made an inflammatory speech to the Lawrenceites, and advised them to resist the laws of the Territory, and to shed their blood before they would submit. The poor Abolition fanatics followed his advice, and in less than a week, prisoners were arrested from Sheriff Jones, and he assassinated by one of their cowardly wretches, concealed by the shades of night. This open, hostile, armed resistance to the laws, is the work of Reeder, and though we are for law and order, yet we believe that he justly deserves to be hung as a traitor to his country. So long as he is permitted to remain in the Territory and counsel the insane fanatics of Douglas county to resist the laws, so long the public mind here will be kept in the highest state of excitement, and will eventually terminate in bloodshed, and the loss of many valuable lives.

**SEE** the new advertisements in today's paper. We have not time to notice them in detail this week, but will notice in proper manner in our next.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Friday.]  
Civil War Commenced in Kansas.

The steamer James H. Lucas arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from the Missouri. She brings news of the actual breaking out of civil war in Kansas Territory. When at Lexington, she obtained a copy of a dispatch then just received by Mr. Samuel McGirk, and dated at Westport, May 20th, this dispatch read:

KANSAS WAR COMMENCED.—DR. BRANNON SHOT—TWO ABOLITIONISTS KILLED.

We learn from Brewerton who left Franklin, K. T., last night at 8 o'clock, that war had commenced.

As Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Brannon were on their way to Franklin, Kansas Territory, from Leecompton, they were hailed by a party of Abolitionists, who inquired who they were and where they were going? On being answered, the commander of the squad turned to his men, and asked their motto. Their reply was "Sharpe's Rifles," and they immediately brought their guns to bear on Messrs. Cosgrove and Brannon. Brannon was wounded in the arm, but Cosgrove sent a ball whirling through the brain of their leader—the balance fled.

An Abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge, yesterday morning—the wound is mortal.

Mr. Brewerton was pursued several miles, by armed men, and only escaped by the speed of his horse.

Comment is unnecessary. We want action, prompt, energetic action. Sherman and Howard's war has commenced, where it will end remains to be seen.

When the Lucas left Kansas, a report was current that the Abolitionists were preparing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called upon Col. Sumner, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to protect their property. Kickapoo, Leavenworth City, Doniphan and Atchison, were almost entirely deserted—the men, probably, having obeyed the call of the Marshal to aid him at Lawrence.

The telegraphic line is still out of order, and we can get no news in this way.—The next arrival will furnish the denouement of the affair.

[From the St. Louis News.]  
Highly Important from Kansas.

A dispatch reached this city this morning from Boonville, stating that intelligence has been received there, from the "Morning Star," on her way down, that Lawrence, in Kansas, was captured on Wednesday. The hotel, printing offices and presses were destroyed, and several persons were killed—on which side it is not stated. It is not stated that any other property was demolished, and no particulars are given.

We presume the town has been taken possession of by Marshal Donaldson, and the posse under him. The inhabitants of the place were preparing to evacuate it last Saturday, and no doubt did so before the Marshal's force entered. After the flight of Robinson, Reeder, and other leading spirits of the Lawrence party, "the inhabitants of the town were destitute of leaders, and without a head. In this emergency, the committee of public safety recommended the evacuation of the town, which took place. It was after this evacuation, we suppose, that the town was taken possession of.

Kansas.

A telegraphic dispatch in another column states that an attack has been made on the town of Lawrence and that the printing offices and hotels have been destroyed. Our readers will remember that Lawrence is the head-quarters of the New England emigrants, and has from the first resisted the execution of the laws passed by the late legislature of the Territory. It has been the refuge of all those against whom legal process has been issued by the officers of the Territory, the citizens refusing to surrender them. Last Winter and early in the Spring the leaders of the Free State party, Lane, Robinson, Reeder, Pomeroy, &c., proceeded to put the town in a state of defence, by erecting fortifications, planting cannon, and supplying the inhabitants with Sharpe's rifles. James H. Lane assumed the military leadership of those misguided people, and openly announced his intention to repel the lawful officers of the Territory by force if they should attempt to execute their writs upon the refugees in Lawrence. What followed? The story is soon told. Their leaders having incited the people into a state of rebellion basely deserted them on the first approach of actual danger. Robinson attempted to escape by concealing himself on a steamboat; Reeder fled in the night; Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, left in the disguise of a woman; Lane, that immortal hero, left early in the season, and, instead of rushing to the succor of those who had confided in him, is now making speeches in Indiana, endeavoring to stir up strife here as he did in Kansas. Deserted by all those who have assumed the championship of the Free State cause, the people of Lawrence have at length been compelled to submit to the lawful authorities of the Territory. We may now hope that peace will be restored to Kansas, if the agitators keep away from the Territory.—*N. A. Ledger.*

**THE** other day at the junction, while the passengers were changing for Cincinnati, a lady stepped from the cars with a poodle dog under one arm and a bandbox under the other. The train was behind time, and the conductor called out "all aboard," which so accelerated her locomotion that she stumbled, and the bandbox and poodle took a tumble off the platform. The lady got aboard the cars in safety, and called to a boy to rescue her traveling companions. The boy did as he was directed, but probably thinking that desperate measures require desperate means, took poodle by the tail, and deposited him as gently as a load of brick inside the band-box, along with a white bonnet it contained, and after adjusting the lid, managed by throwing it about ten feet, to land it on the platform of the rear car.—*Lafayette Journal.*

[Methodist General Conference.

On Friday, the 29th, the report of the majority of the Committee on Slavery was taken up, and the great debate on the subject of a change of the Discipline on that subject commenced. Mr. Raymond, of New England, who made the report, was assigned the floor and spoke in favor of the adoption of the second resolution. He believed that slavery was a sin, that the proposed amendment was right and proper, and that he would prefer that the Conference should remain in session till July a twelvemonth rather than leave without seeing it adopted. Mr. Combe, of Philadelphia, followed, and spoke against the majority report. He stated that it was drawn up and presented by northern anti-slavery men. He questioned the legality of inserting the new rule in the place of the present chapter on slavery. He asked where was the necessity of a change in the Discipline if, as the report says, the Methodist church had always maintained an anti-slavery position. The church, so says the report, has always been firmly set against the institution of Slavery, and he asked in the name of propriety and good sense, what was the necessity of a change, if the doctrine and practice of the Church were correct now. If we exercised a great and overwhelming influence against Slavery, why jeopardize that influence by making a change? The majority of the committee had said we had done well, and proved, by their report, that any change would be deleterious. Mr. Mattison, of Black River, and Mr. Disbro, of North Ohio, followed, on the other side, arguing that the church in the days of Wesley, Asbury, and Cook, was more anti-slavery than it now is, and that it was the duty of the General Conference to restore the ancient landmarks.

The great speech of the afternoon was made by Geo. R. Crooks, of the Philadelphia Conference. Mr. C. is a pastor at Wilmington, Delaware. He spoke against the report, and desired that the church should simply go on preaching the Gospel—sowing in the hearts of men the seed which must extirpate slavery. Mr. Pattel, same side, argued against the adoption of the majority report.

The Abolition editor of the Indiana Journal seems fearful that there is not "backbone" enough among the members of the Conference to suit his peculiar notions.—We hope there is sufficient "backbone" and courage in the body to resist the torrent of fanaticism with which the country and the church is threatened.—*N. A. Ledger.*

**THE REAL ISSUES.**—Whatever issues have existed in former Presidential contests in this country, the following statement of the present position of parties, by the *New Haven Register*, is as correct as it is clear and concise:

There are practically but two parties in the present contest—the *Democratic*, which is guided by the obligations of the Constitution—which seeks to render equal and exact justice to all men—which protects every man in the enjoyment of his religious opinions—which leaves to each State the arrangement of its own domestic affairs—which endeavors to cement the bonds of the Union, by a fraternal feeling among the several States—and which would make our country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. The opponents of the Democratic party are of all creeds and colors—and have two well defined characteristics; one of which is the persecution of men for their religious belief—(a hideous spirit)—and the other, a determination to dictate to the people of other sections of the country on the subject of slavery, or *Break up the Union!* They are now urging the people on to civil war in Kansas—throwing obstacles in the way of carrying out the laws of Congress—denouncing the Constitution as in the way of infernal schemes—and doing their best to destroy all fraternal harmony among the people of the different States. It will not take a patriotic voter long to determine which party he ought to support.

Sidney Smith on Swearing.

Sidney Smith, when traveling in a stage coach one day, long before railroads were dreamed of, was terribly annoyed by a young man who acquired the polite art of profane swearing to such an extent, that he could not help interlarding his discourse with it, as though it were a constitutional part of the language. As there was a lady present, the matter was doubly annoying. After enduring the young man's displays for some time, the wag, wit and *vicar* as one of his Cockney admirers called him, asked permission to tell the company an anecdote; thus commenced: "Once upon a time—boots, and sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—there was a King of—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—England, who, at a grand ball—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—picked up the Duchesse of—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—Shrewsbury's garter—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—and said: '*Honi soit qui mal y pense*,' which means in English, evil be to him who—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—evil thinks. This was the origin of—boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes—the order of the garter."

When Sidney Smith had concluded, the young gentleman said: A very good story, sir—rather old—but what the devil has boots, sugar-tongs and tinder boxes to do with it?"

"I will tell you my young friends, when you tell me what 'I—n my eyes,' &c., have to do with our conversation. In the meantime, allow me to say, that my style of swearing."

**STAYED** from the Publisher of this paper, on last Thursday, a large brown cow. Any information of her whereabouts left at this office will be thankfully received, and the informant suitably rewarded.

**NEW PAPER.**—The *Lawrence Democrat* is the title of a new Democratic paper to make its appearance at Bedford in a few days. Success say we.

**WE** invite attention to the communication of our friend HUGH MARLIN, Esq., who announces himself a candidate for Representative, subject to the nomination of the County Convention. It is known to our readers that the senior editor of this paper is also a candidate for the nomination. We will willingly abide by the decision of the Convention.

**GRAHAM N. FITCH**, Democratic candidate for State Elector, will address his fellow-citizens at this place on the 11th of July next.

**NOT** long since, a youth, older in wit than years, after being catechised concerning the power of God, by his mother, replied: "Ma, I think there is one thing God can't do." "What is it?" eagerly inquired the mother. "God can't make Bob Jones' mouth any bigger without setting his ears back!"

**THE** Grand Jury of Floyd county has returned an indictment against Wm. ROYSE, for killing SAMUEL M. BOLIN, of "murder in the first degree," and against HENRY CROWELL, as accessory. LUCAS, another person charged with being engaged in the transaction, was discharged, the testimony not implicating him.

**Exciting News From Kansas.**

**Town of Lawrence Destroyed.**  
SEVERAL MEN KILLED.

St. Louis, May 24.

A dispatch from Boonville to the Republican says Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. The hotel, printing office, and press were destroyed. But few lives were lost.

Washington, May 24.

The condition of Mr. Sumner is not deemed so favorable this morning as it was yesterday, and his physicians forbid him to leave his room. The committee of the two houses took the preliminary steps for the investigation of circumstances attending the assault.

Springfield, May 24.

An indignation meeting was held last evening by the students of Amherst College in reference to the outrage upon Mr. Sumner. The meeting was addressed by President Stearns, Profs. Havens, Green, and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the indignation at the insult to Massachusetts and of sympathy to Mr. Sumner.

New York, May 24.

The Republican county committee, at a meeting held last evening, passed strong resolves denouncing the assault upon Mr. Sumner, and calling upon the House of Representatives to expel the assailant, and upon the courts at Washington city to punish him, otherwise the seat of Government must be removed.

Boston, May 24.

The meeting of citizens called to express the popular sentiment in regard to the assault on Senator Sumner was an immense assemblage. Though called at a late hour in the day, Chaplin Hall was found too small to accommodate the crowd, and an adjournment to Tremont Temple was found to be necessary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Beecher. Mr. Greeley presided. A general indignation was expressed by the speakers and pervaded the audience.

Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Freeman, Clark, Wendell Phillips Judge Russell, Theodore Parker, J. M. D. Williams, of Cambridge; Lyman Beecher, Jno. L. Swift, and W. B. Spooner. The speeches of Messrs. Phillips and Parker, are almost entirely political, with minor references as to the object of the meeting.

Mr. Spooner dissented from the declaration made by both, that the men not of the free soil party rejoiced at the assault on Mr. Sumner, and justified the assault by Mr. Brooks. He said it was not so, and held out a requisition for the use of Faneuil Hall on Saturday night for a mass meeting, signed by over fifty men of all parties. The present meeting, he said, was a spontaneous one, and no special party had credit for its initiation.

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock to assemble at Faneuil Hall this evening.

New York, May 24.

The Nicaraguan sympathizers held a large meeting last evening, Elijah F. Purdy presiding. Speeches were made by Gov. Price, of New Jersey, Geo. W. Peck, of Michigan, Judge Phillips, and others.—Letters were read from General Cass, General Wallbridge, Hon. Wm. Smith, of Va. and Thomas F. Meagher.

## COMMERCIAL.

From the New Albany Ledger.  
**THE NEW ALBANY MARKET.**  
May 27, 1856.

Flour—\$5 25 to \$5 50 for country brands. City mills are selling at \$6 00.  
Grain—Wheat is now selling at 90c. Corn 30 to 35c.—Oats 22 1/2 to 23c.—dull.  
Groceries—Scales coffee at 11 1/2 to 12c. Sugar firm at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c by the bbl. 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c by the bbl. Molasses, plantation, 44 to 45c.  
Bacon and Lard—We quote clear sides at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; shoulders 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; plain hams 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c from wagon prime lard in bbl. 8 1/2c, keg 9 1/2c.  
Salt—Sales are made at 35c by the 50 bbls, and 38c retail, drayage added.  
Cornmeal—45 to 50c.  
Rice—5 1/2 to 6c.  
Fruit—Dried Apples 80c, and Peaches \$1 25  
Cotton Yarns—Nos. 500, 600, and 700, we quote at 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2.  
Cotton Baling—No. 1, 12 to 12 1/2c.  
Lead and Shot—Pig Lead at 7 1/2c, and Bar at 8c.  
Shot \$2 00 to \$2 10 per bag.  
Oils—Pure Castor Oil \$1 95 per gal. by the quantity. Tanners—\$2 00 to \$2 10 per gal. Lard Oil 85 to 90c in lots. Lined Oil \$1 15 to 1 20.  
Nails—Sales at 3 1/2c, 4 1/2c, 5c, for 10, 8, 6, and 4d., by the quantity.  
Iron—3c in large lots.  
Tar—\$4 50 to 5 00.  
Coal—Pittsburgh 14.  
Hay—\$11 00.  
Potatoes—75 to \$1 per bush.  
Onions—Dull at 40 to 50c per bushel.  
White Beans—We quote at \$1 50.  
Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Rags we quote at 3 to 3 1/2c, as per quality. Feathers we quote at 43c from the country. Ginseng we quote at 25c. Beeswax 18 to 20c from the country.  
Manufactured Tobacco—Common 12 1/2, choice at extra brands 25 to 35c.  
Glass—Sales of 8x10, country manufacture, in lots, at \$3 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 00; sales of 10x12, country manufacture, \$4 40 to 4 50; Pittsburgh manufacture, \$4 50 to 5 00; larger sizes ranging from 10x14 to 12x16 from \$5 50 to \$7 in lots. Sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations.



# The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:  
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1856.

TO PRINTERS.

Having made arrangements to fit up the News-Letter in a new dress, the Small Pica and Long Primer on which this paper is now printed, will be for sale after the 1st of August. This type will work well for three or four years yet. We will sell it at half the ordinary price.

Agents for the News-Letter.

A. C. PARKS, Ellitsville;  
JOSEPH SANDER, Stanford;  
JAS. P. MORGAN,  
SAMUEL B. PERRY, Smithville;  
J. J. ALEXANDER, Unionville;  
J. C. BAKER,  
JOHN S. BROWN, Hartford;  
DR. WARE S. WALKER, Mount Tabor;  
JOHN H. BRYAN, Crook;  
ROBERT M. CARLSON, Bedford;  
W. W. OWENS, Guthrie, Lawrence Co.;  
DR. ZINA FOOTE, Heltonville;  
NOAH BRIDGELL, Springfield;  
DAVID L. SMITH, Mitchell;  
WILLIAM WILKINS, Washington, Davies Co.;  
CAPT. ALEXANDER, Gosport;  
BASIL MEER, Spencer;  
DAVID BELLER, White Hall;  
MORRIS BASSON, Nashville;  
HON. W. K. BOWMAN, Terre Haute;  
DR. J. N. COSTLEY, Bloomfield;  
DR. J. J. JOHNSON, Morgantown;  
A. CARMICHAEL, Center Township, Greene Co.;  
J. W. CARMICHAEL, "

On account of the absence of the Senior Editor, and the illness of the Junior, the editorial department of the News-Letter is almost entirely neglected this week.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at Vernal Church, five miles west of Bloomington. The exercises will consist of addresses, essays and debates. The public are invited to attend. 13w

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Ladies of the Neotrophian Society, will give their Annual Spring Exhibition, on Saturday evening, the 31st of May, at Helton's Hall. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

JENNIE MITCHELL, Sec'y N. S.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce AMBROSE D. CARRING, of Brown Co., a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court, at the approaching October election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call, whenever they go to New York.—Graham's Magazine.

We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining.—N. Y. Musical World and Times.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS the best remedies for the cure of Female Complaints.—The extraordinary effect these PILLS have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in the various States.—It is an unquestionable fact that there is no remedy to equal them for exterminating suffering from the softer sex, particularly for young girls entering into womanhood, therefore all are requested to give them a trial, which will insure a recommendation. 13

Great Cure of Piles.

HEATVILLE, 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.

"Holloway'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 alternative 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 EXTRACT 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 initiated 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 percentage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will be able to ascertain the most salable and order accordingly. Address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William St., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Henry Sedle, late of Owen county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MICHAEL GARDITT, Adm'r.

BLANK DEEDS, neatly printed, on heavy paper, for sale at this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MEDICAL CARD.

DR. YOUNG,

late physician of the Nashville, (Tenn.) Infirmary, in the practice of

### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Offers his united services to his numerous patrons, and the public generally, with the confidence of meeting their just expectations as to punctuality, &c. Heretofore he has been compelled, from the increasing pressure of business, to refuse many cases, from his inability to give them the necessary attention. Now, however, he will be able to treat all cases that present themselves, to his satisfaction, and particularly the large class of chronic and lingering diseases, and those peculiar to females; having secured the services of Dr. Tourner, a partner, who has had much experience in the treatment of all such cases, both in infirmary and private practice.

Office as formerly. Dr. Tourner will reside in the cottage formerly occupied by Dr. Young, while the latter will be found at the Orchard House, in the front room, second story, immediately over Woodard's Drug Store.

13w6

### NEW LOVE'S

### PICTURE GALLERY,

OVER W. O. FEE'S STORE.

AM prepared to offer to the public specimens of AMBROTYPE, or Glass Pictures, which are acknowledged by all to be superior to any other process ever introduced to the public.

The advantages they possess over the old process are: 1st. They are not reversed; 2d. They are finer in tone and more delicate in light in shade; 3d. There is no reflection of light as in the Daguerreotype, and 4th, they are placed beyond all possibility of fading or change, as they are hermetically sealed with a composition not affected by water, air or acids.

I would further say that as soon as my goods arrive from Springfield, I shall be prepared to put Ambrotype pictures in Breastpins and Lockets, in such a manner as to give finishing to every one. Pictures made good in all kinds of weather.

N. B. My Gallery is free to visitors, from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M. 13w6

C. B. HURLBUT. W. MANN. C. W. HURLBUT.

### NEW ALBANY

### CARPET AND FURNISHING STORE.

Stock greatly enlarged in Quantity and Variety.

### Hurlbut & Mann,

Dealers in

Carpets, Oil Cloths and General Furnishing Goods,

North Side Main Street, bet. State and Pearl, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

WE are now in receipt of our spring stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., including everything wanted in the furnishing of dwellings, hotels, churches, public halls, &c. Our goods are bought, on the best terms, of manufacturers and importers, consequently we are enabled to sell as low as any house in Cincinnati, Louisville, or in the West, either wholesale or retail.

Our stock consists in part of

Best Velvet Carpets;

English Tapestry and Brussels;

Super 3 ply, do. 2 ply;

Do. Ingrain;

Cotton warp do;

Stair Carpet, all widths;

Hemp and List Carpets;

Oil Cloths, cut any shape and size;

Drugs, Mats;

Embroidered muslin do;

Do. Lace do;

Oil Shades, great variety;

Trimnings of every kind;

Brass Curtain Rands;

Do. Cornices;

Bleached and brown sheetings, 1 to 3 yds. wide.

Linen Sheetings;

Pillow Muslins;

French Crash, Napkins;

Linen Table Damask;

Table and Piano Covers;

Quilts, &c., &c.

To which we would particularly invite the attention of all those wanting goods of this description. We cut carpets and oil cloths to fit, if the size of room is furnished.

HURLBUT & MANN, New Albany, Ind. 13w6

### THE NEW YORK DAILY SUN

Is sent to clubs, by mail, at \$2 a year. Get a specimen copy, (furnished gratis,) and see the terms.—Direct letters, (post paid,) to

MOSES S. BEACH,

Sun Office, New York.

### AVAILABLE GUIDE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."

JUST PUBLISHED,

### WORTH AND WEALTH;

A Collection of Maxims, Morals and Miscellaneous, for Merchants and Men of Business. By Freeman Hunt, Editor of the "American Merchants' Magazine," of the "American Merchants," &c. In one elegant volume, neatly bound in embossed cloth, and gilt, of 504 pp. Price \$1.25.

SINCE Franklin wrote his golden maxims of thrift, no more valuable precepts have appeared on the Laws of Wealth and the science of Political Economy than this Practical Manual for business men, merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, &c., of all classes and ages. It contains the thoughts, gatherings and gleanings of a twenty years' experience of one of the most able of commercial writers of the present progressive century. The young as well as the old should possess a copy, for constant reference, of this most invaluable guide to riches and honor.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway, New York.

Mailed free of postage, on receipt of price.

N. B. Orders should be dispatched in advance to insure a prompt supply. As this will prove the most successful book for canvassing agents published during the year, circulars, with contents, furnished when ordered, with business address inserted. 13w1.

### 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 RIBBONS, PARASOLS, for ladies and girls, WREATHS, plaid, plain and striped

Fancy Robe Cape, Jaconet Dresses, Satin Stripe, Shaded Barege, Fig'd do., all Wool, Chiffon De Laine, superior Silk Dress, and all the latest Trimmings, Fancy Silk Dress de Paris, Bonnet Ribbons, ass'd.

Also—LADIES' FANCY BOOTEES 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 catalogue of 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—11w

THOMAS MULLIKIN.

### NEW METHOD

FOR THE

### CONTAINING

Elementary Instructions in Music, designed for those who study without a master; a lucid and simple method for tuning; Diagrams and directions for holding the Guitar; together with a complete Guide, illustrated by exercises and accompaniment, to enable the learner to become a good player, waltzes, polkas, &c., and a set of preludes, with keys mostly on the Guitar; giving the different chords and their changes, which will enable learners to arrange their own accompaniments.

By CHARLES C. CONVERSE. Price \$2. Sent, post free, to any part of the United States. Published by WM. HALL & SON, 13w4

229 Broadway, (opposite the Park), N. Y.

## Everybody should buy their Stoves and Tinware of

### JNO. B. ALEXANDER,

(SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, 2 DOORS BELOW THE P. O.)

WHERE he intends keeping all articles in his line of business. The cut above is not a likeness of my stoves; but it is introduced here merely to call your attention to these few lines; and then you will find out what I want—which is, that you call in at my shop on the south side of the square, and examine the large assortment of

### COOKING STOVES,

Which I keep constantly on hand; embracing the "Miss Leslie," "Star Premium," "Magnolia," "Kentucky Premium," "Hoosier State," and "Buckeye State," of all sizes. I think I cannot fail to please all who may favor me with a call. The ladies and gentlemen of Bloomington and Monroe county are invited to call and examine his stock of

### SPOUT AND GUTTER put up in the latest and

neatest style. Sheet Iron and Copper were made to order. All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 24, 1856—12w

### JUST RECEIVED

AT

### TULEY & ROBINSON'S

A FINE assortment of

LADIES' and MISSES' BONNETS.

Also a large assortment of

TISSUES, BAREGES, and LAWNS

ALL WOOL TWEEDS and COTTONADES, &c., &c. 11w

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

Walter Morris, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Morris, deceased,

vs. John Morris, Jonathan Morris, Sam'l Morris, Sophia Morris, et al.

COMPLAINT for Decd.

JOHN MORRIS, in relation to, the plaintiff by Martin & Johnson, his attorneys, and files a complaint herein, also the affidavit of a disinterested person, by which it appears that the said John, Jonathan, Samuel and Sophia Morris, are not residents of the State of Indiana. They are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless they be and appear before the Court of Common Pleas of Owen County, on the second day of the July term, 1856, and answer the said complaint, the same will be tried and determined in their absence. Witness my hand, at office in Spencer, this 14th day of May, 1856.

BASIL MEEK, Clerk. O. C. P. O. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

In Owen Common Pleas, to July Term, 1856.

Margaret Bull

vs. Jefferson Bull, Hannah Watt, Henry Bull, Margaret Bull, Archibald Bull, Franklin Bull, Mary Watts, William Watts, Nancy Jane Sills, Moses Sills, et al.

Pet. for Partition.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 10th day of May, 1856, said petitioner filed his complaint and affidavit for a writ of attachment, herein, in the Clerk's office of said Court, (having heretofore filed his petition,) by which it appears that the above mentioned defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Therefore said non-resident defendants are hereby notified of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard at the next term of the Owen Common Pleas Court, to be held at the Court House in Spencer, on the fourth Monday in July, 1856, and answer the said petition, and the matters and things in said complaint mentioned.

Test, BASIL MEEK, Clerk. May 15, 1856.—11w3

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

In Owen Common Pleas, to July Term, 1856.

James M. Dyer,

vs. John Crabb, & Thomas L. Ewing.

Civil Action and Attachment.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 5th day of May, 1856, the above named plaintiff filed his complaint and affidavit for a writ of attachment, herein, in the Clerk's office of said Court, together with an affidavit of a competent witness, by which it appears that said defendants John Crabb and Thomas L. Ewing are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Therefore said non-resident defendants are hereby notified to appear in said Court on the second day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Spencer, on the fourth Monday in July, 1856, and answer or demur to the matters and things in said complaint mentioned.

Test, BASIL MEEK, Clerk. May 8, 1856.—11w3

### Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, OWEN COUNTY, SS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Theodore C. Jennings, administrator of the estate of Robert Bedle, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County.

BASIL MEEK, Clerk. C. C. P. O. Owen Co. May 7, 1856.—11w3

STATE OF INDIANA, MONROE COUNTY, SS.

For October Term Monroe Circuit Court, 1856.

Celia Wilson

vs. Robert Wilson.

Complaint for Divorce.

THE plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by Carlton & Sheeks, her attorneys, this day files the affidavit, (having heretofore filed her bill herein,) of a disinterested person, whereby it appears that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said non-resident defendant is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appears in this Court on the second or some subsequent day of said term of said Court, in the fourth Monday of October, 1856, at the Court House in the town of Bloomington, and plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be taken for true, and heard and determined in his absence.

MILLON McPHERTRIDGE, Clerk. May 15, 1856.—11w3

### SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. One (1) in the town of Ellettsville, in Monroe county, Indiana. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said order for sale, real estate to be held on the said execution, I will, at the same time and place, offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David Allen, to satisfy said execution in favor of Isaac W. Sanders, adm'r, and against the said David Allen and Eliza Allen. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

D. L. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C. May 15th, 1856.—11w4

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Mortgage, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Monroe Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. One (1) in the town of Ellettsville, in Monroe county, Indiana. And on failure to make the full amount demanded by said order for sale, real estate to be held on the said execution, I will, at the same time and place, offer the fee simple of said real estate to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Taken as the property of David Allen, to satisfy said execution in favor of Isaac W. Sanders, adm'r, and against the said David Allen and Eliza Allen. Sale to be between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

D. L. MITCHELL, Sheriff M. C. May 15th, 1856.—11w4

### BLANK NOTES, printed in the very neatest style,

on superior paper—stand in books of 50 notes each—for sale at this office.

## NEW SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.

### S. C. DAY,

STATE STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND SPRING, NEW ALBANY.

Wholesale Dealer in

### DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

IS now in receipt of a full and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Misses' Straw, Leghorn, Hair and Gimp Bonnets; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Leather, Goat, Kid, and Fancy Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, and Slippers; Men's, and Boys' Kip and Calf Boots and Brogans; Men's and Boys' Palm, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, Wool and Fur Hats in great variety; all of which are offered to dealers at as low figures as the trade could desire. Goods can be purchased west of the mountains.

We ask the attention of Indiana Merchants to our stock of goods, assuring them that goods are sold as low in New Albany as in Louisville or Cincinnati.

S. C. DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.

Has just received a handsome stock of spring Goods, comprising all articles usually offered in this market. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW, SILK AND FLORENCE BRAID BONNETS, And Bonnet Trimmings, all of the very latest styles. Just rec'd a fresh lot of Lasts, Pegs, Awls and Awl Hairs.

The public are requested to call, and he will take great pleasure in showing them through his stock. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

March 31, 1856 [3w] J. M. HOWE.

### AT THE NEW ALBANY

### Iron, Hardware, & Tool Store,

No. 16 AND 18, PEARL STREET,

Can be found—

6000 lbs. Iron, ass'd sizes;

20,000 lbs. Lagoon Boxing;

30,000 lbs. Steel Plate Sledge;

15,000 do Springs and Axes;

11,000 do Castings, ass'd;

25,000 do Cast, Shear, Sledge, and other Steel;

37,000 do English and American Anvils;

12,000 do Solid Box Vices;

5,500 do Stone and Blacksmith Sledges;

27 Brown's warranted Bellows;

35 dozen Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Cast Steel Hand Hammers;

240 dozen Grind and Grain Scythes;

190 do Wood and Iron Brace Cradles;

170 do Hay and Manure Forks;

100 do Wood, Iron and Steel Rakes;

278 do Ass'd Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Snaths;

180 do Field and Garden Hoes;

300 do Locks and Latches, ass'd;



