

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, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

A young gent in Schenectady suffering from a too strong sensation of the more tender feelings, defines his complaint as an attack of lassitude.

A new counterfeit bank note is described as having for its vignette a "female with a rake in her lap."

A doctor advertises in a country paper, that "whoever uses the Vegetable Compound Universal Anti-Purging Aromatic Pills, once, will not have cause to use them again." We rather think they won't.

The powder used (says the Albany Journal) by the allied armies in battering down the almost impregnable fortifications at Sevastopol, was made at HAZARD'S and DUPONT'S mills in Connecticut and Delaware.

ELECTION IN MINNESOTA.—It appears pretty conclusive that RICE is elected by a considerable majority, and there will probably be a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.—The Washington letter writers have for some time been hinting that something astonishing is to be expected in the next message from the President.

If you observe a gentleman with his arm around the waist of a young lady, it is morally certain that they are not married.

CENSUS OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.—The census of Dubuque, just taken, shows a population of 12,056.

CHASE A MINORITY GOVERNOR.—The official returns reduce the majority claimed for Mr. CHASE to 15,000, and the probability is, that further returns will considerably reduce this number. The vote for TRIMBLE will not be far from 20,000, which, added to MEDILL'S vote, leaves Mr. CHASE a minority Governor.

MASSACRE OF AMERICANS ON THE AMAZON.—A letter to the New York Tribune, from Para, Brazil, dated September 20, gives an account of a massacre of six Americans, at the fort of Tabatinga, on the frontier of Brazil, on the river Amazon. They are said to have been "illibers." No names are mentioned.

Private letters received from Paris by the last steamer, state that Minister Mason's health was much worse, he being so feeble as to require to be propped up when sitting at table.

How young men can consent to loaf about the corners as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be purchased for a sixpence, is really surprising. It's something that we can't understand.

The United States Attorney General has decided that it is no departure from neutrality, for citizens of the United States to sell gunpowder, arms, or other articles that are contraband of war; nor for the merchant ships of any State to transport troops or military munitions for either belligerent. Such commerce he decides is perfectly lawful, subject only to chances of hostile capture by vessels of belligerent powers.

A letter from Norfolk says: "Every family, I believe, without exception, has been called upon to mourn some dear departed one. Many whole families have been swept off at a single blow. Sixty orphans are collected in one House of Refuge, with none to claim them, besides those who have been provided for in families in this city, in Richmond, and in other places."

United States Senate.

From time to time we find in many of our exchanges statements in regard to the classification of the United States Senate which are calculated to mislead the public. Subjoined we give a correct list of the members, the class to which they belong, and the vacancies which have occurred through default of legislative action:

Class 1.—Term ending March 4, 1857.

Adams, Mississippi,	Jones, Tennessee,
Bayard, Delaware,	Mallory, Florida,
Bright, Indiana,	Mason, Virginia,
Broadhead, Penn.,	Pratt, Maryland,
Cass, Michigan,	Rusk, Texas,
Dodge, Wisconsin,	Sumner, Mass.,
Fish, New York,	Thomson, New Jersey,
Foot, Vermont,	Toucey, Connecticut,
Geyer, Missouri,	Wade, Ohio,
Hamlin, Maine,	Weller, California.

Class 2.—Term ending March 4, 1859.

Allen, E. Island,	Hunter, Virginia,
Bell, Tennessee,	Jones, Iowa,
Benjamin, Louisiana,	Wilson, Massachusetts,
Brown, Mississippi,	Sebastian, Arkansas,
Clay, Alabama,	Stuart, Michigan,
Clayton, Delaware,	Thompson, Kentucky,
Douglas, Illinois,	Toombs, Georgia,
Evans, S. Carolina,	Wright, N. Jersey,
Fessenden, Maine,	Reid, North Carolina,
Houston, Texas,	Hale, N. Hampshire,

Class 3.—Term ending March 4, 1861.

Bell, New Hampshire,	Iverson, Georgia,
Biggs, N. Carolina,	Johnson, Arkansas,
Butler, N. Carolina,	Pearce, Maryland,
Crittenden, Kentucky,	Pugh, Ohio,
Collamer, Vermont,	Seward, New York,
Durkee, Wisconsin,	Slidell, Louisiana,
Foster, Connecticut,	Trumbull, Illinois,
Harlan, Iowa,	Yulee, Florida.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Atchison of Missouri, Pettit of Indiana, Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.—*Wash. Union.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Harrisburg Union publishes full returns from every county in the State. The vote for Canal Commissioner stands as follows: PLUMMER (Democrat) 161,281; NICHOLSON (Know Nothing) 149,745; Democratic majority 11,536. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 17 Democrats to 16 K. N.'s; House, 68 Democrats to 32 K. N.'s.

M. MONTGOMERY, French Consul in China, says that the Chinese mix arsenic freely with the tobacco which they smoke, and those who do so are described as "stout fellows, with lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and rosy as cherubs." This statement has called out a letter from Dr. LONDA, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he had found but one means of combating this dreadful disease, viz.: the smoking of arsenic; and the doctor reaffirms his commendations of that remedy.

PERSONNEL OF MARSHAL PELISSIER.—The following is an extract of a private letter dated before Sevastopol:

I was rather surprised at the appearance of the French commander of the forces. From his character I expected to have seen a young, active man; whereas General Pelissier is an enormous fat man, with very white hair, which is cut very close; he is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He was in an open carriage drawn by four greys, and two soldiers as outriders, and an Arab with a white flowing robe followed it. The General was dressed in uniform, with a number of decorations on his breast, and over his shoulders he wore a white cloak somewhat similar to those worn by the Arab chiefs. He is not very tall, and his face has rather a good humored expression, and quite different from what your imagination would portray from his history either here or in Africa.

From Fort Kearney.

Mr. R. B. TOLER has arrived at Kicapoo City from Fort Kearney, and reports to the Pioneer that all was well at Kearney. There was a good many reports at Fort Kearney about Indians, but none were visible. Mr. TOLER says:

At Thirty-two Mile Creek, eight miles beyond the Little Blue, met a large war party of Cheyennes, who appeared very hostile. They stopped the train and offered the wagoners the privilege of fighting with them, or a division of the provisions. The train being short of ammunition, accepted the first offer and divided their provisions, and then made a compact to meet the same party six weeks from that date on the Blue, and give them as much fight as they wished. The wagoners are at this time preparing to go back and give them a round.

On the 25th of September met eight hundred troops on Little Blue, going to reinforce General Harney.

There has been a large gathering of Sioux warriors on White river, some 5,000 or more—and they have sent General Harney word that if he will come up there they will fight him. The General accepted the invitation, and the last news heard from him he was marching towards the place appointed.

Mr. Toler says there is a beautiful prospect for a general Indian war.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, October 22.

The Banks of the Country—Their General Good Condition—Loss on Bank Paper—Our Gold and the Bank of England—Large National Revenue, &c.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks throughout the Union is more favorable to the credit and safety of those institutions than was anticipated a year or two ago. The great expansion of the paper currency in consequence of the influx of gold had caused some alarm, and the drain of our gold to pay for large importations was, as many thought, likely to lead to a collapse of the banks. But from this calamity we have escaped, and the banks generally are as sound as at any former time, while they yet greatly assist in the conduct of the business concerns of the country.

The reported bank capital is now about three hundred and thirty-three millions, while their specie amounts to fifty-three millions, and their circulation to one hundred and eighty-six millions. In some of the States a few banks fell into such discredit that their notes were worthless, but generally the bank paper has served the purpose of a circulating medium. It would be well if the Secretary, in his next report, would give us a statement of the amount of the loss to the community through broken bank paper. The sum will be found very considerable; but this is an evil that is inseparable from the system, which we must continue to endure, even should it be attended with occasional inconveniences.

A New York paper expresses the apprehension that the pressure for gold will become so great in England that a suspension of specie payments will follow, as in the war growing out of the French revolution. Should this occur, its effect will not be to increase, but much to diminish the drain of gold from this country. Importations are swelling up to the maximum of the flush times of 1854, in consequence of our having become again able to pay for them. Everything wears an appearance of remarkable prosperity. The revenue for the next year will be, as some estimate, not less than eighty-five millions, including ten from the lands. Congress must be industrious and ingenious also to find ways to expend all this money. They will be assisted by numerous outside advisers in their arduous task.

Proclamation. By Joseph A. Wright, Governor of Indiana.

At the close of a season of unparalleled prosperity and abundance—a year crowned with the richest blessings of the Beneficent Giver of all things, it becomes us as a free Christian people, surrounded by all the evidences of physical and moral progress, to give a public expression of our gratitude to the Divine hand that has preserved our heritage of civil and religious liberty—has poured upon our land an overflowing abundance of the fruits of the earth, and has given us health, and hearts to enjoy his bounties, and blessed us with peace. Therefore, in acknowledgment of God's mercies, I designate Thursday, the 29th of November, 1855, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving; and respectfully recommend the good people of Indiana, to suspend their ordinary avocations, and assemble in their usual places of worship, on that day, and render thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD for all these distinguished blessings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed [s.] the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 22d day of October, 1855.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

E. B. COLLINS, Secretary of State.

Newspapers—Their Benefits.

Of all the amusements, says Herschel, that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after a day's toil, or in its interval, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness, which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-houses, to his own ruin, and to his family's. It transports him into gayety and livelier and more diversified and interesting scenes; and while he enjoys himself thus, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and family, without the headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his next day's work, and if the paper he has been reading be anything above the idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation, something he can enjoy whilst absent, and look forward with pleasure to return to. The history of the world for one day is given to him; the follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes are so many admonitions and warnings; the acts of jealousy and anger; the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel; the cautions against gambling and profligacy; "Talk they not of morals?" Take a good newspaper, read it, and it will give you better advice than all the moralists in the universe.

A Good Riddance.

The following well-timed remarks of the Albany Argus will be read with satisfaction by every Democrat who wishes to see his party relieved of its association with a class of politicians who have only adhered to it for the spoils. It would be an event full of National Democratic rejoicing if the prospect of a sectional contest between the North and the South should induce the true men of all sections to expel from their ranks all the corrupt materials, and to unite the sound parts into one compact and harmonious Democratic party. We could afford to spare all the bad materials if we could but have union and concert among those who agree upon Democratic principles. We are tempted to indulge the hope that the Democratic party is destined to reappear throughout the whole North in all its original power. But to the remarks of the Argus:

However much the formation of a sectional party, appealing to sectional feelings and measures for success, is to be deprecated, the republican party is doing a service for the Democracy which is gratefully appreciated. It is taking from the Democratic ranks those discontented, broken-backed, shuffling politicians who have clung to it solely for spoils, who have been a continual burden on it, and who have done more to injure its character than any other one cause. We say it is relieving the Democracy of these importunate gentlemen; and, we are glad to perceive, by nominating them for office, has taken a step which, if persisted in, will secure their eternal fidelity. We are sure the desertion—if such it may be called—of such men will be hailed with joy by the Democracy. They have been altogether too unfortunate for office, too selfish in their political views, too exalted ideas of their own individual importance, to make good Democrats; and now that they have left the Democratic camp of their own free will, let us hope they have done so never to return. That they will repent their action we are well aware.

That they will find the Republican party in thirteen months nowhere, and themselves in the same unpleasant situation, is self-evident. But let them not then seek a return to the Democratic camp. They have left it to go over to its bitterest enemies; and if they have reckoned without their host, and if they find that in the end they have been woefully cheated, they have themselves to thank for it, and may the lesson be not without profit to them.

We congratulate the Democratic party on this auspicious event. It rids it of its most malignant enemies—false friends—and leaves it free and untrammelled to do battle, as it ever has, for the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of all; and we are sure we but speak the unanimous voice of the Democracy when we say these gentlemen are not wanted in the Democratic ranks; let them never return—never!—*Washington Union.*

[From the Overland China Mail.]

Battle with Pirates by American and English Sailors.

The boats of the Rattler and Powhattan had a desperate encounter with pirates near Kulan on Saturday, and had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, some of them, it is feared, mortally. Captain Fellowes, Lieut. Roland, and other officers were blown up in a junk, but fortunately were not hurt. Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, the greater portion of their crew having been killed, and seven prizes liberated, five of which belonged to the Eagle's convoy.—Sixteen of the smaller pirate junks escaped. The pirate fleet formed a dense mass, the larger and heavier armed junks bringing up the rear, every now and then yawing round and firing their broadsides at the boats. The boats soon boarded the pirates, Lieuts. Pogram and Lorando, with the launches of the Powhattan, first by volleys of musketry, clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. This, however, was not done without a hard struggle, for the miscreants fought with the fury of despair; but they had of course no chance with the marines and red jackets. The pirate's chief junk, after being shelled by the first launch, was boarded almost simultaneously by her crew and that of the Rattler's gig, and Capt. Fellowes was fortunate enough to secure the Chief's flag. The chief himself—Lee Afye, a principal leader of the Whampoa "patriots"—was shot by an English marine, who had jumped on deck from the Powhattan's launch, and four women jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Rattler's first cutter, in charge of paymaster Brownsdon, ran alongside a large junk. Several stinkpots thrown at them missed, but at last one, hove from the raised poop of the pirate by a woman who had a child slung to her back fell into the boat, and being followed by others, the crew were compelled to jump overboard, where two were speared and a third was drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other being an excellent swimmer, took hold of him for that purpose. The Chinese then threw a mat over them, and the marine, still holding on by his wounded friend, dived below and came up clear of the mat; but as soon

as he was observed, several stinkpots were pitched at him, one of which struck him on the head, and although not much hurt, he was stunned for a moment or two, and lost sight of the man he had displayed such a determination to save; the brave fellow's name is William Robinson.

The other fatal accident was the blowing up of a junk, which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the gig, in which were Captain Fellowes and Assistant Surgeon Williamson, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieutenant Rolando and his launch. Either a train had been laid before the crew left, or some determined scoundrel fired the junk, for she blew up with a tremendous explosion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed, and several others were seriously scorched, one of whom died the same night, while another is not expected to live; but the officers miraculously escaped, though Lieutenant Rolando was burned and Captain Fellowes injured by the falling spars.

The officers employed estimate the number of guns taken at 200, large and small, and the pirates at 1,000, 500 of whom were killed. The casualties are as follows:—Her Majesty's steamer Rattler, 4 killed and 7 wounded.

LIST OF AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

United States Steamer Powhattan's Boats.

Killed—Joseph A. Halse, Isaac Coe, and John Pepper.

Wounded—Lieuts. Pogram and Rolando, B. Adamson, J. Pendergast, S. Mullard, H. Hounnell, P. Walderscheidt, J. Lewis, W. Taylor, and C. Tingwell—two of whom have since died.

Extraordinary Outrages in Baltimore—The Nineteenth Ward.

We select the following from the Baltimore papers of the 20th instant:

Never, perhaps, since Baltimore has been an incorporated city, was there a greater outrage, or, more correctly speaking, series of outrages, perpetrated than at the election for City Councilman in the Nineteenth Ward, on Thursday last. The polls opened quietly and peaceably in the morning at the usual time, and there were no indications whatever but that everything would pass off in that quiet and orderly manner which should characterize the expression of the will of parties in a republic. But it soon became manifest that the Know Nothing party was determined to carry the day, if that were in the range of possibility, and that no means would be omitted, no matter how villainous, to insure that end. Rowdies, vagabonds, thieves, murderers, ruffians who had served terms in the penitentiary, villains of every hue, were organized into bands all over the city, and it was arranged systematically that they were to appear at the polls and take possession of them, and drive off all who were opposed to them. It was currently stated that the Know Nothing party was determined to carry the election at all hazards, and they carried their threats into execution. Many sterling and good Democratic citizens were deterred from voting because they knew their lives were in danger. Thus the rowdies of the misty-eyed American party ruled the city, and succeeded in carrying an election where it was decided but a few days before that the Democratic party had a clear majority."

The Pope.

It is perhaps due to candor to say that the signal defeat of the Know Nothings in this region was in a great measure owing to the good news brought from the Pope by General Drake, of Indianapolis. It was currently reported at the polls here on election day, that General Drake, who has recently returned from a trip to Italy, visited the Pope while at Rome, and was assured from a free and easy conversation that His Holiness had no immediate designs upon this country. When this good news came to the ears of our Know Nothing friends who have all along discovered such alarming demonstrations by the Pope against the liberties of this country, their fears were evidently greatly relieved, their countenances brightened up, and they were so overjoyed to think His Holiness was pacifically disposed towards us for a while longer, that they turned in and elected his friends, Ingram, Marsteller and Hilt, with a rush. We think that when the Pope comes to hear this it will pacify him still farther, and he will be disposed to let us enjoy our liberties for some time to come.—*Lafayette Journal.*

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

VERY INTERESTING DETAILS.

Affairs in the Crimea.

But little has occurred at the seat of war beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop and that their advance had for a time been checked.

French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the allied fleet, which was before its walls.

General Simpson, in his last dispatch, dated Sevastopol, September 29, says that 9,500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigued parties in the town were engaged in

getting timber and other materials from the ruins, in order to get shelter for the troops, ere bad weather sets in.

The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side, caused General Simpson some little annoyance, but has not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town, and around the batteries, an officer and nineteen men were wounded.

General Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 18th Hussars and the Chasseurs beat back the Cossacks near Kertsch.

A letter from Sevastopol, in the Frankfort Gazette, states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in every part but one, and attached hose to the hulls, so that the water can be pumped out when required.

Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News, have had a meeting, with a view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil.

General Marmora declares in an order of the day, that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, informing the Russians of the movements of the allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

A letter from Sevastopol in the Marseilles Journal says that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1837, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

The Expedition against Odessa.

The allied fleet, which, according to the last news, sailed on a secret expedition from Sevastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 5th of October. Prince Gortschakoff reports that the force consists of eight ships of the line, twenty-seven steamers, and one other vessel. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea. The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22d of September, but left again the next day for Nicolaeff to attend a council of war.

Demonstration of the Allies upon Perekop.

A dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated October 9th, received at Saint Petersburg, states that the Allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank.—Sixteen battalions of Russians were thrown into disorder.

Reported Retirement of the Russians.

According to the Frankfort Post Zeitung the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the plateau on the North side of Sevastopol towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts.

In the neighborhood of Nicolaeff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised military force.

Russian Losses at Sevastopol.

The Invalide Russe gives a detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th of September, as follows: Killed 2,684, wounded 6,058, contusions 1,205, missing 1,754—total 11,701. The same journal states that the Russians lost 1,500 men on the 10th of August, and 1,000 men per day up to September 5th. Thus it would appear that the losses of the garrison for the last three weeks of the siege amounted to 32,000 men, irrespective of disease.

Affairs on the Danube.

According to the Constantinople Journal, the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for forty or fifty thousand French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish contingent has received orders to proceed to Schumla.

Defeat of the Turks in Asia.

General Mouravieff has forwarded to Saint Petersburg a report of a successful engagement, in which the Cossacks, militia, and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Kovalerski, defeated a detachment of 1,800 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1,000 Bashi Bazuks. The Turks had about 400 killed.

Ali Pasha, the commander who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey, was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison at Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremes. Part of Omar Pasha's forces was advancing from Batumi to attempt to raise the blockade. The Turkish force now at Kars numbers 10,000 men.

France.

The Moniteur announces officially that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England, it is stated by the Times correspondent, is rumored in political circles.

The News-Letter.

BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

Circuit Court.

The case of the *State vs. James May*, for grand larceny, occupied Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

The case of the *State vs. A. B. Carlton*, charged with an assault with intent to kill HENRY BARTERTON, was commenced on Friday morning. Considerable time was occupied in selecting a jury. At 11 o'clock the examination of witnesses commenced. The jury are:

James Harrell, William Burk,
Samuel B. Perry, Chesley Woodward,
Jesse Hill, George W. Ritter,
William Leonard, Thomas Mulligan,
Asa East, John Bennett,
John B. Shipman, William F. Whisenand.

The Case Against Williams and Wife,

Commenced on Friday, the 26th ult., before J. M. STUSS, Esq., was not decided until late on Monday night following. The entire day on Saturday was taken up in the examination of witnesses, mostly for the defendants. The defendants brought several witnesses from Noblesville, and several from New Albany, by whom they proved that they had long sustained the character of reputable citizens. They also proved that they had received some money before they came to this place. By two girls that live with them, they proved that they had brought a considerable sum of money here with them, and that they (the girls) had seen the money since they came to this town. We forbear giving the evidence in detail, especially for the prosecution, inasmuch as the Grand Jury is in session, and will probably take this matter up for investigation. Let it suffice to say, that, if the defendants are not guilty, it is the most remarkable instance of an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence tending to the conviction of innocent persons, with which we have ever met.

Four speeches were made in the case; two for the prosecution, by Messrs. CARLTON & BUSKIRK; and two for the defendants, by Messrs. HUNTER & DENNING. The defendants were discharged.

A MEAN COWARD.—Who is? Why, an editor who will abuse a cotemporary through his paper and not send him a copy. We are told that the Bloomington News-Letter played that game on us.—*Washington Telegraph*.

The bigoted editor of the above muddy sheet is informed that we don't exchange with his villainous and lying paper, although it does creep into our sanctum "by some hook or by crook." A young man in our office, who sometimes makes up our mails, occasionally sends him a paper; but this is unintentional on our part, and we suppose the reason we did not send him a paper on the occasion referred to, was because, after writing the article he complains of, we had more important matters to occupy our mind with than to be constantly thinking about the very luminous STELLAR light that presides over that most luminous sheet, ye clept "The Washington Weekly Telegraph."

A FIGHT WITH PIRATES.—On the first page will be found the particulars of a desperate fight with Chinese pirates, by the British ship Rattler and American ship Powhattan, in which 500 of the pirates were killed. Eight of the British and American marines were killed, and about sixteen wounded. Among the killed is JOHN PEPPER, son of Col. A. C. PEPPER, of Rising Sun, this State. Poor JACK! after his patriotic escape from the temptations by some of his fellow-apprentices on board the ill-fated U. S. brig *Summers*, several years ago; wrecked at Vera Cruz in 1847, and receiving many a bang between deck and topsail, and in a campaign in Mexico, nobly fighting for his country—has at last fallen in the heroic defence of his country's laws.

Dr. A. J. VANDERSLICE, of Louisville, whose card will be found in another column, will be in our town on Monday next. He was unable to reach this place on the 24th ultimo, as published by us a few weeks since, in consequence of a press of professional business at Greencastle.

Mrs. TRENT, of New Albany, who is now stopping at the Worley House, designs forming a class in Fancy Hair Embroidery, and Ornamental Picture Frame Making. We have seen some specimens of her skill in the above art, and assure our female readers, that they are most beautiful. By letters from persons of high respectability we take pleasure in recommending Mrs. TRENT, as an accomplished lady, and worthy of patronage.

HEGAN & ESCOTT'S DAGUERREAN SPOOK DEPT.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. HEGAN & ESCOTT, 475 Main street, Louisville, whose beautiful store is filled with a large stock of looking-glasses, gilt frames, paper hangings, paintings, and engravings. They are among the heaviest dealers in the United States in materials for daguerreotyping. They import directly from France, and we are assured sell articles in that line at as low prices as they can be purchased for in New York. The well-known high standing and character of the house give abundant assurance to those sending orders from a distance that they will be as promptly, cheaply, and satisfactorily filled as if the purchase was attended to in person.

An old joker says there was a very small crop of "People" in Indiana this season—compared with the yield of last year.

Governor WRIGHT has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

A QUARTER OF BANKRUPT CITIES.—San Francisco is burdened with a debt she cannot pay, and her treasury is empty; New Orleans has disposed of the use of her public wharves for three years, so as to raise money sufficient to pay the salaries of her school teachers; Philadelphia has not a dollar in her treasury; Chicago is in a sorry financial condition—her treasury is entirely empty, and those in the employ of the city go begging for the wages due them—a state of things which the *Chicago Times* attributes to Know Nothingism. The *Times* says:

The great commercial metropolis of the northwest—the city of Abolitionists and Know Nothings—the greatest grain emporium in the world—is without a dollar to pay its honest debts! Its bank funds are gone—its orders are refused by the banks, and depreciated with individuals—its credit comparatively worthless.

The Havana correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes that Santa Anna has, besides his possessions in Venezuela and the United States for his sacrifices, personal and pecuniary, \$2,000,000 with him; in the Bank of England and other places of deposit, an equal or larger sum; and in the United States several thousand dollars, making an estimate of his property, all told, out of Mexico, of about \$7,000,000.

The official announcement of the election of Gen. WARD to Congress in the eastern district of Texas gives a quietus to all Know Nothing hopes and telegraph reports. The Democratic Lieutenant Governor is also elected, with a large Democratic majority in the Legislature; so that Know Nothingism in Sam Houston's State has been as completely overthrown as the Mexicans were at San Jacinto.

QUEEN DIDO'S CONTRIBUTION.—The ruins of Ancient Carthage are to be commemorated in the Washington Monument, for it appears that a beautiful block of marble from the ruins of Carthage, for the Washington Monument, has been presented by Mr. DAVID P. HEAP, son of the late consul. The block is of variegated red and white marble and was cut from one of the columns of the temple of Aesculapius.

The Attorney General of the United States has published an opinion in reference to the "rights of belligerents in the United States," with particular reference to the enlistment of men upon our soil by the agents of the British government, declaring such enlistment "an act of usurpation against the sovereignty of the United States," and that foreign consuls are not exempt from the penal effects of the law.

ILLINOIS.—Returns received from a census which has just been taken of the State of Illinois, show that the population in the aggregate will exceed 1,300,000. In the year 1830, the population of the State was 155,445, and in 1850 it was 854,470. The large increase since the last national census is attributed to the effects of railroad building throughout the Commonwealth.

The advices by the Atlantic have raised serious doubts of the soundness of the Bank of France, and a monetary revulsion in France and England is dreaded as a very probable event. The precious metals are leaving both countries at an alarming rate, and while the war continues, the outflow must continue.

The *National Intelligencer* is doing its best for the restoration of the old Whig party. Is it so?—A western paper says that "Free Love" is only a part of the "Fusion" movement.

GRAHAM FOR NOVEMBER.—We have received the number for the current month, of this popular magazine. It is embellished with a fine steel fashion plate, a steel engraving entitled "The Tired Soldier," and numerous wood cuts of fashions and embroidery, and is filled with the usual amount of excellent reading matter. A new volume commences with the January number. Address A. H. SEE, publisher, Philadelphia. Price \$3 a year, or two copies for \$5.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* writes:

Very sad developments, I am sorry to say, are likely soon to be made in this city, growing out of the non-settlement of Mr. Webster's estate.

A HEAVY LOAD.—BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a late speech, says that up to this time the Mormons have carried the world on their backs. JOSEPH SMITH, he says, did it in his day, besides carrying the whole people; "and now," continues BRIGHAM, "all this is upon my back, with my family to provide for at the same time, and we will carry it all and bear off the kingdom of God." He also indulges in a boast which, after stating that he has Utah and eighty wives on his back, is entirely superfluous, that he can carry all hell on his shoulders.

ADMIRAL STEWART.—It is said that an application will be made to Congress to establish the grade and rank of Admiral, with the understanding that "Old Ironsides" is to be the first on whom this honor is to be conferred.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—The *New York Tribune* says that a wealthy property holder in that city recently had two frame dwelling houses stolen from off his premises, Nos. 102 and 104 Thompson street. Not a stick or remnant has been left upon the lots, and no clue to the thieves has yet been discovered. In view of the inefficiency of the police, the *Tribune* suggests that such property should not be left out of doors.

The receipts of the Indiana State Fair exceeded the expenses some four or five thousand dollars, and were much more than those of Illinois or New York. The Executive Committee will be enabled to increase the number and amount of premiums hereafter.

The Mississippi papers are full of cards of withdrawals from the Know Nothing councils. Seventy-seven citizens of Jackson county sign one card, in which they assign as a reason for withdrawing that they believe the purposes and aims of the organization to be unconstitutional and subversive of personal right and liberty.

At the late election in Connecticut the Democrats carried 57 towns, the Know Nothings 30, and the Whigs and Fusionists 11.

HOGS—LARGE OPERATION.—The *Louisville Journal* says we understand that one of our pork house firms sold yesterday to an English packer 20,000 hogs at \$6 from the hooks. An average of 200 pounds net per hog, would make the aggregate amount involved in the transaction \$240,000. This, we believe, is the largest transaction that has ever taken place in this market.

JOB PRINTING.—The *News-Letter* office is the place for JOB PRINTING, of all descriptions. Printing in Colors done in a superior manner.

PROFESSOR MAPES donated one hundred dollars to the Indiana Agricultural Society, to be distributed in premiums at the next Fair.

At a late meeting of the State Board of Education, the Hon. W. K. EDWARDS of Terre Haute, and Judge McDONALD of Indianapolis, were appointed members of the Board, in place Professor JOHN I. MORRISON and JOSEPH JENOKES, Esq., resigned.

Call at Mr. C. P. TULEY's if you wish to get "rigged up" for winter.

"A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," it is said; and if this be true, Gov. WRIGHT may be considered among the happiest of men. We learn that his lady has recently presented him with two of such well-springs, one a boy, the other a girl. They have been named, we learn, the boy KENTUCKY, the girl INDIANA. All (W)right!—*State Sentinel*.

The disease termed "consumption," by which we mean destruction of the tissues entering into the formation of the lungs, has become one of vast importance, from the destructiveness of its nature, both to the pathologist and medical practitioner. We are instructed by the most able writings on affections of the pulmonary organs, that when "vomica" (small abscesses) are fully established, and the entire structure infiltrated with disease—perhaps a large portion of the organ thrown off in an ulcerated condition by expectoration and otherwise—little hope can be entertained of permanent recovery. But there is also another state in which the organ, either from tendency or external causes, presents such marked symptoms—clearly perceptible by the aid of the stethoscope—as to leave the impression that disease had actually commenced. This state is what is termed "incipient phthisis," (slow consumption,) and often baffles the medical practitioner, and will undoubtedly, if permitted to proceed unchecked, rapidly assume a more virulent character. Medical men agree that this primary stage is the period at which they hope for successful treatment, and with this object administer such medicines as are best calculated to improve the nutrition of the body and counterbalance the emaciation consequent on the affection. Iodine has been largely used; cod-liver oil was almost at one time considered a specific, and extensively prescribed both in this country and Europe. Now-a-days we find Hurley's Sarsaparilla acting more satisfactorily, and with more hope of success than any other remedial agent yet made known.—*Lou. Courier*.

This popular and far-famed Medicine can be procured at Dr. ORR's. Try it.

KNOW NOTHING BABY.—Mrs. PATTERSON, of Massachusetts, has got a baby, whose daddy's name is JOSEPH HISS! Call it SAM, by all means!

THE FRENCH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—It appears that the French are building large and massive edifices in Constantinople for hospitals, but which will answer very well for forts. The Moslems look on them with a suspicious eye.—They are coming to the conclusion that the French will never leave Stamboul. From fear of a Russian occupation of Constantinople, of which there was no immediate danger, they have made a French occupation certain. The Crescent is waning, and will soon disappear forever.

IMMENSE WEALTH.—The ROTHSCHILDS, according to their own estimate, possess \$700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, seignories, mines, &c., which amount to at least half as much more, making the enormous sum of over one thousand million dollars, or an amount much larger than the entire valuation of New York city.

NOTHING BUT CORN.—A Mr. BROOKS recently made a balloon ascension from Rockford, Illinois. Upon his descent, being asked what he saw beneath during his elevation, he said, "nothing; nothing but corn."

The Greencastle (Ind.) *Banner* runs up the flag of MILLARD FILLMORE for President and ANDREW J. DONALDSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

The Maryland election will take place on the 7th of November for members of Congress, Legislature, and some of the State officers.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Tribune* says that ALVAREZ has been elected President of Mexico in place of SANTA ANNA.

The yellow fever is still so prevalent in Norfolk, that the absent residents are advised not to return.

RACHEL gave twenty-two performances in New York, which produced upwards of \$86,000, or nearly four thousand dollars per night.

[From the Banner of Liberty.]

Indiana Redeemed!

It will be recollected that in a recent article, commenting on some of the numerous victories lately achieved by the friends of civil and religious freedom, as well as in an article explanatory of the fusion victory last fall, we predicted that, at the election which has just taken place, the people of Indiana would purge themselves from the pollution of the various isms, which, by a heterogeneous combination, had gained a temporary ascendancy. We based that prediction upon our acquaintance with the intelligent and patriotic character of the people of Indiana, as well as our knowledge of the nature of the agglomeration of isms, the fusion of which had secured a temporary triumph over the true doctrines of free republicanism. No State of the Union ranks higher than Indiana in the average intelligence of her people, the warm-hearted patriotism of whom is proverbial. This arises from various causes, among which are, 1st, the fertility of soil, the teeming products of which furnish the most ample means of attaining all the facilities of information. 2d—Indiana, in proportion to its population, is the most free from cities—those moral hot-beds of misery and ignorance, which Jefferson justly defined as "great ulcers upon the body politic;" and 3d—the most intelligent and enterprising men of our Eastern States are constantly emigrating to the great West, and among them the bounteous blessings of a beneficent Providence upon the prolific soil and propitious climate of Indiana, are not overlooked, and she has consequently enjoyed "the lion's share" of such for many years, although several of her younger sister States are now deriving the benefits therefrom in a much more equal ratio than heretofore. These considerations, in connection with the fact of the heterogeneous and delusive character of the various elements combined in the fusion by which the State was carried last fall, convinced us clearly that the triumph of the isms was but temporary, and that, before the recurrence of another annual election, a sufficient number of those who had been deluded and drawn off by the various specious professions of the miserable factions that had combined, would see the error of their way, and swell the number of the defenders of the true republican principles into a respectable, if not an overwhelming majority. The result has realized our highest expectations. The majority against the Fusionists, exhibited at the recent election, according to our present advices, is likely to exceed that by which the aggregation of isms carried the State last fall. We congratulate the lion-hearted yeomanry of Indiana upon the glorious result which places their proud and favored State beside the "Old Dominion," and Maine and Georgia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, and Oregon, in the front rank of the States most devoted to the glorious doctrines which have heretofore rendered our Republic the most happy, prosperous and great, the world has ever known.

It is a remarkable fact that while Indiana has a population of about a million and a quarter, and ranks as the fifth State of the Union in point of population, and while it has numerous and thriving towns of small size, it is not surpassed by a single city of 20,000 inhabitants. Would that other States of the Union, and all the world were equally blessed with the absence of the degradation, depravity and ignorance invariably abounding in large cities.

The total vote cast in Connecticut upon the amendment to the Constitution, requiring that no man shall vote unless he can read, was 30,469, not half the usual vote of the State; and the amendment is carried by a majority of 4841. In the words of the *Hartford Times*:

"It is an unjust, unnecessary, and anti-republican test—unknown even to the exclusively kingly charter under which the colony of Connecticut was organized, and we believe not even suggested in the convention which framed the constitution of the State, in 1818. For many years that instrument required the possession of a certain amount of property, as a voting qualification—which the democrats a few years since expunged; and although in those days it was a common thing to find substantial citizens who could neither read nor write, it is apparent that they were sufficiently learned to understand their political rights, and to lay the foundation of a republican system, under which the State has increased in prosperity and intelligence. For the first time, therefore, since the organization of the State, has there been a retrograde movement in the right of suffrage."

"Observer," the German correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writes:

It is now certain that the allies meditate nothing short of conquering the whole Crimea, with a view of keeping it as a pledge for the payment of the expenses of the war. Immense amounts of military stores are being sent to the theater of war in the unfortunate Taurian Peninsula, and the stream of troops from Marseilles to Constantinople and thence to Eupatoria remains uninterrupted. The arming in England assumes every day a more formidable character. Bombarders and flat boats are preparing for next spring, artillery is furnished in Woolwich and other arsenals, cavalry is being shipped to the east, and Sepoy regiments are on their march from India to Cairo, to form a great army of reserve. The French are forming another one at Constantinople, ready to be transported to any point in southern Russia where their services may be required. The war in France and England is completely in the ascendant, and if the allies meet with no check this winter, war in its most formidable and ghastly aspect will spread red mantle over the diseased and famished population of Europe and Asia."

During the last six months 198 buildings have been erected in Saint Louis at a cost of \$150,654.

RACHEL is now playing in Boston, but creates no great excitement there. She next appears in Philadelphia.

Compulsory Morality.

We regard with some alarm the strong tendency of the age to a practical distrust of the superior efficacy of moral influence. America has introduced into the field of philanthropy elements which inspired wisdom has characterized as "beggary," and is insensibly dragging us back to notions of virtue that we can only describe as essentially barbarous. To do things by force; to break down individual independence, whether of judgment or of choice; to frown men into self-denial, to use custom, opinion, law, in fact felt to be stronger and more direct than conviction or persuasion, in determining moral conduct; to jam the reluctant between a noisy public sentiment on the one hand and statutory enactment on the other; and to drive them, thus guarded, in the line of temperance and discretion, is more fashionable than it is beneficial. It is a lazy way of seeking human progress. It is the substitution of mechanism for soul, command for invitation, law for gospel. It is fit for society only in its rude, barbarous childhood. Necessity may sometimes compel the adoption of it; but nothing but impotence, ignorance or mistrust will think of returning to it after the discovery of a more excellent way.

We fear the abettors of this compulsory method of making nations virtuous, have never fairly studied the philosophy of their own principles, and that they are little disposed to consult the law of their own nature. What progress is ever made in the way of social reformation, save, when every step of it is brought about by successful appeals to the understanding and the will? Who does not know that what is seemingly gained by rude agencies operates, and is invariably followed by lamentable reaction? Is it not with nations as with individuals? Where restraint is more constantly resorted to as a means to deter from vice, will not human passion revenge itself by creeping into other channels or bursting all barriers by inundating regions through which it would otherwise have gently flowed!

The descendants of the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers have read the story of their ancestors to little purpose, if they have missed the connection between the legal spirit of Puritanism and the licentious age which followed it—between the soldierly quality of Cromwell's times and the cavalier profligacy of succeeding reigns. You cannot drill the heart by word or command, nor extinguish vicious propensities by statutory enactment; and every step to do so will produce, at a greater or less interval of time, a terrible revolution.

Nor do we believe that individual abstinence from evil, if brought about by social compulsion, is all things considered, in reality good. We look for higher results than these; results far more in keeping with the dignity of man. All our faculties, we observe, mental and moral, are cast in a shape to require freedom of choice and agency as the very basis of moral improvement and enjoyment; and everything within revolts against and resents the idea of virtue by coercion.—*National Democrat*.

Scene in a New York Court.

The following is an extract from the *New York Tribune's* report of a trial of a western man for being intoxicated, since the passage of the Maine Law, in New York:

"Mr. Sappington, where did you purchase your liquor?"
"Thar's only one place that I know of to get it."
"Where's that?"
"At the whisky shops and taverns, of course."
"What I wish to know is the particular shop or store or hotel where you purchased the liquor."
"You're too much for me thar, Judge. Thar's about as many bar-rooms in York as thar's customers."

"At how many places did you drink?"
"I drunk at a heap of 'em—but before that I drunk wunst or twice out of a bottle that I brought with me from Ellenoy."
"Where did you purchase the liquor that you had in your bottle?"
"In Jersey, Judge. When I squeezed what I could out of that I started out among the bar-rooms."

"What kind of liquor did you drink?"
"Cane juice, Judge; I never drunk any other kind. I shouldn't have drunk that but I was most powerful weak. I was right smart sick for a day or two after I got here. I thought a little rum would warm my stummick. But whar's the use of askin' all these questions?"

"The reason is that by law a person found drunk is obliged to state where he procured his liquor, if he knows."

"Well, I don't know; reckon you've got through with me now?"
"Not quite, sir. You are fined ten dollars."

"Judge, do you call that ar' doin' things on the squar' with strangers?"
"Thar, Mr. Sappington, is the law."

"Then, I must lose an X."

"Yes, or be imprisoned ten days."

Mr. Sappington here handed the Clerk an eagle.

"I s'pose that'll answer, wont it?"

"It is all right, sir. You are now free, and I hope this will be a lesson to you."

"I reckon, Judge, the inducement for the population in the West to emigrate to York State, isn't much."

"Possibly not, Mr. Sappington."

Mr. Sappington opened the gate and passed outside the bar. He then suddenly stopped and said:

"Judge, if thar's any law against chawin' tobacco, I hope you wont fine me more than four bits a chaw."

Mr. Sappington then made his exit.

SIMKINSON says that his wife "don't literally wear the breeches—but she does figuratively." The six dollars poor S. laid aside to pay for a new pair of pants, Mrs. S. invested in a "duck of a bonnet."

Somebody says, "a wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender, and nicely dressed; a scamp adds, "and without sauce."

One Month Later from New Mexico.

Election of Gallegos to Congress—Kit Carson—Indian Treaties—Loss of Life in Santa Fe, &c., &c.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 24.
The Santa Fe mail arrived on the 22nd, with dates to the 1st.

The election for Delegate to Congress is over, resulting in the success of Gallegos by 99 majority. Great efforts were made by Otero's friends, but there was a good deal of anti-American feeling in the country.

Indian troubles have measurably ceased. A treaty was made at Albuquerque with the Sicarilla Apaches; but a few disaffected ones who were not present, still make disturbances.

While the treaty was being made, some misunderstanding sprung up between Kit Carson and the Governor about feeding the Indians. The Governor suspended Carson, who leaves shortly for Washington, where the whole affair will undergo investigation.

Col. Fountleroy was to have gone out with the Governor, but he would not turn over the command of his regiment to Major Blake, sent out by General Garland to receive it. The Colonel is guided by the opinion expressed by the War Department against Major Blake, who is to be tried on grave charges.

The Governor, Colonel Brooks, and Captain Ewell, are to leave in a few days for the States. Judge Watts and others will also come during December.

The rainy season was much prolonged, and a great deal of damage done throughout the country. In Santa Fe many of the houses fell down. Mr. Speigle, merchant, and his wife were buried in the ruins of his store-room, and both killed.

The Camanches handled one of Major Russell's trains roughly, killing three or four of their cattle and applying the whips to the bare backs of the teamsters, at the Point of Rocks.

The mail party saw few or no Indians on the route. Everywhere, the grass was pretty well burnt off.

In the Territory west of us, sickness is very prevalent.

The State House and Penitentiary at Santa Fe were rapidly progressing to completion.

The passengers by stage were Captain Cunningham, Miss McCutcheon, Major Williams, Allen Shenore, wife and sister.

Late News from Texas.

Battle in Mexico between Texan Rangers and Mexicans and Indians—Threats of the Indians—Wild Cat in the Field.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* has the following:

The steamship Louisiana, Captain Talbot, arrived here yesterday, bringing \$2,400 in specie, and Galveston dates to the 13th instant. The health of Galveston was good.

The most important news by this arrival is an extra of the Galveston Civilian, dated on the 14th, which was fought near San Fernando, on the 4th instant, by the Texan Rangers, under the command of Captain Callahan.

The Indians, it seemed, were Lipans and Seminoles, with some renegade Mexicans, and supposed to number about 700. The fight lasted about 3 hours. Captain Callahan's force consisted of 111 Rangers and volunteers. He reports that he heard the enemy lost eighty-five men, besides one hundred wounded. His own loss was four killed and four wounded. The battle took place about ten miles from San Fernando.

We do not understand by what authority Captain Callahan crossed over into Mexican soil to wage war, though we gather from his address that his object was to chastise the savages who have been committing outrages upon the settlements on this side of the Rio Grande. He thus concludes:

Fearing the enemy might return in the night with a much larger force, Captain Callahan retreated to Eagle Pass and took possession of a town opposite called Piedros Negros. He says in an address to the people of Texas that the Mexicans evidently favor the Indians, and that a snare had been laid to entrap him; that he informed the Mexicans that they must no longer continue to aid the Indians who commit depredations upon the frontier settlements of Texas, and that he intends to hold on where he is till something is accomplished. He is well fortified and has cannon. He was in hourly expectation of an attack from Indians and Mexicans, and calls on Texas to come to his assistance.

The Indians say they are determined to kill as they go, and they cross the Rio Grande for your settlements almost weekly. If not exterminated, any hour may ring the death knell of some of your kindred and friends.

There will be no safety for your frontier settlements hereafter. The Seminoles, Muscaleros and Lipans are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage so long as they remain unhastied. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and we learn, the celebrated Seminole chieftain, Wild Cat.

How IT WORKS.—A Whig (not "Republican") convention of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, held last week, passed the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Maine Liquor Law has had a trial sufficient to demonstrate that it has failed and must fail in its designed object of suppressing intemperance, and as any law which is trodden under foot serves to destroy reverence for all law, it is useless and unwise to retain it longer on the statute book. The friends of temperance therefore confidently look for a common cooperation of all men of all parties in the next Legislature, to devise some more practical and expedient method of aiding this cause.

The amount of grain shipped from Chicago since the opening of navigation amounts to thirteen millions one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and sixty-two bushels. This does not include shipments by railroad.

JAMES BROOKS, R. H. CAMPBELL, S. L. CAMPBELL
BROOKS & CAMPBELL.
Importers and Dealers in English, American,
and German Hardware, Queensware
and Glassware,
MAIN STREET, NEW ALBANY, IND.

WE have this day associated with us in business
Mr. Samuel L. Campbell, of the firm of Brooks & Campbell.
The style of the firm will be BROOKS & CAMPBELL.
With the long established character of the house, and
our present facilities for business, we feel confident of
offering to the trade such inducements as will insure a
liberal share of their orders for Goods. Our stock now
in and to arrive, is larger than ever offered in this
market, and comprises all assortment of
**Crockery, English and French China
Glassware, American, English
and German Hardware
and Cutlery, &c.**

Our terms will be a credit of four months on accepted
paper, or a discount of five per cent for cash. Any
remittances made before maturity of bill, an interest at
the rate of 10 per cent, per annum will be allowed.
Goods delivered at the Depot of the New Albany and
Jeffersonville Railroads or West of Bond Street.
BROOKS & CAMPBELL.
New Albany, July 2, 1855-21m2.

DR. GOBLE
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of
Bloomington and vicinity.
Office at the south-east corner of the public square,
August 18, 1855-25th.

Monroe Co. Female Academy.
THIS Institution will open its Fall Session on
Thursday, the 29th of September, 1855, under the
charge and supervision of the undersigned. She
would state to the public that changes have been made
in the management of the Institution. Under the present
arrangement it is to be self-sustaining. She has
agreed to take charge of the School and furnish her
own teachers, subject to the approval of the Board of
Trustees, residing at the Depot of the New Albany and
Jeffersonville Railroads or West of Bond Street. She
therefore asks a liberal patronage from the public;
and requests prompt payment for her services.

TUITION FEES—
Primary Department, \$3.00
Secondary, 4.00
Preparatory, 5.00
Semiary Proper, 10.00
Music, with the use of the Piano, 10.00
A contingent fee of 50 cents will be added to the
Fall Session for the purpose of furnishing wood.
E. J. McFERRSON, Principal.
Bloomington, September 14, -29th T. F.

Geo. Boelenbacher
ON HANDS AGAIN.

THE undersigned
would respectfully
announce to his old
customers and the public in general, that
he has again commenced operations
in Bloomington; and having recruited
his stock with a fine lot of the
best kind of material, is now pre-
pared to get up anything in the
Boot and Shoe line in as good style as formerly, and
as good as any workman in this part of the country.

EASTERN WORK
Kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of
those who prefer that kind.
GEO. BOELENBACHER.
September 22, 1855-30th.

TAXES FOR 1855.
THE Treasurer of Monroe County, Indiana, hereby
gives notice, that the tax duplicate for the
present year will be in his hands by the 15th of October.
The amount of taxes are as follows:

For State purposes—On each one hundred dol-
lars, twenty cents; Poll tax, fifty cents.
For County purposes—On each one hundred dol-
lars, forty-five cents; Poll tax, one dollar.
For Sinking Fund—On each one hundred dol-
lars, two cents.
For School Tax—On each one hundred dollars,
ten cents; Poll tax, fifty cents.
For Library Tax—On each one hundred dollars,
two and a half cents; Poll tax, twenty-five cents.
For Corporate Tax—In the town of Bloomington,
31 cents on each one hundred dollars within
said corporation; Poll tax, twenty-five cents.
**For Building School Houses in Beaublossom
Township—**On each one hundred dollars,
twelve and a half cents; Poll tax, twenty-five cents.
**For Building School Houses in Bloomington
Township—**On each one hundred dollars, five
cents.
**For Building School Houses in Perry Town-
ship—**On each one hundred dollars, ten cents; Poll
tax, fifteen cents.
For Township Tax—In Beaublossom, Bloomington,
Van Buren and Clear Creek townships, on each one
hundred dollars, ten cents; Poll tax, ten cents.
In Washington, Marion,
Benton, Salt Creek, and Indian Creek Townships, on
each one hundred dollars, ten cents. In Richland
Township, on each one hundred dollars, six cents. In
Polk Township, on each one hundred dollars, fifteen
cents.

For the purpose of receiving Taxes, he will attend
in person, or by deputy, at the several places of land-
mark elections in the several Townships in said county
on the following days:
Benton Township, Monday, October 16;
Marion Township, Tuesday, October 17;
Washington Township, Wednesday, October 17;
Beaublossom Township, Thursday, October 18;
Richland Township, Friday, October 19;
Bloomington Township, Saturday, October 20;
Salt Creek Township, Monday, October 22;
Polk Township, Tuesday, October 23;
Clear Creek Township, Wednesday, October 24;
Perry Township, Thursday, October 25;
Van Buren Township, Friday, October 26;
Indian Creek Township, Saturday, October 27.
He will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Treas-
urer's office in Bloomington, except when absent in the
several townships, until the 31st of March, 1856.
All delinquents who do not pay their taxes by the
first of October, may expect to have their property ad-
vertised with costs.

LEWEL GENTRY.
Treasurer Monroe County.
September 8, 1855-28th 6.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell, at public
auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of October
next, at the residence of Richard A. Carmichael, late
of Monroe County, deceased, all his personal property
not taken by the widow; consisting of horses, hogs,
cattle, sheep, wheat, oats, corn in the field, hay, wag-
gon, farming utensils, and household furniture, and
all other goods and chattels, which will be given on all sums over
three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with ap-
proved security, waiving valuation and appraisement
laws.
Sep. 29, -31w3.

STATE OF INDIANA.
MONROE COUNTY.
In the Monroe Circuit Court, October Term, 1855.
John H. Ryan,
vs.
David McCaw.

NOTICE is hereby given to said David McCaw, that
on the 8th day of August, 1855, the necessary affi-
davit and undertaking for a writ of attachment, was
filed in my office by the above entitled plaintiff, where-
upon a writ of attachment was issued and delivered to
the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to seize
and take into his possession the personal property and
attach the land of the defendant, in his capacity
not exempt from execution, or so much of it as he
should deem proper, and to return the same to me
within twenty days, and upon the plaintiff
filing the necessary affidavit a summons for a garnishee
issued and was returned—served by reading upon An-
drew Helton, and that said Helton is indebted to said
defendant by note, in the sum of two hundred dollars.
And it also appears that said Helton is a disinterested
person, and that said McCaw is not a resident of the State
of Indiana, and that said cause of action is founded
upon contract, you are therefore hereby notified, that
said cause of attachment and garnishee will stand for
trial at the next term of our said Court, in and for said
county, and unless you appear thereat, and answer to
said complaint, the matters and things therein contain-
ed will take as confessed and decreed against you.
Test: MILTON McPHERTRIDGE, Clerk M. C. C.
BUSHKIRK & BUSHKIRK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Sept. 29, 1855-31w3

BLEACHED MOUTS for sale by
G. H. JOHNSTON.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, just received
and for sale cheap by
G. H. JOHNSTON.
33rd

**Knocking John Bull off
Harlem Bridge!**
Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

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

Dyspepsia or
Indigestion, Scrofu-
lous King's Evil, Af-
fections of the Bowels, Syph-
ilis, Debility, Habitual Costi-
ness, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Dis-
eases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Irre-
gularities, Flatula, Skin Diseases,
Diseased Kidneys, and as a
great and powerful Tonic,
purifying the Blood,
and invigorating
the entire
System.

Unlike other compounds which, when first introduced,
are said to possess medical qualities, but soon de-
generate into injurious trash, this highly concentrated
fluid Extract, is prepared with the greatest accuracy
and chemical knowledge, entirely of vegetable substan-
ces, and warranted never to deviate in strength. The
powerful machinery employed with care devoted in
combination, together with the important fact that it is
the only preparation in America containing Honduras
or Para root, establish beyond all doubt that it is the
sufferer's remedy. Its extensive popularity and wide-
spreading fame, coupled with unparalleled cures ef-
fected by its agency, have gained both public confidence
and professional sanction. Therefore, henceforth let it
be understood, for the proofs are too numerous and
overwhelming to be questioned, that HURLEY'S SARSA-
PARILLA is the most valuable and wonderful medi-
cine ever offered to the world.

Manufacture, corner of Seventh and Green sts., Louis-
ville, Ky.
For sale by druggists in this city and all through the
United States.

Price, \$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5.

LOUISVILLE, April 5, 1855.
Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what is represented, and I
believe it the most wonderful medicine before the pub-
lic. Nothing under heaven could induce me to say so
without proof of the strongest and surest kind; there-
fore I speak willingly and positively on the subject.
My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and
stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the
principal physicians of this city, and they could not
cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, and expecting
it would do nothing, but to my great astonishment, she
rapidly got well, and, thank God, continues so.—
Hind she been taking any other medicine, I would not
give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only
remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qual-
ities, and that it alone cured her.

Signed,
LUKE REYNOLDS.

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

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

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

Dr. T. A. HURLEY—Sir: From a knowledge of your
Sarsaparilla, and through the use of the best
article manufactured, I cordially append my name to
DOCTOR REASOR.

LOUISVILLE, January, 1855

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: My wife has been afflicted with
indigestion for ten years, and could never get cured.—
Four bottles of your Sarsaparilla have restored her
complaint.

WM. ELDRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1855.

Having been engaged in the drug business for sev-
eral years, I do not hesitate to pronounce Hurley's Sar-
saparilla the best preparation now in use.

GEORGE MULIKIN.

OSGEOO, Ind., Nov. 28, 1854.

Dr. HURLEY—Sir: Your Sarsaparilla has served me
to supersede all other preparations of that medi-
cine. Heretofore, the unsatisfactory results obtained
from the use of Sarsaparilla, depended upon a want of
skill in making proper selections from the different
qualities found in our markets, and that which has been
vended in the form of Sarsaparilla, generally been pre-
pared by ignorant, incompetent and unscrupulous quacks,
which, if containing any Sarsaparilla at all, was a very
cheap and worthless article, and in the majority of in-
stances left the sufferer in a much worse condition than
before taking it. Having tested your Sarsaparilla, I am
pleased to say that it is free from the imperfections
alluded to, and I therefore take pleasure in recom-
mending it to the confidence of the profession, and the af-
flicted public, and feel perfectly satisfied they will re-
alize everything from it that is to be derived from the use
of Sarsaparilla.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.

A Family Journal, on application, will be sent free
to all parts of the Union.

For sale, in Bloomington, by JOSEPH ORR.

Browning, Bro., Indianapolis; H. C. Laurence, La-
fayette; Donnelly, Terre Haute; Morris, Vincennes;
Clark, Cannelton; Siddell, Madison; and by dealers in
Medicine throughout Indiana.

Jas. Guest & Co.,

CORNER OF UPPER FOURTH AND OAK STREETS, NEAR THE DE-
POT, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PANED DOORS,

FLOORING, SASH,

VENTILATING BLINDS, MANTLES, PAN-

NEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

DOOR AND WINDOW

FRAMES, BASE

PILASTERS,

&c., &c.

WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our
line on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Persons building will please call and examine our
stock before purchasing elsewhere,
July 28, 1855-22m6.

C. I. & A. V. Du Pont,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

NEWS, BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF PAPER.

Also, Agents for

DU PONT'S SUPERIOR GUNPOWDER,

Of the various kinds. (July 14, 1855-20m6.)

The following are the receipts of the Treasurers of
Bloomington township, Monroe county, Indiana, from
April 1st, 1855, to October 31st, 1855:

On account of Township Tax, School, and
other funds, received, \$278 71

Expenditures.

On account of School Houses, \$2138 34

Expenses of Roads, 27 30

do do Elections, 8 00

do do Bridges, 15 00

On account of Printing, 1 00

Incidental Expenses, 292 63

Specific Allowances, 33 77

\$2960 55

Balance remaining in Treasurer's hands, on the
1st day of October, 1855, \$184 17

Error of twenty-nine dollars and ninety cents
to be deducted, 29 90

\$154 27

Done by order of the Board of Trustees, October 1st,
1855.

HENRY ROGERS, President,
JAMES W. SPENCER,
A. W. HOUSTON.

October 13-33w1

CHEAP GOODS!!!

A. HELTON & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO HELTON & DODDS.)

HAVE just removed their stock of Goods to their
new building on the north-east corner of the Pub-
lic Square, and would inform their customers and the
public generally, that they have now a large and in-
viting stock of Goods. They are receiving a late pur-
chase of fresh Goods, which now makes their stock
complete and very desirable. Such as

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Variety Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Groceries, Queensware,
Hardware, &c., &c.**

They would earnestly invite those wishing to pur-
chase goods to call and examine their stock and prices.
They are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash
or country produce. They intend to do a strict "pay
up" business which will enable them to sell for very
small profits.

25¢ Cash Paid for Country Produce.

January 27, 1855-52th.

N. B. Helton & Dods having sold their stock of
Goods to A. Helton & Son, are desirous of closing up
their business, and would request all those knowing
themselves indebted to them to come forward and settle
the same immediately.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. D. STEWART, M. D., J. C. WELBORN, M. D.

DRS. STEWART & WELBORN,

GRADUATES OF MEDICINE, having been connected
in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Green-
castle, have resumed their association for the purpose
of practicing their profession in Bloomington and ad-
jacent places.

When not professionally absent, one or both may at
all times be found at their office on the north side of
the public square.

They will give prompt and assiduous attention to all
cases consigned to their professional care.
May 12, 1855-11th.

PAINTING.

THOS. CROWDER

FOR EARLY of New York, desires to inform the
inhabitants of Bloomington and vicinity that having
been engaged in the above business for twenty
years, flatters himself that he can execute work that
cannot be surpassed in this country.

GRAINING.

Imitations of mahogany, Roanwood, English and Amer-
ican Oak, apple, &c. Parlors finished in a new style
of Enamel White, only lately introduced, and warrant-
ed to give satisfaction.

Signs

neatly lettered and ornamented. Carriages painted
and striped in a superior style. Piano Fortes, re-
polished and warranted to look as good as new.

The following gentleman have kindly offered their
names as references to workmanship: A. Seward &
Sons; Col. C. Green; A. Helton & Sons; Aaron Chaso.
Orders left with A. Seward & Sons, A. Helton &
Son, or at the News-Letter office, will be promptly
attended to.

THOS. CROWDER.
Bloomington, May 12, 1855-11th.

C. W. FERGUSON & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

BLANKS & STATIONERY,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Periodicals, Old Books and Music, Bound on Short Notice
16y1

TARKINGTON & AKIN,

HAVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar,
Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usu-
ally kept in this market, which they offer

Exclusively for Cash,

at the lowest figures at Wholesale or Retail, to suit
purchasers.

Also, in five days, will be in receipt of a splendid
assortment of

RICH SPRING DRY GOODS;

DOMESTIC GOODS,

LINEN GOODS,

WOOLENS,

SUMMER STUFFS,

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HATS,

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

CARPETS,

BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS.

In large quantities and desirable style for the Spring
trade, 1855. Having purchased their Groceries and
Dry Goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to
sell at a very small profit.

N. B. All persons who have not settled with us can
find their accounts in the proper officer's hands for col-
lection.

arch 31, 1855-5w6

ANDERSON'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA,

J. B. ANDERSON, President.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation.—
Double Entry Book Keeping taught as applied to
every department of Commerce, Wholesale, Retail,
Shipping, Importing, Exporting, Commission, Ex-
change, Banking, Jobbing, manufacturing, Individual
Partnership, and Compound Company Business.
Lectures on Commercial Law every week.

PENMANSHIP

Faught on the most scientific principles. Those that
graduate will receive a Diploma signed by the Faculty.
Graduates assisted in getting good situations.
Time to complete a full course from 8 to 8 weeks.
Tuition, \$25.

For further particulars send for circular.
April 7, 1855-6m6

J. B. ANDERSON.

New Book-Bindery.

I HAVE OPENED a new BOOK BINDERY in the
Ledge Building, where I am prepared to do all
kinds of BINDING and to manufacture every descrip-
tion of

BLANK BOOKS.

Merchants supplied with Account Books of all descrip-
tions from a pass book to a ledger.

—ALSO—

Bill Heads, Cards, Bills Lading, Circulars, and all
kinds of Job Printing.

COUNTY OFFICERS' BOOKS

Always on hand of superior quality, with or without
printed heads. County officers supplied with all kinds
of Blanks and Stationery; in fact everything used in a
County Office. Orders solicited.

L. G. MATTHEWS, Main street, New Albany,
Ledge Building, up stairs.

DAILY ARRIVALS

Of all kinds Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at the
New Store.

april-6th

J. B. HOBSON & Co.

SPENCER HOUSE,

GEO. MOORE & CO., PROP'RS,

Cor. Broadway and Front Streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

THIS magnificent new Hotel, is now open for the re-
ception of guests. Travelers will find this House
unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement, in elegance
of Furniture, and luxury of the table, by any Hotel in
the Union.

(Jan. 28, 1854-1y1)

CLASSIMERS, Satinets, Cloths, Vestings, &c., by
G. H. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has
been appointed Executor of the last will of Samuel
M. Strong, late of Monroe county, deceased. Said
estate is entrusted to be solvent.

Sept. 23w3.

SAM'L WEIR, Executor.

GLASSWARE, a large lot just received and for
sale by
G. H. JOHNSTON.

(33rd)

DENNISON HOUSE,

DENNISON & SON, PROPRIETORS.

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

Medicated Inhalation.

A NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recent-
ly 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, has accom-
plished in a chair, My difficulty of breathing, and
my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours
together my friends expected that each hour would be
my last. During the past six years I have had the aid
and attendance of some of the most celebrated physi-
cians, but have received no permanent benefit, and my
family suffering in a chair, My difficulty of breathing,
and my sufferings, were so great at times, that for hours
together my friends expected that each hour would be
my last. During the past six years I have had the aid
and attendance of some of the most celebrated physi-
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family suffering in a chair, My difficulty of breathing,
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