

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, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

The New Albany Ledger of Monday, contained the valedictory of Mr. J. B. NORMAN, who has so ably conducted that paper since it was first established.

Mr. J. M. MORRISON is his successor.

The Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, together with Mr. ELLIS, a merchant, were committed to jail at Evansville, on Tuesday, for contempt of court in refusing to testify as to their knowledge of violations of the liquor law. They were the first occupants of the new jail in that city.

The most sorely afflicted city in the world, now-a-days, is Norfolk. The ghastly yellow fever has been, and is sweeping away its victims, by hundreds—the small-pox has commenced its ravages—the mosquitoes, so large and rabid that they sting like bees, and are really an intolerable pest, come up from the swamps in clouds, and a horrid, noisome fly called the *plague fly*, infests the place in prodigious multitudes.

BLIND ASYLUM.—REV. GEORGE W. AMES has resigned the Superintendency of the Blind Asylum, Prof. WM. C. LARRABEE has been selected by the trustees to fill his place. Prof. L. will make a most efficient Superintendent, and will unquestionably secure the love and esteem of the pupils in the Institution.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—During the month of August, there were 1,599 deaths, of which only 170 were Native Americans, 1,080 foreigners, and 349 whose places of birth were not stated. Of the whole number 1,146 died from yellow fever. Of the foreigners, 424 were Irish, 386 Germans, 349, as already stated, of unknown nativity, 151 French, and 27 English.

The Boston Post pointedly observes: The great evil in Know Nothingism is, that, by its abominable oaths, it degrades man into a demon and makes him kill and burn men, women and children, and murder freedom by forcibly driving freemen from the ballot-box.

"Trot out your 'bulls' gentlemen."—*Low, Times.*

You had better "trot" in your Jackass.—*Lexington Statesman.*

Already attended to. He was trotted "in" to the interior, some time since.—*Low, Times.*

Our readers will bear in mind that the editor of the *Statesman* was only recently a "sub" in the Louisville Times office. We think the *Statesman* man is what our boys would term, "rather got."

What the Russians Say.

The official organ at St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that the allies, by their inactivity and want of enterprise, have allowed the opportunity to slip by when Sevastopol might have been taken. It now says the city is impregnable; that it can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the allies cannot with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization. There is some force in these remarks, and the allies themselves appear to be impressed with the same idea, for the preparation of defenses they are making at Kamiesch look very like a protection in the event of being compelled to reembark.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

The Democrats of Massachusetts held a State Convention at Worcester on the 5th inst., which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblies ever assembled in the old Bay State, and shows that the spirit of loyalty to the Constitution, respect for the laws, and regard for the compromises of our fathers is not entirely obliterated in the land of the Puritans.

The convention was presided over by George B. Loring, of Salem, who, on taking the chair, made a most excellent speech, breathing the true Democratic spirit. The convention made the following nominations: For Governor, Erasmus D. Beach; Lieut. Governor, Caleb Stetson; Treasurer, Stedman Buttrick; Secretary of State, Jonathan E. Field; Attorney General, Nathaniel J. Lord; Auditor, Oliver Stevens. Two distinguished Whigs, Messrs. Edmund Riddle and Ansel Phelps, jr., addressed the convention in able speeches, announcing that the Whig party being disbanded, and the Democratic being the only national party in existence, their only recourse was to act with that party.

The resolutions adopted were of a truly national character, and are such as Democrats in the East and West, the North and the South, can cordially endorse. We subjoin them:

Resolved, That the present crisis in our country calls upon the Democratic party for a renewed expression of their adherence to the great doctrines promulgated by Jefferson, developed, sustained, and fixed by Jackson, and most triumphantly vindicated by the American people in the election of Franklin Pierce upon the Baltimore platform of 1852.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, while it promises a common bond for our Union, guarantees to each State and to the people, their inherent and reserved rights; that a strict observance of its obligations and compromises is the only means of preventing that national strife which destroys the sovereignty of the people, and reduces State and Territorial immunities to a struggle between partisans and propagandists, in which all the rights of citizenship are set at naught; and that we will sustain that interpretation of the Constitution which has already rendered our party illustrious, and which establishes that entire equality and that mutual confidence throughout our confederation, which are the only foundation of a genuine constitutional reform of whatever evils exist among us.

Resolved, That the present national administration has been governed in its policy at home and abroad, by true Democratic principles; and that for its enlarged and patriotic foreign policy; for its skillful management of the national finances, and its devotion to the dignity and integrity of our country, it is entitled to and receives our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That the Know Nothing organization, with its aristocratic elements of birth and religious proscription, and its anti-republican element of secret political action, is the most dangerous faction that has arisen in our country; and regarding it as an artful device to advance the same principles that were incorporated in the alien laws and nobly combated by the Democratic party under Jefferson, we earnestly invoke all honest Democrats, who have been led into its secret membership, to repudiate, as thousands have already done, the attempt to control their suffrages, and enrol themselves under the glorious old banner of the National Democracy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of the Union are due to Hon. H. A. Wise for his fearless and successful efforts in stemming the tide of Know Nothing success, and achieving a glorious victory over those principles which threatened to subvert our free institutions.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all illiberal laws, and pledge ourselves to an immediate repeal of the disgraceful enactments of the last legislature, which are a blot and a disgrace to the old Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty for Territory and for State; and are opposed to all violations of it, whether by the unjust action of Abolitionists of the free States, or by border aggressions from the slave States.

We heard of a good story a few days ago of a rough lake captain—too good to be forgotten. A very honest, intelligent, plain looking young man applied to the Captain for a clerkship. "Have you a gold watch?" inquired the Captain. "No sir." "Have you a diamond pin?" was the second inquiry. "No, sir, I have not." "No sir." At this stage of the dialogue the verdant young man deemed himself secure of a place. Judge of his astonishment when the Captain thundered out, "No sir, I don't want ye. If you haven't those things, the boat will have to pay for them, in three months. I must employ a man that is supplied with them. I want none but full jewelled gentlemen for my clerks."

WAKED UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.—We heard yesterday that a would-be valiant chap, on horseback, assaulted an offensive scissoring grinder on the street, accusing him of being a Sag Night, or something else. The poor fellow knew nothing about any party, and said so, whereupon the other swore he would demolish him, and dismounted from his horse. The grinder, seeing the other was bound for a fight, concluded it was a two-handed game, and pitched in, and whipped his assailant most thoroughly and beautifully.—*Louisville Courier.*

Watermelons are selling in this market at fifty cents per dozen.

[From the Vincennes Courier.]

Know Nothing Withdrawals.

EDWARDSPORT, KNOX COUNTY, INDIANA.

At a meeting of the undersigned citizens of Edwardsport and vicinity, on the 15th of August, 1855, it was unanimously resolved, that the annexed address be published in the Vincennes Courier:

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN: Sometimes, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for individuals, as well as nations, to dissolve the political bands that connect them together, and we hold it to be just and right to make known the causes that impel us to such action on this occasion.

In the first place, we wish to state that, through curiosity, patriotism, or some other cause, we hardly know what, we were induced to give countenance to a certain secret, political organization, commonly called "SAM," and during our brief sojourn with him, we have become convinced that an oath-bound association for political purposes is neither in accordance with the spirit of our consciences, nor with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States—that our right to think, speak, and act, should be untrammelled and not controlled by secret chartered leagues.

And we will here take the opportunity to say, that, hereafter, we intend to act as freemen, without the dictation of any man or any set of men—that in all cases we will use our own judgment on all matters of public policy, and cast our votes in the way that will satisfy our own consciences. And we would further state, that we are not disposed to sacrifice every noble and generous feeling towards a portion of our fellow-citizens for the sole purpose of upholding demagoguism; and we conceive that we would be maintaining grievous error by remaining silent, or by our further action with said party. We therefore dissolve all connection with it, and warn our friends against being caught in a snare so dangerous to civil and religious liberty.

D. J. Trout, Simpson Hulen, G. Bartlett, H. A. Hulen, J. L. Culbertson, S. Lawrence, A. B. Nelson, E. Harrington, J. L. Leburn, Alfred Ervin, Jas. Goodman, Jackson Buckels, J. T. Goodwin, Samuel Mills, Wm. Buckles, Samuel Brashears, John Buckles, Jefferson Daffron, G. W. Faribust, Wm. Bicknell, Thos. Phillips, Jackson Asbell, William Goodman, M. B. Slawson, Josephus Bicknell, Saml. Bickner, sr., Wm. R. Rich, Alfred Bicknell, Thomas Rich, Saml. Bicknell, jr., Charles Chambers, H. B. Barrows, L. H. Chambers, John Harrington, Daniel Rector,

The Maine Election—Glorious Result.

The Maine election has resulted in a complete victory of the friends of civil and religious liberty and the constitution of our common country. The unscrupulous combination of Abolitionism, Know Nothingism and fanaticism, has been routed, horse, foot and dragoons. The triumph seems to lack no element of completeness. All honor to the sterling Maine Democracy and their patriotic allies. The tidings of their victory, lying now on the lightning wires, will give joy to every true patriot in the Union.

This result is no ordinary one; and one destined to have no common effect. It is a victory of the right sort, and at the right time, and in the right place. Fit it is that the people of Maine, who have so much cause to love the Union, should repudiate the politicians who, with alien hearts, tell them there is no Union. Fit it is, too, that it should be the first New England State that should make Know Nothingism bite the dust. Fit it is, again, that the State in which Neal Dowism arose, should be the first to cast it down. Maine has done all this, and now she will stand with the kindling word *Dingo*, "I lead the way," as her motto.

And what now will Massachusetts do? Has she not drunk deep enough of all these modern potions? Is not her present condition of fanaticism, Abolitionism, and of positive disloyalty to the constitution, sad enough to summon her patriotic sons to the rescue? Has she not in her midst Evanses and Farleys, who will patriotically forget the prejudices of party, and strike a blow for their country? The noble result in Maine shows what can be done by bold, zealous, comprehensive action. Let it be hoped that one of the marked effects of the Maine victory will be to stimulate every national man—every citizen who means to act with a party as wide as the country—to resolve to put his shoulder to the work of achieving a complete and thorough redemption of Massachusetts.—*Boston Post.*

THE PARTIES IN INDIANA.—A high-toned gentleman and Old Line Whig of Posey Co., Indiana, told us a few days ago, that he had offered to pay \$25 for each Abolitionist in his county who was not a Know Nothing. So things stand throughout the State according to the best lights before us. Every Democratic paper that we have seen from the State of Indiana is down on Abolitionism, while the fusion prints are Free-soil.—*Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.*

BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA.

Brilliant Description of Bloody and Desperate work.

Our readers understand, we presume, that the battle of Tchernaya was an attempt of a Russian army (60,000 strong) to force the lines of the Allies on the Tchernaya river, which is the boundary, or frontier of the territory held by the Allies in the Crimea. The annexed from the correspondent of the London *News* is a most splendid battle picture:

THE BATTLE FIELD.

To give you anything like a correct idea of a conflict which, though fought, considering the number of the combatants, in a very small space, derived a great deal of its incidental importance from the nature of the *terrain*, it is almost unnecessary to call attention to a few of the leading features of the well-known, now-so-often-described district around Balaklava. If you descend from the northern side of the plateau, on which the besieging armies are encamped into the gorge through which the Tchernaya empties itself into the harbor, and follows the banks of the river for a short distance upwards, you find yourself in a narrow valley, with the heights of Mackenzie's Farm rising abruptly on your left, like tall cliffs on the sea shore, and on your right a row of small hills, extending with great or less intervals between them, on to Tchorougou. Beyond them is the plain of Balaklava, which is broken in its center by a somewhat similar line of eminence, but in this instance so small as hardly to be entitled to any better appellation than that of mounds. It was on these last that the Turkish redoubts were thrown up, which were so precipitately abandoned by their defenders on the 25th of October.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

On two or three of these, which lie in a cluster on the side of the plain next Inkermann, and directly facing the Mackenzie Heights, the road from which passes between them, have encamped for some time past three divisions of French. On the side next to the Tchernaya the position was defended by a precipitous and *escarped* descent, on which some stunted brushwood still remained, but which in most places, stripped of the soil by the rain of ages, presents but the white masses of the chalk which plays so important a part in the geology of the whole district; on the side next Balaklava the descent is comparatively easy. On the summit rested the right wing of Liprandi's army on the 25th of October, and on the southern side were planted the great number of the batteries which mowed down the British Light Cavalry.

HOW THE FRENCH SLEPT ON IT, AND WHAT THE SENTINELS SAW.

The Turks remained under arms all night, but strange to say, the French, who were most of all interested in the matter, seem to have given themselves no trouble whatever about it, but went to bed and slept tranquilly. A peloton of Chasseurs d'Afrique went out to patrol during the night, and on the other side of the river fell into an ambuscade, were all made prisoners, except two men, who escaped and gave the alarm; but even this was treated as one of the ordinary incidents of night duty in presence of the enemy. About an hour before daybreak the sentinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive shadows gliding past them in the darkness, and fired. There was no reply, and silence deep as death followed; about the same time a few shots were heard from the hill occupied by the Piedmontese outpost, but as the utmost stillness prevailed afterwards on every side, no precautions were taken till just as the first streak of light makes itself visible in the horizon a sharp fire was opened from a party skirmishers.

THE CONFLICT IN EARNEST.

On the side of the French, the *tete de pont* was assaulted in great force, and carried very soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the ground, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the 20th regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lost twelve officers. The bridge was now occupied, two batteries of artillery were brought across, so as to sweep the road leading towards the two heights towards Balaklava, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and mounted the declivity. Strange to say, although Gen. Pellissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made, and nobody was ready. The Russians had already reached the crest of the hill, while the French were still asleep; many of the officers were awakened by round shot passing through their tents; a sergeant had his head taken off while writing the orders of the day for the division.

This took place just in the gray of the morning, which the smoke of the first struggle converted again to darkness.—After a pause

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.

Both sides prepared for a renewal of the struggle, the sun came up from behind the hills, the smoke rose, and the valley of the Tchernaya lay before us like a picture.—The track of table land lying at the foot of

Mackenzie Heights was covered with masses of cavalry, infantry and artillery.—About 30 guns were ranged in a crescent outside the bridge, and thundered unceasingly against the French position.

HOW THE ALLIED CAVALRY LOOKED—THE POMP OF WAR.

Below, on the plain, along the hollow on which the English light horse did so gallantly last winter, every turf beneath their feet a soldier's sepulchre, were ranged the English and French cavalry, squadron after squadron, extending back nearly to the Turkish redoubts, ready to act in case the enemy should force the Piedmontese position and attempt to debouch upon the open ground behind. The pennons of the lancers fluttered gaily in long lines in the fresh morning breeze, and when the sun rose high in glory and poured down its rays full on the plain, making scarlet look redder, and steel and brass brighter and more resplendent, gilding the hill tops, making the tents glitter, and rolling smoke and mist in great packs up the valley towards Inkermann, the scene became one of passing splendor as well of passing interest. We looked in breathless anxiety for the renewal of the conflict. The combatants had taken breath—their blood was up, four hundred of both sides lay already stark and stiff on the river side.

THE RUSSIANS CAME ON.

From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung around the Russian batteries, came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. As they wound and twisted, mounted and descended, following the inequalities in the ground in long compact masses, their bayonets glancing in the sunlight, they looked exactly like two huge serpents creeping rapidly along, their scales glistening, and their prey in sight.

The Russians plunged into the river and forded it at once, then had to pass over two hundred yards of smooth greensward, exposed to a flank fire from the Sardinian artillery.

MURDER.

The head of the column had hardly come up dripping from the water, when they found themselves in the midst of a storm of round shot, grape and shell, bent upon relentlessly, unrelaxingly, moving them down by the score, and covering the survivors with clay and gravel. But I must do these survivors justice and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly onward and upward, passed the canal, though the water was breast high, pushed some yards on the precipitous side of the hill, though there every wound was mortal, for all who fell rolled helplessly down into the aqueduct and were instantly drowned, but at last halted, turned, and fled—never stopping till they reached the river, when they got sheltered under the banks and amongst the willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly urging the men to follow him.

Reinforcements came to the Russians and they made

ANOTHER CHARGE.

This time the Russians displayed more pluck and resolution; they fell, to be sure, by the dozen, but they never wavered nor faltered, climbed on slowly and laboriously and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level. When the head of the column attained this point, the Zouaves, who were lying behind on the ridge on the Russians' left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the center of the plateau, and at the same moment the of the French, the artillery included, retired about a hundred yards before the advancing enemy. The firing had ceased, except broken and puny fire firing from the assailants, who now, unable to form in line, and mixed up in disorder, doubtless they should have either mounted in line, or halted and deployed before coming out on the open ground above. For some moments I thought the French were about to give way and retreat, and the Russians become masters of the height.

He was soon convinced of his mistake, however.

THE CRISIS—THE TUG OF WAR.

One could see them (the French) it is true, running back on both sides, and closing up into a small round mass, but in the twinkling of the eye, this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau, the center undivided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke, and the crash of the musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unflattering whirr, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, which had made half a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape. Strongly as our sympathies might be engaged for the French it was impossible to repress for the moment a sentiment of pity as one looked upon the crowd of Russians looming out through the smoke, as it rolled across them, feebly returning the fire, unable to advance, afraid to retreat, ten thousand deaths in front—ten thousand more behind—help and hope nowhere. They paused for a

few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedily relieved from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning air as they leveled their bayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "Hurrah," as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to the word, they wheeled about and flung themselves down the hillside in complete disorder, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before.

THE FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT—THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The scene which presented itself on the river bank below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the ordinary horrors of a battle field. The canal itself was choked with dead—most of whom had fallen into it living, after rolling down the hillside, and found repose in its muddy waters—broken muskets, bags of bread, cartridges; one dark red stain on the white chalky gravel, often alone marked the spot where the men first fell, and in a moment afterward tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lay there till we passed, shrieking in agony and imploring us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced, and disfigured, as these unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognised son or husband in those hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with their faces upturned and gasty, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in their wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fell, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which some one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones broken in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On toward the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men in the prime of life—many with a *vieux grognard* air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand or lying near him broken under him in his fall.

The London Times correspondent thus speaks of the way the Russians moved into action.

"The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time firing, they advanced with an *elan* scarcely seen in Russian troops. Some French soldiers of Camou's Division, who have during the winter guarded the trenches toward the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily skirmishes with the Russians, assured me that they never saw moving on in such style. They were new troops, belonging, according to the prisoners and wounded, to the 5th division of the 2d corps d'armee lately arrived from Poland."

The correspondents of the London papers think it very strange that the Russians were not pursued by cavalry at least.

Rascally developments appear to thicken at Lafayette. Stocking, the murderer, has entered the confessional this time, and revealed the whereabouts of a large lot of counterfeit money, and some facts which may possibly "flutter the voices" of a few of those respectable gentlemen who have been engaged in that business. The *Courier* says:

We are informed that upon representations of Stocking, the Sheriff took him from the jail last night, and went with him to some spot designated where a large quantity of counterfeit money was hid, belonging to the gang of desperadoes which has been prowling around this city for several years past. The counterfeit money was found as described, and Stocking again safely placed in his cell. Our grand jury are likely to have several interesting matters up before them at their next sitting in October, when look out for a scattering among the rats.

The President of the Know Nothing Council at Tormike, Mass., bought a congregational church at Sheriff's sale, and immediately sold it to the Catholics, making \$400 by the operation. Another K. N. in the same town married a pretty Irish Catholic girl. The last one no doubt made the best speculation of the two.

A railroad is to be constructed across the Alps, via the Simplon, where Napoleon took so much trouble to build a common road.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,

HENRY A. WISE,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JESSE D. BRIGHT,

OF INDIANA.

Keep it before the People,
That JAMES M. BEATLY, Candidate
for County Auditor at the October elec-
tion, is a KNOW NOTHING.

Democratic Convention.

In view of the fact that there are now two Democratic candidates for Auditor of Monroe county, we respectfully request the Democrats of this county to meet in Convention, at Bloomington, On Wednesday, the 26th of September, 1855, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Auditor, and also for County Commissioner. And we further propose that on the Saturday preceding—viz: the 22d of September—the Democrats meet in the several townships, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention. MANY DEMOCRATS.

The Louisville Riots.

We find in the *Daily Louisville Times* of September 18, eleven certificates and affidavits, in regard to the Election Riots of last August. These statements are from the most respectable and honorable men of the city, of both political parties, among others, JAMES SPEED, late Mayor of the city, GEORGE A. CALDWELL, F. S. J. RONALD, formerly city Marshal, and JOSEPH B. STEWART, who is a member of the Native American Party, but not now a K. N. we believe, a lawyer in high standing, and a brother of Dr. STEWART, of this place. The *Times* will continue the publication of the other certificates and affidavits, from day to day.—We regret that our space will not permit us to publish these statements in full. We will give some of them in future. The eleven statements in the *Times* relate to the outrages at the sixth ward, and occupy four columns and a half of closely printed matter. They establish beyond all doubt that the Know Nothings were the aggressors, that they took the polls by force, and brutally beat and wounded unoffending citizens; in a word, that the Know Nothings instituted a perfect reign of terror, as brutal as that which deluged Paris with blood in the French Revolution, and as horrible as the bloodiest scenes of savage warfare.

We give below a few paragraphs from some of the statements, from which it will be seen, that whoever may have been the aggressors at QUINN'S row, (concerning which we learn that the *Times* has affidavits showing) the responsibility of the K. N.'s, yet the naturalized foreigners had been treated in such a brutal and savage manner at the polls, that it would have been no wonder if they had been driven to desperation and madness. These statements show another thing: that the foreigners at the polls in no instance resisted, but suffered themselves to be beaten; indeed resistance was useless, they could not contend with an overwhelming mob. Again: Whenever a "foreigner" was mortally wounded or killed, he was taken off to jail; while the K. N. malefactors were not arrested at all.

STATEMENT OF EX-MAYOR SPEED.

From the window in the court room I saw the crowd, of men and boys, chasing a man whom I took to be an Irishman. The man was bleeding from his head. The pursuers were throwing stones and brickbats at him. This man ran from the East end of the Court House toward Sixth street.

About ten o'clock I left the court room and came into the passage. There was no one in the passage. The man at the entrance door was crying, "More American voters!" I passed to the Eastern entrance of the Court House, and saw the crowd pursuing some one down Fifth street. I stood in the door some minutes and looked at the crowd. It was composed of men and boys wearing yellow tickets in their hats or pinned on their breasts, and having short, heavy clubs in their hands. From that door I passed back through the passage of the Court House and out of the front door to my office, which is on Center street, and nearly in front of the Court House.

I had a full view of the crowd from the street in front of my office. By half past 10 or 11 o'clock the crowd had become an uncontrollable mob. I saw it chase and beat many foreigners who went into the yard. The mob moved about the yard yelling, "Hurrah for Marshall!" "Hurrah for Sam!" Some time before I went to dinner, which was at 1 o'clock, I saw a man whom I took to be a foreigner, knocked from the top of the Court House steps. The steps are ten or fifteen feet high. When he fell, he got down on his knees and raised his hands as if imploring for mercy. He was pursued down the steps, and a man commenced beating him with a club. The man ran toward Sixth street, the crowd pursuing with the cry of, "Move him!" "Kill him!" and throwing brickbats at him. He was caught by the mob near the corner of Sixth street and Court Place, and many persons were beating him, when Capt. Rousseau interfered and got the man off. I ran over to see the man who had been beaten the pursued man when on his knees; I did not know him. The mob returned to the front and East of the Court House, yelling, "Hurrah for Marshall!" "Hurrah for Sam!"

Soon after dinner, at 2 1/2 or 3 o'clock, a mob of men and boys came out of the court house armed with muskets and clubs, and moved up Jefferson street; I inquired of a gentleman who came up, what it meant. He said that the Germans of the First Ward, to the number of 200, armed with double-barrel shotguns, had taken the First Ward polls and those persons were going to retake them. I said with indignation that it could not be so—that it was a false report. He replied that he was assured

of its truth and he evidently believed it to be so. From that time till near six o'clock, crowds of boys and men were passing up and down Jefferson street with badges and clubs, yelling "hurrah for Sam."

About five o'clock a crowd came down Jefferson street, having an Irishman in custody who was covered with blood. Just behind the two men who held the bleeding Irishman, a man walked with an iron pitchfork on his shoulder. When near Sixth street, the cry of "move him," "kill him," was raised, and instantly the mob took after a small well dressed man who ran up Jefferson street and into the Court House yard. He was overtaken near the gate to the yard and beaten with clubs. I saw one man striking at him with what I took to be an axe helve. He was knocked down and crawled under the know nothing speaking stand that is in the yard. The man with the pitchfork was amongst the persons and I thought he used it. After the man had been beaten till he could not stand, two of the mob took him upon their shoulders and carried him to jail. The mob followed shouting, "Make the damned scoundrel walk." Dr. D. W. Vandell, who saw the man just before or at the time they were shouldering him, said to me that he was dying, or would die.

Just after sun-down I saw two men bringing an Irishman to jail in a buggy. I thought the man was dead, and so did Dr. Knight who was with me. Soon after, a company of mob with muskets passed down Jefferson street, having a banner flying inscribed to this effect: "Americans must and shall rule America."

I did not see a foreigner when attacked do any thing, other than make an effort to escape. Indeed the attacking mob was so overwhelming that the foreigners had no chance.

JAMES SPEED.

STATEMENT OF JOS. B. STEWART.

Being called on to state what had transpired of a violent, or disorderly character, at or near the polls, during the progress of the election on the 6th of August, I would respectfully submit the following:

I arrived home from the East in the afternoon, on the day of the election; and about four o'clock, P. M., reached the court house yard, adjoining which my law office is situated. Voting was then in progress at the court house—the Sixth ward precinct. As I entered the enclosure, and before I got quite to my office, my attention was attracted by a noisy disturbance on the Southern part of the Court House fronting on Jefferson street. The building so intervened that I could not at first see what was doing. By receding a few steps from where I then stood toward Jefferson street, I perceived one man was being knocked down, beat, and kicked by a crowd which seemed to number about seventy-five persons, or at least as many of such a crowd as could get a chance to aim a blow at the assailed person. I halted for a moment to see if some of the many would not do something to arrest the violence that was then directed to this one person. I, in an instant, perceived that there was no disposition manifested to protect him; but, on the contrary, he received a blow from about every man whose proximity favored him with an opportunity to inflict one. I immediately ran to his relief—begging, as I approached, for the assailants to desist—not to kill him: "Don't murder him." Pressing through the crowd, which was thickest on the side at which I approached, I reached the assailed, and endeavored to rescue him by getting between him and the assailants, begging them not to strike him any more.—I had my left hand upon the assailed; a dense crowd was pressing from the opposite direction; I, with the assailed, was borne eastwardly toward the stand erected for public speaking; endeavoring to keep my hand upon the assailed, and to hinder with my right hand the effect of the repeated blows aimed at him—receiving several pretty heavy jabs upon my right arm. We had now approached the platform alluded to; the crowd had now accumulated to my left, wholly surrounding my position. I felt a heavy blow upon my left arm, which, on turning my head, I saw had been inflicted by a man with a handkerchief wrapped loosely on his right hand, and was evidently aimed at the assailed. I perceived I could not shield him from the rapid succession of blows aimed at him; I endeavored to push him under the platform, when he was knocked beyond my reach, and being let go, fell backwards under the corner of the platform, his head ranging towards my feet. At this moment a man with a hatchet in his hand approached the assailed, who was prostrate, holding both hands over his face, and raised the hatchet as if to strike him on the head. Two men intervened between me and the assailed. I reached over their heads, and aimed to catch the hatchet. I got but partly hold upon the arm of the man holding the hatchet, when two others got a full hold, and arrested the blow. The prostrate man was then picked up by four or six persons and borne in the direction of the jail. I did not follow.

This is about what I saw; and I may add, felt. The blow on my left arm was evidently inflicted by some hard substance concealed under the handkerchief on the hand that inflicted it. It differed widely in effect and sensation from those received on my right arm, which were nothing more than the ordinary contusion produced in warding off a blow aimed by the fist; I saw the man who inflicted it, but don't know him; I passed him as I entered the crowd on my first approach.

After the man who was assailed was borne away, I remonstrated in somewhat positive terms against such brutality. I was informed that he was one of those who had been shooting out of a house up town, and had endeavored to escape from arrest. I was soon afterwards informed (and believe the latter statement) that this man was not one of those who had been shooting, nor was he under arrest, but spoke to some one who was under arrest when he was "moved," and was treated as above stated.

JOS. B. STEWART.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK MULCAHY, Fifth street, near Jefferson.

Standing in the Court House room, Monday 6th August, conversing with Mr. Callahan, two men came up to us with yellow tickets in their hats, and one of them taking hold of Mr. Callahan told him he must come and vote.—Mr. C. replied that he had voted. "That makes no difference," this man responded, "you must come and vote the yellow ticket." And straightway one of the men took hold of Mr. C. who is a very small man, on one side, and another took hold of him on the other, and tearing his shirt over his head, in that way pulled him along. I went up to them and remonstrated at such conduct to a man who had voted, and therefore could not vote again, when one of them struck me in the face with a knife, judging from the cut it inflicted on my nose.—I attempted to defend myself, and in an instant I was attacked by the crowd. As long as I could I stood my ground, and I continued

to make defence until Mr. I. Harris interfered, when a general fight ensued and I was enabled to get out of the melee.

I make affidavit to the foregoing.

P. MULCAHY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st August, 1855.

JOHN H. NEW, N. P. J. C.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BAKER.

After voting at the Seventh Ward on the 6th of August, I went to the polls of the Sixth Ward to see how matters progressed there.—At the door of the polls, in the court house, the doorkeeper, thinking, probably, I wished to go in, remarked, "Baker, I know you; you are a Sag-Night; you can't pass me nor no other Sag-Night." I then told him I had voted in the Seventh Ward, and did not wish to go in. To which he replied, "It don't matter whether you have voted or not; you could not pass me to vote." I then went into the court house yard. While in the yard I saw foreigners driven from the polls with clubs and stones. There also I saw a couple of fighters assail a German, one of whom struck him over the head with a cane twice or three times, exclaiming at the time, "You damned Dutchman, leave here;" when the other fighter also struck him, and had it not been for the timely interposition of Capt. Rousseau, I feel confident the old man would have lost his life.

JAMES H. BAKER.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW JARVIS, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

I went to Sixth Ward polls about 11 o'clock Monday morning, 6th of August.

When within three or four yards of the entrance door, I was pulled back and then struck in the face; knocked down and beaten badly.—I had not opened my mouth to a living soul. I make affidavit to the foregoing.

ANDREW JARVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the 31st August, 1855.

JOHN H. NEW, N. P. J. C.

Maine Election.

"Behold! how brightly breaks the morning!" The recent election in Maine, which has resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democratic party, should teach the friends of civil and religious freedom, never to despair of the final success of their principles. In Maine, the Democrats have elected a large majority to the Legislature. There is no choice for Governor, as their Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast, and neither of the three candidates, Whig, Know-Nothing or Democratic, having received such a majority, the election devolves upon the Democratic Legislature, which will, of course, elect a Democratic Governor. Three cheers for Maine! We had feared that all the New England States were irretrievably lost in the Maelstrom of Fanaticism; but no! "Truth crushed to earth will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers, While error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers." The people of Maine have seen enough of the "Maine Law," enough of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, to satisfy them that the only hope for the safety of the country is in the old Democratic party. As one of the consequences of this election, we may expect, beyond doubt, the repeal of NEAL DOW'S Maine Law.—It is a terrible blow to the fanatics, that they should be routed, horse, foot and dragoons, in the very State in which this tyrannical sumptuary legislation originated.

Personalities.

Our readers will see that our paper is now free from personalities. We hope it may always be so. It is certainly averse to our nature, and our uniform course of life, to resort to personal abuse. So long as we are let alone, (as the fusion papers are now letting us alone,) our readers may be assured that we will not indulge in personalities.

We neglected to place in the hands of the compositor, the copy of the appointments by the Indiana Conference, which met at Vincennes last week, until it was too late for this issue! We, however, present the appointments for this District:

Indianapolis District. B. F. CARY, P. E. Indianapolis. Wesley Chapel—J. H. Noble. West Indianapolis—Levi Johnson, G. W. Ames. Mooresville—Charles Tinsley. White Lick—Henry J. Dane. Quincy Mass.—J. W. Clark. Martinsville—Joseph Wharton. Shiloh—Morris W. Benton. Bloomington—W. V. Daniel. Miss—A. W. Shively. Ellettsville—Win. H. Jackson. Morgantown—J. J. Hight. Nashville—M. M. Rice. Williamsburg—W. W. Puett. Jonesville—W. S. Carter. Brownsville—E. R. Lathrop.

Mr. HOWARD CAMPBELL, of Van Buren Township, left at our office to-day some of the finest peaches we ever saw. Some of them measure eleven inches in circumference.

Postmaster BERRY and ourself filled up a half hushel of them and counted them. There were only fifty in the measure—heapng full.

See the advertisement of GEO. BOELLENBACHER. He has recommenced business in real earnest, with a fine lot of bran new stock.—Give him a call.

Will each one of our subscribers who is in arrears for our paper, consider himself personally called upon for the money? There are a large number who have not yet paid up. It is a small amount to each one of you, but, in the aggregate it would be of great advantage to us at the present time. Send the money by mail at our risk.

On Saturday, the 29th of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., A. B. CARLTON will deliver an address at the Court House in Bedford, on the political topics of the day, particularly Know Nothingism and Abolitionism.

Wanted,

A boy over sixteen years of age, to carry the mail from Michigan City to this place. The cars on the N. A. & S. R. R. from the north, have been so irregular of late, that it is thought best to go back to the old plan of carrying the mail.

Monroe County Agricultural Fair.

Our readers should bear in mind that the First Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society comes off at this place on the 10th and 11th days of next month. We had intended to publish the premium list in this week's issue, but were disappointed in getting some "sorts" from the Cincinnati Type Foundry. We will publish the list in hand bill form the first part of next week, and also in the *News-Letter* next Saturday.

Two hundred dollars in premiums are to be distributed,—the list embracing premiums not only for fine stock and agricultural productions, but also for the best specimens of mechanical and artistic skill. We are sorry that we have been unable to get out the premium list this week; but we would say to our farmers and mechanics, get up your agricultural specimens, and sleek up your saddle horses, and feed well your draught horses, your cattle, and your mules; and get up some good specimens of manufactured articles; for although you may bring something to the Fair not called for in the "programme," yet if what you exhibit merits it, you will receive at least a certificate.

Let every farmer and mechanic in the county bring something to the Fair.

Our merchants are now receiving their supplies of Fall and Winter goods. Gentlemen, walk up to the *News-Letter* office with your advertisements. Walk up.—Know Nothings, Abolitionists, and Maine Law men;—although we know you don't like us, politically, yet you should bear in mind that the *News-Letter* has a larger circulation than any other paper ever published in Bloomington; and, although nearly all our subscribers are Democrats, yet their money is as good as any body's. So advertise for your own purse's sake, if not for ours. We would not object to a few *Old Liners* advertising in our paper. Although we have precious few Democrats engaged in business, yet that is the very reason they should advertise liberally. We have been proscribed to the bitter end, by the Know Nothings of this place; and although the Democrats of the country have come up nobly to the work in the way of subscriptions, the Democrats in town don't seem to be manifesting any disposition to make up to us what we have lost by Know Nothing proscription. Is this fair, gentlemen? You with whom, and for whom, we fought the best fight we could during the last canvass—and by so doing incurred the displeasure, and proscription in business, of nearly every Know Nothing in Bloomington; we say, is it fair that you should turn the cold shoulder to us, and seem so indifferent about our welfare; when, indeed, by patronizing us, you benefit yourselves?

Wisconsin.

The vote by which Gov. BARSTOW was re-nominated in the Democratic State Convention for Wisconsin, was 108 out of 136. Mr. PALMER had 15 votes, and the rest scattering. After adopting strong anti-Know Nothing resolves, the Convention adjourned from the 30th to the 31st ult. when the rest of the ticket was to be nominated.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of A. McARTHUR, of Milwaukee, for Lieut. Governor, DAVID G. JONES for Secretary of State, CHARLES KUEHN for Treasurer, WILLIAM R. SMITH for Attorney General, WILLIAM M. DENNIS for Bank Comptroller, EDWARD MCGARY for State Prison Inspector, and A. C. BARRY for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judge PERRY who has ably filled the bench of the 12th Judicial Circuit, has resigned, alleging that the salary is insufficient. ROBERT JONES, Esq., is the Democratic candidate, and Know Nothing ORR, the opposition candidate.

What is the difference between a butcher and a gay young lady? The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

Court has been in session for the last two weeks. We understand considerable business has been done. Judge HUMPHS is the very man to dispose of cases with dispatch.—*Terre Haute Courier*.

Colored men, owners of property to the amount of two hundred dollars, are allowed to vote in New York.—*Madison Courier*.

And the Courier and other Abolition K. N. papers of Indiana are advocating a set of principles which will ultimately in the same privilege to the negroes of Indiana. The Know Nothings and Abolitionists would disfranchise the foreign-born citizen, and allow to the negro the privilege of the franchise. This is Abolition Know Nothingism in Indiana.—*State Sentinel*.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The *Union* says there is no truth in a report published in some of the Northern papers, that President PIERCE has purchased a place for his future residence in Maryland, or any where else.

PRETTY STEEP.—The N. Y. *Weekly Tribune* has raised its price of advertising to 75 cents per line.

When is an old decayed tooth like an important personage? When it is a king.

The Ohio State Fair commenced at Columbus on Tuesday. It promises to be a very fine exhibition.

Sands, Nathans & Co.'s Circus.

The above excellent circus company will perform at this place on next Friday. Two performances—the first at 2 o'clock, and the second at 6 o'clock, P. M.

All countries have their amusements—the Greeks their gymnastics—the Romans their gladiatorial shows—the French their national fairs—the Spaniards their bull fights—but the Americans, we believe, love the circus more, perhaps, than any other of their amusements.

All lovers of the ring should go the circus on Friday, as this is unquestionably one of the best companies in the United States.

The poet Weller tells a good story of courtly evasion and ecclesiastical wit. The poet went on the day of the dissolution of Parliament, to see King James II. at dinner. Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Neal, Bishop of Durham, were standing behind his Majesty's chair, when the King said to the Bishops:

"My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality of Parliament?"

The Bishop of Durham readily answered:

"God forbid, sire, but you should. You are the breath of our nostrils."

The King turned and said to the Bishop of Winchester:

"Well, my lord, what say you?"

"Sire," replied the Bishop, "I have no skill to judge of Parliamentary cases."

The King replied:

"No puts off, my lord; answer me presently."

"Then, sire," said he "I think it is lawful for you to take my brother Neaf's money for he offers it."

Correspondence of the St. Paul Democrat.

Indian Battle—Nineteen Sioux Killed.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY, Aug. 21, 1855.

I have just learned the particulars of the fight which took place sometime ago, between a party of Missouri half-breeds, assisted by some Chippewa Indians, and a band of Yankton Sioux from Nohopta, (Listner) chief of a band of Sissetons, who had the particulars from some of the Indians who were engaged in the fight.

It appears that the Sioux were encamped on the prairie, to the amount of eighty lodges, and as they were on the confines of a hostile country, kept themselves prepared for a sudden attack by sleeping upon their arms. They had passed the night, however, in apparent security, although the enemy was almost in their midst, waiting for their favorable hour to strike—that hour which man is supposed to sleep the soundest, the darkest hour of the night, just before daybreak.

The first intimation the Sioux had of their approach, was a murderous fire upon them by the whole force of the allied enemy, who, upon firing the first volley, retreated and fled to their horses, pursued by the entire band of warriors in the Sioux camp, who kept up a running fire on them, so hot that only a few of them had time to reach their horses; the rest scattered off in the darkness, leaving in the hands of the Sioux two hundred and fifty horses, and seventy-one head of cattle.—The Sioux had sixty-three wounded, nineteen of whom have since died. They found three Chippewas and one half-breed dead on the ground, and suppose there is a greater number of the enemy wounded than of their own men.

The Sioux of the plains have sworn vengeance against the half-breeds, and every fighting man is reported to be out on the war path, hovering about the trail by which the half-breeds that have lately been paying St. Paul a visit, to purchase their winter supplies, have to return to their homes on the Red River of the North. The Yanktons are a wild and warlike race, measuring out justice by their own immutable law—death for death; and nothing now can appease the wrath of their Great Spirit, but a like number to what they have lost of their own men, of their enemies' scalps reeking at their belts. The half-breeds, as the aggressors, cannot expect mercy; and forgiveness is a word unknown to the Sioux of the plains.

FUNERAL OF HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The funeral solemnities of Mr. Lawrence, took place at Boston at noon on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, officiated, at the Brattle street Church. The government of Harvard College, the government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and other societies with which Mr. Lawrence was connected, and the municipal government of Boston, having manifested a desire to appear in the procession, the family of the deceased yielded their preferences for a strictly private burial to the general wish to participate in the common sorrow. A public parade, and an armed soldiery in procession, being distasteful to the near relatives, Col. Chickering's regiment decided to appear with side arms only. The remains were deposited in Mount Auburn, in the family lot, adjoining the graves of the late brothers of the deceased. The City Government ordered the various Church bells to be tolled for two hours during the funeral ceremonies. The offices at the State House were closed, and the flag displayed at half-mast, and a general suspension of business during the ceremonies was observed. In New York a majority of the firms engaged in the dry goods business, closed their stores from 12 to 2 o'clock, that being the period assigned for the ceremonies. A deputation of New York merchants also attended the funeral. The Church in which the funeral took place was filled long before 12 o'clock, and before 1 o'clock the square and streets leading to it were filled by an immense throng of citizens. The procession embraced, besides the relatives of the family, the Governor and his Council officers of the Harvard University, the Mechanics' Charitable Association, the Young Mens' Christian Union, the Mayor of the City, the Common Council, and other literary and civic bodies. The first regiment of Light Infantry, with side arms and without music, formed the escort on either side of the procession.

[From the Vincennes Gazette.]

Indiana Conference.

The Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Vincennes, September 12th, according to appointment, Bishop Simpson presiding.—The Session was opened by the President, by reading of the Scriptures, singing, and praying by H. J. Dane and W. V. Daniel.

On motion, T. H. Sinex was appointed Secretary, with James Preston, and J. W. Jackson assistants. W. M. Hester was appointed Conference Reporter.

The three secretaries, together with the conference reporter, were appointed a committee on the publication of the minutes.

The bar of Conference was established, rules adopted, and the time appointed for opening and adjournment.

E. H. Sabin, and J. Y. McKee, and G. W. Walker, were appointed the board of Stewards. This board was elected a committee on necessitous cases.

The Presiding Elders were appointed a committee on missions.

It was moved by E. H. Sabin that one from each district be appointed a committee on slavery, but this motion was laid on the table.

The various other conference committees were then elected.

The Bishop then introduced to the Conference Dr. Curry, President of the Asbury University, Rev. Messrs. Jones, of the Southern Illinois, Alexander, of the Louisville, (M. E. Church South), Hiseok, of Illinois and Dr. Ryan, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Dr. Ryan, as agent of the Metropolitan Church at Washington City, then addressed the Conference on the subject of his agency. In his own felicitous manner he presented the condition and facts in reference to said church—its expected cost to be one hundred thousand dollars, and to be erected in the best modern style as a "grand monument to God." It was to be built on federal ground—to be the representative to posterity of the progressive spirit of Methodism of the present age. The corner stone is already laid and there are evident prospects of its completion. After the presentation of these and other interesting facts, the subscription list of this Conference towards its erection was called and payments reported. C. B. Davidson was elected treasurer of the funds raised in the Conference for this purpose.

The Bishop presented the accounts of the New York Book Concern, which were referred to L. M. Hancock a committee.

The circulars for the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society, were read by the Secretary, presenting the operations and prospect of the two parent societies, and their recommendations to the auxiliaries. The circulars were referred to appropriate committees.

The annual report of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati were presented by the Bishop and read by the Secretary.

The Bishop announced to the Conference that a draft might be made on the charter fund of some thirty-seven dollars, which draft was ordered.

The Bishop then addressed the Conference in a very impressive manner. He was much pleased once more to meet the Conference, of which he had formerly been a member. Around him were some whose countenances were familiar, and some with whom he had not yet an acquaintance; while others whom had met with him were now absent, some having removed to other fields of labor, and others have gone above. He spoke of true piety as the only means of success; and of the interest each member should take in the proceedings, especially the religious exercises of the Conference. As suggested, also, that each one, during the session, should resolve to do some act of good—should indulge a spirit of prayer and manifest a brotherly affection and kind feeling in considering the various questions of interest which might come before the body—that if there should be difference of opinion, as undoubtedly there would be, each one should differ in love—that the good of all might thereby be advanced, the church be benefited, and God glorified.

The first question was taken up, and Eli P. F. Wells, J. J. Hight, J. H. Ketcham, Wm. N. Darnall, R. L. Cushman, T. Alexander, W. J. Spaulding, J. W. Chord, W. W. Puett, G. F. Culmer, J. H. Lead, Levi Gifford, J. Walls, C. Cross, W. M. Zaring, David Swartz and T. W. Jones, were continued on trial.

On motion of Dr. Daily, Prof. T. H. Sinex was added to the committee on Education.

On motion of Jas Hill, it was resolved that in the Stewards' report a separate column be added for house rent.

After various notices, the Conference adjourned.

Practical Abolitionism!

As a rich moral of the passing "political history," we transfer to our columns the following from the New York *Herald* of Thursday:

A Liberty Party State Convention was held at Utica yesterday. As only about twenty delegates, black and white, attended, we conclude the affair passed off harmoniously. The following ticket for State officers was nominated:

Secretary of State—Fred Douglas, (black man.)

Comptroller—Lewis Tappan, (white man.)

Treasurer—James C. Delong, (white man.)

Attorney General—Jas. B. Pashan, (black man.)

Canal Commissioner—Wm. Smith (white man.)

State Prison Inspector—G. W. Clark, (white man.)

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

C. KNOWLTON, Superintendent,

July 21, 1905

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, late of Salem, Ind. 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 is in and to arrive, is larger than was ever offered in this market, and comprises a full 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 remittance made before maturity of bill, an interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum will be allowed. Goods delivered at the Depots of the New Albany and Jeffersonville Railroads or Wharf Boats, free of charge. **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, 1855-25t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of September, 1855, at my residence in Clear Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana, all the personal property of WILLIAM MAY, deceased; consisting of one horse, one man's saddle, one man's trunk, one chest, one bedstead and bedding, with various other articles not necessary to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, and waiving rights of appeal and appraisement laws. Three dollars and under, cash in hand.
HENRY MAY, Administrator.
August 20.-26w3.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
BLACHLY & SIMPSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
American and Foreign Dry Goods,
No. 11, Pearl Street, Cincinnati.

ARE now receiving their supply of new and desirable **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, embracing every variety suitable for the Western trade. They respectfully solicit an examination of their stock by Western merchants visiting this city.
August 18, 1855-25.

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

THIS magnificent new Hotel, is now open for the reception of guests. Travelers will find this House unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement, in elegance of furniture, and luxury of the table, in any Hotel in the Union.
(Jan. 28, 1854-171.)

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR, NATURE'S INVALUABLE SPECIFIC.

FOR the Prevention and Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasm.

This is a Natural Antidote which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease, or whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasm.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered a long length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover his appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price, one dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.
JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

EVIDENCE OF SAFETY.
New York, June 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or ANTI-DOTE TO MALARIA, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

EVIDENCE OF MERIT.
"LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855.
Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have sold about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it, and the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped except with Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy."
O. R. MCINLYN."

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS.
Take no more Arsenic, Antis, Mercury, Quinine, Pelletier's, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well-known inefficiency of these noxious poisons prove them to be the offspring either of false medical principles, or mercenary quacks. The only remedy in existence that is both pure and harmless, is **RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.**
For Sale in Bloomington by JOSEPH ORR, and by Dealers generally.
(July 16, 1855-271.)

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

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

WE are now prepared to furnish all orders in our line on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Persons building will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
July 28, 1855-22m6.

FARM FOR SALE.
140 ACRES of first-rate land, situated in Monroe county, and five miles north-west of Bloomington, and two miles east of Ellettsville, all under fence, and well improved. Seventy-five acres under cultivation, 65 well set in blue grass, plenty of stock water, a good new frame dwelling, a new carriage house, and a large barn with sufficient stalls for 200 head of stock, and all other buildings that are necessary on a farm, together with a good orchard of the best of fruit.

I will sell the above farm privately, if applied to between this and the 15th of October next. A bargain may be expected, as I am anxious to sell. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
C. M. HOUSTON.
July 17, 1855-21t.

AN active honest man in each section of the State, to take orders by "SAMPLE" for **VELPEAU'S MAGNETIC AGENTS.**
A salary of \$200 per year, and a small commission will be paid. "Salary payable Monthly."
For particulars, address Dr. M. VELPEAU, 429 1/2 Broadway, New York, enclosing stamp to prepay an advertisement.
[August 25.-26w3.

More Men Wanted Immediately.
A few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can easily make \$600 or \$1,000 a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works, just published, exclusively for agents, and not for sale in book stores.

We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from \$15 to \$30 a week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business, will, for particulars, requisites, &c., address **C. L. DERBY & CO.,**
Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers,
Sandyhook City, O.

Editors of Newspapers, by giving the above and following free insertions, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works:
Life of Josephine, by Headley,..... \$1 25
Lafayette, 1 25
Napoleon, 1 25
Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life,..... 1 25
Life of Mary and Martha Washington,..... 1 00
Old Fellow's Amulet,..... 1 00

Any person wishing any of the above books can have them sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address
June 30-18w3. **C. L. DERBY & CO.**

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, Exchange, Banking, Jobbing, Manufacturing, Individual Partnership, and Compound Company Business. Lectures on Commercial Law every week.

PENMANSHIP
Taught 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 6 to 8 weeks. Tuition, \$25.

For further particulars send for circular.
April 7, 1855-6m6 **J. B. ANDERSON.**

TARKINGTON & AKIN,
HAVE now in store a large lot of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all other articles usually 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 DRESS GOODS; DOMESTIC GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, SUMMER STUFFS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND MITTS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CARPETS, BONNETS AND TRIMMING, 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 advance for Cash.

N. B. All persons who have not settled with us can find their accounts in the proper officer's hands for collection.
March 31, 1855-5w6

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

WE would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Bloomington and Monroe and adjoining counties to our large and well-selected assortment of **Spring and Summer Dry Goods,** all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Give us a call—no trouble to show goods.

J. B. HOBSON & Co.,
Orchard Buildings, Bloomington, Ind.
April 7, 1855-6t

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
ELEVENTH YEAR.

Splendid Engravings and Prizes.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

The "Scientific American" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests in which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and all people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its contents and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. Five copies, for six months, \$4; for a year, \$8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to **MUNN & CO.,**
138 Fulton Street, New York.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., have been, for many years, extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.
August 18, 1855

JOSEPH ORR, DRUGGIST,
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of **Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Paint, Varnish, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.**

Also—a complete assortment of **SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS & BLANK BOOKS,** Pens and Ink, Cap, Note and Letter Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Fine Visiting Cards, &c. &c.

A full supply of the above articles constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell none but genuine articles, and on reasonable terms.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, both day and night.
Bloomington, Ind., June 2, 1855-6t

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 public square, and would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now a large and inviting stock of Goods. They are receiving a late purchase 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 purchase 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.

Cash Paid for Country Produce.
January 27, 1855-52t.

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 adjacent country.

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 confided to their professional care.
May 13, 1855-11t.

BATES HOUSE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
D. D. SLOAN, Proprietor.

Om nibuses will convey Passengers to and from the house, free of charge.
(Nov. 11, 1854-4t)

PAINTING.
THOS. CROWDER
FORMERLY of New York, desires to inform the inhabitants of Bloomington and vicinity that he has 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, Rosewood, English and American Oak, Maple, &c. Parlors finished in a new style of Enamel White, only lately introduced, and warranted to give satisfaction.

SEECNEN
neatly lettered and ornamented. Carriages painted and striped in a superior style. Piano Fortes repolished and warranted to look as good as new.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered their names as references as to workmanship: A. Seward & Sons; Col. McCrea; A. Helton & Sons; Aaron Chase. Orders left with A. Seward & Sons, A. Helton & Son, or at the News-Letter office, will be promptly attended to.
Bloomington, May 12, 1855-11t.

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
1671

DR. LEWIS' MOTHERS' FRIEND.

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

M. L. LEWIS,
Market st., between Second and Third.
JEFFERSON CO., Ky., March, 1855.

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

SAM. B. WOMACK,
NEW ALBANY, 1854.

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

JOS. CADWALADER,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1854.

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

WM. C. TAYLOR,
WORTHINGTON, Ind., 1854.

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

R. E. ANDREWS,
SALEM, Ind., 1854.

DEAR FRIEND—This letter has been received, and it is with pleasure that I certify to thee and the world that thy preparations called the Mothers' Friend stand without parallel. I have used it, and its effects surpass any preparations of that order I ever saw. In those distressing and weakening diseases to which the sex is liable. It quiets the nervous system, and restores the natural secretions. Therefore I can safely recommend it to the special attention of my female friends every where, believing they will find it a friend indeed.

DR. J. TRUEBLOOD,
HODGINSVILLE, July, 1854.

Dr. Lewis—I have been using your Mothers' Friend in my practice, and it acts precisely as directed and for the uses for which it is recommended. One of my patients had been afflicted in a manner to be unable to ride on horseback for four years, but after taking one bottle of your Mothers' Friend, she rode six miles and back the same day.

Yours,
DR. EDWARD SMITH,
CHARLESTON.

Dr. Lewis—I have used two bottles of your Mother's Friend in the case of a female friend of mine, and feel disposed to recommend it as the best medicine in the limits of my knowledge for weakly females, and especially for those who are afflicted at what is termed the change of life.

DR. W. J. JAMES,
This medicine is or sale in Bloomington by **JOSEPH ORR,**
At the old stand of J. B. Mulky.
April 29, 1855-9t.

Fresh Meats.
GEORGE HEPPERT,
HAS located in Bloomington for the purpose of carrying on the butchering business. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he will have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.; and on Thursdays, small meats only, such as Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sausages, &c.

For sale on West Main street, one door above the Orchard House.
Bloomington, April 21, 1855-8t.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY!
THEO. JOHNSON

HAVING permanently located in Bloomington, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and in all its branches, would respectfully inform the public that he will keep on hand and make to order **SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, &c., &c.**

Of every kind and quality. Having secured the services of one of the best harness workmen in the State, he flatters himself that he can get up the very best of every article in that line. Call and see him.
Shop on West Main Street, opposite the Orchard House, at the old stand of B. D. Goodall.
THEODORE JOHNSON.
Bloomington, July 7, 1855.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

This commodious and long-established Hotel is now entirely complete in all its appointments, and merchants and other visiting Cincinnati, are invited to call and give our house a trial.
(Jan. 28, 1854-171)

Medicated Inhalation.
A NEW METHOD.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURRIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURRIS' HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR, and Dr. CURRIS' SYRUP, are the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the City of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on the medical profession. [See certificates in hands of agents.] The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate part of the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor; passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine. Here is a cure:

ASTHMA CURED.
BOOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in a chair, or difficult of breathing, and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected that each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. CURRIS' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—try it. I received me from **JOHN EASTON.**

CONSUMPTION CURED!
New York, Dec. 27, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this city my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood, but rain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. CURRIS' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still retain the means of living, and am rather pleased, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.
Sold by **BOYD & PAUL,** No. 149 Chambers st., C. H. KING, corner of John Street and Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3 a package, and \$10 for a course of treatment.
For sale in Bloomington by **JOSEPH ORR.**

At Mulky's old stand, west side of the square.
N. B.—Any person inclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, or of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for \$10.
June 17, 1854-20y1.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Constipation; inward Pains; Fullness or Blood to the Head; Acidity of the Stomach; Indigestion; Distress for Food; Loss of Weight in the Stomach; Sour Eructations; Sinking or Fluctuating at the pit of the Stomach; Swimming of the Head; Hurred and Difficult Breathing; Fluctuating at the Heart; Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture; Dimness of Vision; Vague or Vague before the sight; Fever and Cold in the Head; Deficiency of Perspiration; Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side; Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.; Sudden Flushes of Heat; Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY **DR. C. M. JACKSON,**
No. 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest in many cases after skillful Physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without a peer, certain and pleasant.

For sale by Helton & Dods, Bloomington; Alexander Southland, Harrodsburg; Nelson & Humston, Fairfax; Henry Seale, Ellettsville; Gentry & Co., Tabor; and by dealers in Medicine every where.
May 27, 1854-17y1.

JAS. H. SHIELDS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN **FLOUR AND PRODUCE,**
SOLE AGENTS OF THE **KANAWHA SALT CO.,**
State St., bet. Main and the river,
NEW ALBANY, IND.
H. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, "TO. BUELL, L. G. BARBOUR.

SHAW, BUELL & BARBOUR,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**
No. 55 Pearl Street, CINCINNATI, O.
apr7-6t

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
The Great Purifier of the Blood.

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstructions, Gutta Serena, Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure blood of Mercury, Impudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the most confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

Dr. Boyden, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known everywhere, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishing good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

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

Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va.

C. B. Luck, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. He says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. Minge, a practicing Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, and was not only truly surprised. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderfully indeed.

Samuel M. Drinker, of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of Liver Complaint of 8 years standing, by the use of two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican had a servant employed in their press room, cured of violent Scrofula, combined with Rheumatism, which entirely disabled him from work. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture made a perfect cure of his disease, and he was able to resume his work. "He cheerfully recommends it to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood."

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it only a valuable Medicine. **JAMES M. TAYLOR,** Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. H. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 Years Standing Cured.
Mr. John Thompson, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

Mr. A. Matthews, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

Richard E. West, of Richmond, was cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Edwin Burton, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

Wm. G. Harwood, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS,
No. 135, Main Street, Richmond, Va.
And for sale by J. T. Cox & Co., Bloomington; Alex. Southernland, Harrodsburg; Helton & Humston, Fairfax; Henry Seale, Ellettsville; Gentry & Co., Tabor; and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
May 27, 1854-17y1.

DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA,
FOR THE CURE OF **PAIN, both Externally and Internally.**
THE **GREATEST PAIN CURING REMEDY YET DISCOVERED.**

Pain cannot long exist where this is faithfully used.

Give it one fair trial and if you do not find it to be all it is recommended, go back to the Agent and get double the amount of money refunded! This offer is made, knowing that what this Medicine has done in thousands of cases, it will do again. For Pain in the Stomach, Back and Bowels, Head, Brains, Cuts and Swellings, Cold, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic, Headache, Toothache, and Earache. It cures almost instantaneously. Chronic Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Cankers, or, sore Mouth, Putrid sore Throat, weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs and Colds. In the above named Diseases, it only needs to be faithfully used, and a Cure is Certain!

MONEY REFUNDED.
Important to Agents—Agents will find it greatly to their interest, and are all fully and first introduced by **DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA**, to give back the money freely if those who purchase it are not fully satisfied; and may use in their own families, or give a bottle to their friends, that they may test its GREAT MERITS over all other remedies; and when once introduced, they will find that their own sell large quantities of it. All Agents write that when once introduced, their sales are large. Families will keep it in their houses, and will not be without it.

Genuine signed O. R. BAKER & Co.

Price 25, 50 and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale by J. M. Harris, Ellettsville; J. B. Mulky, Bloomington; Wm. Robins, Gosport; Joshua Isaacs, Steubenville; J. B. Mulky, Ellettsville; Calvin Moore, Mooreville; F. A. Matthey, Nashville.

THE CHAINS
The Principles upon which it is claimed that the Chains produce their cures are, that all Nervous Diseases are attended and produced by a deficient supply of Nervous Fluid, and an agent that resembles closely Electricity, or Electric Magnetism; and second—that the Electric Magnetic Chains, by being worn over and upon the part and organs diseased, furnish to the exhausted Nervous system, by its powerful stimulating effect, the Nervous Fluid, which is required to produce a healthy action through the entire system. No Distinguishing Nostrum is allowed to be taken while using the Chains, but a rigid observance to the general laws of health are required. Brisk Friction upon the part diseased adds much to the effect of the Chains, by increasing their Magnetic Power.

\$1,000 will be given to any person who will produce their own medical certificates of permanent cures of the above mentioned diseases as have been effected within the last year, by use of the **Electric Chains.**

Female Diseases.—The Electric Chains are rapidly superseding all Nostrums taken into the stomach for the relief and cure of these classes of complaint. By simply applying the Electric Chain (which is a small wire ring) attaching one end upon the spine, past above the hips, and the other upon the abdomen, and allowing it to remain for three or four hours at intervals, during each day. The usual severe pains incident to **Protrusion** (uteri, are almost instantly relieved, and by continuing their use for a few weeks the most inveterate cases have been permanently cured. More than one hundred cases of **Protrusion Uteri**, have been cured during the last year in the city of New York alone.

In Chronic Rheumatism, they seldom fail to effect instant relief from the most acute pain, and an enervated system. Rheumatism is a disease that is always attended with a diminished amount of Nervous Fluid (or Electric Magnetism) at the part diseased. By applying an Electric Chain, a current of uninterrupted Electric Magnetism is sent through the organ, which restores it to its normal state, and the Rheumatism, who has used the Chains for the relief and cure of Chronic Rheumatism, have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the result.

The Electric Chains can be sent by mail to any part of the United States by addressing (post-paid) to **JOSEPH STEINERT, 568, Broadway, N. Y.,** or agents in the principal cities in the Union.

Price of Chains, \$3 and \$5, and will last for years— are ever ready for use, and can be used with safety by either a child or adult.

J. T. COX & CO., Agents for Bloomington.

Card to Ladies.
Ladies who are *eniente* are requested not to use them, for so doing, *miscarriage* is frequently produced.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Agent, New York.
July 1, 1854-22y1.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William May, late of Monroe County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
HENRY MAY, Administrator.
August 4, 1855-23w3.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
OF various size and quality, from the largest and richest Family Bible to the smallest and cheapest school Testament for sale at cost, by the Monroe County Bible Society, at the residence of **JOSEPH M. HOWE.**
These and all other contributions to the Society ought to be paid to Mr. Howe, who is Treasurer.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

SHOES! SHOES!
JUST received and for sale at the New Store: 1 case Ladies Kid Boots; 24 pairs Glove Kid tipped Boots; 24 pairs Rameled polka do. Together with a large assortment of buskins, gaiters, and children's shoes.
J. B. HOBSON & Co.
apr7-6t

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
WILL practice his profession in the Courts of Monroe and the adjoining counties. Office on the south-east corner of the public square, one door south of Gen. Lowe's office.
(Apr 7, 1855-6y1)

SALES OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION!!
On Four Month's Credit, by **D. H. CADWALADER, SON, & CO.,**
NEW ALBANY, IND.

IN connection with our jobbing business, we would respectfully call attention of Country Merchants to our regular weekly sales of seasonable goods. Our first large sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, August 22d and 23d, 1855, and will embrace a more general assortment than is usually offered at auction.

On bills of \$100 and over, a credit of four months will be given, requiring approved endorsed notes; under that amount, cash.

D. H. CADWALADER, SON & CO.
New Albany, August 4, 1855-23m1.