

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GABE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

FOR THE PROGRESS.

Some of the Ways and Means of Improving a Town.

NO. III.

In the two preceding articles on this subject, some of the means of improving the country were considered, whereby as a consequence, a Town might be improved. In this article it is proposed to consider some of the agencies the Town may employ for its improvement, irrespective of the country.

First in order of time, and perhaps of importance, among these agencies is, Labor.

This has been a means of prosperity since the day God said "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." In the light of this fact, it would seem like proving an axiom to argue in behalf of Labor, but in the light of shoddy aristocracy, ragged idleness and the labor-aversion sentiment of the times, it seems appropriate to say a word in its behalf. The effectiveness of labor is best presented by an illustration. Suppose ten men unite in business, forming a firm, or corporation, all having skill, industry, good heads and good health. Under reasonable circumstances, success is assured. The first year each man clears above all expenses, one-fifth of his estimated salary—consequently the firm clears the same. But next year two of these men, one-fifth of the number, refuse to work, consequently nothing is made. The third year another member joins the list of idlers—the income is less than expenses, and the firm breaks.

This firm represents community, whether in a town, city or State. When all labor, prosperity follows; when only a part labor, prosperity is checked—and when the idlers become numerous, want ensues. The drones eat the honey of the "working bees." Idleness feeds on industry. The highest prosperity demands that all should work.

But, says a sharper, let these idlers engage in speculation.

Speculation is one of the financial evils of our times. Too many engage in it for their own good, or for the good of the country at large. Speculation does not create wealth, it only changes its relation. Let a speculator buy all the grain in Evans Township, and have it hauled and stored in a warehouse in Bloomington, and there will not, as a consequence of this act, be a single bushel more grain in Monroe county, than there was before said speculator commenced operations. He has not created, i. e., raised, a grain of corn, only changed its relation—passed it from the possession of farmers A. B. and C. to himself. Let a whole community go to speculating, and we would soon see the result. Somebody must produce, or we all starve, and the larger the number of producers, the better, after barely supplying the channels of trade, i. e., merchandise and the professions. These departments, merchandise and the professions, should not be clogged with a large surplusage, thus superinducing what must not for delicacy's sake be called idleness, but may more elegantly be called genteel leisure, wherein the parties are, Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up."

That young men who have dreams of speculation, and for whom this portion of our article is intended, may see this subject in its clearer aspect, I turn another side of it to view.

Suppose the above named firm of ten had all quit work, and gone to speculating off one another, how much would the aggregate wealth of all have increased? If one gained a hundred dollars, some one lost a hundred, and at the end of a day, a week, or a month, the aggregate wealth of all would not be increased a dollar. The two farmer boys who traded jack knives all day, illustrate this principle.

They commenced in the morning, with two jack knives and twenty coppers between them; they traded over one hundred times, giving and receiving both each time, and when they closed at night, they made an invoice of their stock, and found that it consisted of two jack knives and twenty coppers—just what they had in the morning—no more, no less.

Young men, settle this principle in your political economy, and in your practical theories, that if you speculate off a community, you will not increase the wealth of that community. Therefore if we wish to increase the wealth or prosperity of a community, or a Town, we must fall back on the old fashioned agency labor; labor of some kind, hand, head, heart, or all.

It would be interesting to speak of the relative merits and profitability of different kinds of labor, but this would lead us into a broad discussion. I therefore hasten to close this article with a practical suggestion or two.

There are idle men in every community, who would gladly work if they could find work. Having no capital, they are dependent upon others. It therefore becomes an important question with every one desiring the prosperity of his community or Town to know what can be done to convert these wasted energies into valuable products.

One of the effective means to this end, is Manufacturing. These persons cannot, as a rule, work in the professions, and they are not needed in merchandise, but they can work in manufacturing, if they are demanded. Capitalists have it in their power to create this demand.

2. Applying the above principle here at home, it occurs to me that our place being an inland town, and shut off from commerce, we ought, very earnestly to consider the subject of manufacturing. And, as I see the facts, it seems that we are in a most favorable condition to engage at once and successfully, in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements.

Our almost unequalled oak forests, are a rich capital to begin with. Second, we are within 110 miles of the prairies of Illinois via Mitchell and Vincennes. Chicago, which largely supplies this region, ships the manufactured article over 200 miles, and the timber out of which it is made, from Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Further, she must pay her hands an excess in wages, equal, at least, to the difference between the rent of a little home in Bloomington, and the same in Chicago. Three points, at least, are in our favor, as compared with Chicago. Is not this matter worthy of consideration, as a means of prosperity to our town?

A manufactory and sale to the amount of \$50,000 per annum, would perceptibly increase the commercial prosperity of our place. If, in addition to this, it should give employment to unemployed men, thus blessing them, and converting wasted energies into marketable products, so much the more commendable the enterprise. My space does not permit the elaboration of this thought, therefore, it is left with a mere mention, with the earnest hope that it may receive the attention of our business men who have spare capital.

Immediately connected with this, and promotive of the same, is our contemplated Railroad to the iron regions. But the importance of this having recently been presented to the community, it is omitted here. 'Tis enough to say that railroads aid manufactures, and manufactures aid railroads, and both improve a town. Let us, therefore, do what we can for each.

Report on Condition of Poor Asylum.

State of Indiana, Monroe County.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners:

We the undersigned Committee, appointed at the March term of Commissioners Court, to carefully examine the Poor Asylum, condition of its inmates, &c., beg leave to make the following report:

1st. The House is in good repair, clean, and kept in an orderly, systematic manner.

2d. The kind and quantity of Provisions are good and wholesome, and well prepared.

3d. As regards the clothing of the inmates, as shown by their appearance, we judge it to be sufficient and comfortable, and their treatment to be just and humane.

Respectfully submitted,
PLEASANT FOSSETT,
JOHN T. ELLER,
GILBERT K. PERRY.

June 9, 1869.

DISGRACE OF GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Says a special Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette: "General Jeff. C. Davis is soon to be relieved from command of troops in Alaska. One of the California newspapers, some weeks ago, printed two or three articles that were widely copied in the East, in which it was charged and shown by specifications, that a good deal of lawlessness exists among soldiers up there, that outrages of an indecent character have been perpetrated upon a number of women, that some of the officers are greatly addicted to drunkenness, and that others are openly living with abandoned women as mistresses. Official reports show also that Indians and natives have been abused and maltreated in many ways, and in a word, that there is a deplorable lack of discipline among that portion of our troops. The President has made inquiry into the matter and finds that the newspapers have by no means, told the worst of the truth. An officer more efficient than General Davis has proved in this field, will be sent to take his place.

An observer of the changes in human affairs has discovered that Robert Toombs, instead of calling the roll of his slaves at the base of Bonker Hill Monument, as he boasted he would do, now meekly contents himself with receiving his mail enclosures from the hand of a colored Postmaster, at Macon.

Proposition to Reunite the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches.

The Christian Advocate prints the communications which were exchanged in St. Louis a few days ago between the Bishops of the Southern, and a deputation of the Board of Bishops of the Northern Episcopal Church (lately in session at Meadville, Pennsylvania.) on the important subject of a general and full reunion of the churches, separated by the formal act and consent of both, in 1844. Bishops James and Simpson, who composed the deputation, on reaching the city, notified the College of their presence, and of the object of their visit, and were promptly invited to a conference, at and immediately succeeding which, the letters and correspondence referred to were passed. The substance of these letters is, that the Bishops of the Northern Church made a communication on their own responsibility, disclaiming any authority of the General Conference, which is the only body that can officially and authoritatively order or authorize overtures upon the subject. The reply of the Southern Bishops does not entertain the question of the reunion of the two bodies under one jurisdiction, as formerly, previous to the separation in 1844. It asserts that fraternal relations must first be restored before, if at all, such a proposition can be entertained. These fraternal relations cannot be restored except upon an overture made by the Northern General Conference upon the basis of the plan of separation of 1844, implying an abandonment by the General Conference North, of the whole ground assumed in their General Conference at Pittsburgh, in 1848, which assumed that the separation was a schism and secession upon the part of the Southern church, and implying also that the aggressions as charged by the Southern church, should cease. It is to be observed also, that the Southern Bishops deny the statement that slavery was the cause, and assert that it was only the occasion of the separation in 1844, that it simply was the subject which occasioned the assertion by the Northern members of the General Conference of 1844, of authority to legislate upon secular questions and concerning the civil institutions of the country. As to the prospect of fraternal relations, this depends upon whether these questions can be settled harmoniously, and nothing more can be done than enter upon the preliminary arrangements, between now and the meeting of the Northern General Conference, three years hence.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—The Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, closed its session at Murfreesboro, Tenn., a few weeks since, after a harmonious session of eight or nine days.

There were near two hundred delegates present, representing the church in the various States, North and South. Rev. S. T. Anderson, D.D., of Lebanon, Ohio, was the moderator; John Frizzell, of Nashville, Tennessee, principal clerk, and Rev. J. B. Green, of Kentucky, assistant. This large and influential body of Christians, have never divided upon the political questions of the day. They ignore political animosities. They have one hundred presbyteries, twenty-six synods, twelve hundred ministers, and one hundred and thirty thousand members. Their next assembly will meet in Warrensburg, Missouri, in May, 1870.

The South Bend Register tells of a woman who hit her husband over the head with a rolling pin, after family prayers, one day last week, because he prayed for his children and omitted hers. He should, for his own comfort, make no discriminations hereafter.

The measles prevail to such an extent in Lebanon, that the public schools have been closed, and it is spreading rapidly. The same disease prevails to a greater extent in Thornstown.

The editor of the Democrat, Davenport, Iowa, endorses Hoofland's German Bitters, in the columns of his paper, as follows: "HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this sterling remedy. To it, the writer of this notice owes his health. Having once been completely prostrated by diseases contracted in campaigns in Louisiana and Mississippi, we were unable to regain our health by following regular remedies, but were cured by a few bottles of this medicine.

It is the greatest known Tonic, and is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture. Hoofland's German Bitters is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medicinal value. It is used in cases where some Alcoholic stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The editor of the Western Christian Advocate finds a recognition of Christianity in the Constitution of the United States. He says: "While in the body of the instrument there is no evidence that this is a Christian country, at the close we read that it was 'done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.' He argues that if the framers of our Constitution had been Mahomedans they would have dated the document from the Hegira, or had they been Romans it would have been marked A. U. C., or had they been Hebrews it would have been dated for the year of the Mosaic creation, Anno Mundi, or had they been infidels the dating would have been after the fashion of the French Voltaireans, from the year 1; but the framers of the Constitution being Christian men, dated it 'from the year of our Lord.' He thinks that it would have been better to have had a recognition of God and Christ in the body of the instrument itself, but notwithstanding the omission he fails to see the expediency of urging the assembling of a National Convention to change the phraseology. We might fail to be a Christian people with the words inserted and we may become Christian in heart and life, with the words uninserted. It is not difficult to decide which would be the more desirable.

A conservative newspaper says the Radicals run everything into the ground. They have certainly run the Democratic party into the ground, beyond all hope of resurrection.

Indianapolis is just fifty years old. George Pogue, the first settler, having built his log cabin in the Spring of 1813.

Freight from Indianapolis to San Francisco, Cal., is \$17 per hundred. Pig iron would not be profitable at that rate.

The White Pine News says: "Down on Chloride Flat, there is a mica's cabin built out of chunks or pieces of high grade chloride ore, estimated to be worth over \$2,000 per ton. The house is 16 feet square and the rock in its walls, if crushed, would perhaps yield in the neighborhood of \$75,000. The miners who own and occupy this valuable building, of course are doing so temporarily, and will have the ore of which it is constructed milled as soon as practicable, or when custom mills are started in the district. Never before in the history of mining, we venture to say, did miners who repair the seats of their trousers with 'self-rising' patches, occupy such a valuable structure as this."

The articles most lavishly illustrated in Harper's Monthly, for June, are "The Aurora, Borealis, or Polar Light," "Winter on the Plains," and "Military Pyrotechnics of Former Days." The number contains an interesting memoir of Said Pasha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, and a picturesque article on "Luther and Lee." As usual, the "Easy Chair" is one of the most attractive of the properties of the number.

An intelligent farmer boy in Illinois, observed a small flock of quails commencing at one side of a corn field, taking about five rows regularly through the field, scratching and picking around every hill, then returning and taking another five rows. Thinking they were pulling up the corn, he shot one, and then examined the field. On the ground they had been over, he found but one stalk of corn disturbed, but in the quail's craw he found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine-bugs, over a hundred chintz bugs that he could distinctly count, and a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz bugs, but not one kernel of corn.

Programme of the Fortieth Commencement of Ind. State University.

Tuesday, June 24th, to Monday, June 28th, Examination of Classes. The Committee of Examination will meet June 24th at 8 A. M.

Friday, June 25th, 7-12 P. M., Valedictory Exercises of the Athenian and Philomathean Literary Societies.

Saturday, June 26th, 7 P. M., address before the President, Rev. C. Nutt, D. D.

Sunday, June 27th, 3 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, Rev. C. Nutt, D. D.

Monday, June 28th, 3 P. M., meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors.

At 7 P. M., Address before the "Extra Theta Psi" Fraternity by T. A. Parvia, M. D. Indianapolis, and a Poem by Hon. J. B. Black, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ind. and

Tuesday, June 29th, 7 P. M., address before the Alumni by David E. Beem, of Spencer, Ind.

Wednesday, June 30th, 9 A. M., business meeting of the Alumni; At 7 P. M. Alumni Reunion and Entertainment.

Thursday, July 1st, 8 A. M., Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class.

Master's Oration.—By Prof. A. Atwater, A. M. of Wram, O.

And Confering of Degrees by the President.

If you go into a store and find the clerks asleep, or enjoying a quiet game of chess or checkers, you may know the firm don't advertise. Anything for a quiet life, you know.

New Advertisements

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES to sell his HOUSE AND LOT, situated opposite to the southwest corner of Dunn's Woods. The house contains five rooms, with good cellar, cistern, &c., and the lot over a acre of ground, set in shrubbery and fruit trees.

For particulars, call on the undersigned, LEVI HUGHES, Bloomington, Ind., June 16, 1869.

PEACE!

PEACE!!

PEACE!!!

WM. O. FEE & COMPANY,

WM. O. FEE, J. FRANK FEE and M. P. HARRISON, have entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the

General Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

At the old stand, would take pleasure in informing the old customers of Wm. O. Fee, the friends of Fee & Harrison, and the public generally, that they will be glad to meet and sell them Goods as low, if not

A Little Lower,

Than any house in Town.

Wm. O. Fee would thank his old customers, and the public generally for their liberality bestowed upon him in the past, and the new firm, by strict attention to business, hope to merit and receive a reasonable share of public patronage.

Very respectfully,
WM. O. FEE,
FRANK FEE,
M. P. HARRISON.
Bloomington, Ind., June 16, 1869.

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Monroe County, in the Common Pleas Court, August term, 1869.

Divorce.
Clarissa Dexter vs. Charles Dexter.

Now comes the plaintiff, by James B. Mulkey, Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he appears on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court, to be held on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1869, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1869.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Clerk.
June 16, 1869, W.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three executions to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit and common Pleas Courts, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, July 24th, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court house of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south east quarter of section sixteen, in township No. 10, north of range two west.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Larkin Stratford at the suit of Adams, Earl, et al.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

LAWSON E. McKINNEY,
June 16 69 3t Sheriff Monroe co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, July 3, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

In-lots in the town of Stinesville, Monroe county, Indiana, No's. sixty-nine and seventy, and In-lot No's. eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Rufus E. Gobbs at the suit of James Small.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisal laws.

LAWSON E. McKINNEY,
June 9 69 3t Sheriff Monroe co.

WHEELER & WILSON

Sewing Machine.

B. WORLEY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Monroe county, that he is acting as Agent for the above named popular first-class machine, with his head-quarters at Smith & Cook's Jewellery Store, where he can be found when not engaged in canvassing. Needles, Thread, Machine Oil, and everything used in connection with the machine will be furnished, upon application to

April 21, 1869. B. WORLEY.

Administratrix's Sale.
I WILL SELL AT THE LATE RESIDENCE of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county, Ind., in Ellettsville, on

Saturday, June 26, 1869, the following articles to-wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Medical Books, and Instruments, &c. I am selling the property of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana. A few of it of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, saving valuation and appraisal laws of the State of Indiana.

MARY E. KELLY, Administratrix.

R. H. CAMPBELL,

Druggist and CHEMIST, NO. 95, COLLEGE AVENUE, DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS, Perfumery, Fancy Goods and STATIONERY.

ORDINANCE NO. XXI, adopted May 24, 1869.

An Ordinance providing for the appointment of the Marshal of the town of Bloomington, as Supervisor, the mode of working and improving streets and alleys, and the time in which such labor shall be performed, in accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to enable the incorporated towns to lay out, open, grade and improve streets and alleys, &c." Approved 11th day of May, 1869.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, that the Marshal of said town, shall, by virtue of his office, be and is hereby declared Supervisor of said town, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the power of said supervisor in relation to a road labor tax, not to exceed two days in each year by each person liable to work on roads in townships, and shall be governed by the same laws now in force in reference to the collection, enforcement, and expenditure of the same.

SEC. II. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Bloomington Progress.

I certify the foregoing to be true and correct copies of Ordinance No's. 20 and 21 of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed by the Board of Trustees thereof, May 24, 1869, taken from the records of said Board.

[Attest.] JNO. WALDRON, JNO. C. ORCHARD, Pres't. Board Trustees. Clerk.

Gen. Washington, it is said, would use no stimulant but Binger's London Dock Gin—the finest tonic ever discovered.

"I FEEL ten years younger, since I began to use Binger's London Dock Gin," said an old gentleman, as he bought five more bottles of Shoemaker & Co., several days ago.

"How does your Binger agree with you?" is the common form of salutation just now. It agrees with the weakest and most debilitated stomachs. At Shoemaker & Co's.

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic medicinal properties which belong to an Old and Pure Gin.

Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. Y. Binger & Co., established 1718, No. 15 Beaver St., New York.

For sale by Shoemaker & Arnold.

Buy Binger's Gin!
Buy Binger's London Dock Gin!
Buy Binger's Old London Dock Gin!

"Give me another bottle!" is the request one hears almost hourly, at Shoemaker & Co's Drug Store, as persons come in who have before purchased Binger's Dock Gin.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

MARY E. KELLY, Administratrix.

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of Monroe County Common Pleas Court, Administratrix with the will annexed, of the estate of Frederic Wisney, deceased, late of Clear Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES WOODWARD, Administratrix.

Cards of all kinds printed to order, at the Bloomington Progress office.

Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, situated four miles west of Bloomington, containing

FIFTY ACRES!

There is a good house, with three rooms on the farm; also a never-failing spring, and a good orchard. The fencing is in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of

SIMPSON NEEDLE, Bloomington, Ind., March 17, 1869 3m

FOR SALE.

A first-rate PEDDLING WAGON, almost new, for sale cheap.

Enquire at Small's Hardware Store.

College Avenue, North of Sixth St.

OUR SPRING STOCK, which has just been opened, is by far the most full and complete ever brought to Bloomington. In addition to a complete stock of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, we have now a full and carefully selected stock of

Gloves and Hosiery.

We propose to do a cash business, exclusively, and will sell goods at a small profit.

Blanching and Pressing

Done in a satisfactory manner, and on the shortest notice. An inspection of our new stock is respectfully solicited.

MRS. E. J. BEES, MISS E. M. FARIS, Bloomington, April 21, 1869 4s

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm, situated in the northeast corner of Bloomington township, containing 120 acres, 80 acres enclosed with a good fence, 40 acres well cleared, between thirty and forty fruit trees; good house and barn; good well and spring. Price \$1,000; five hundred dollars down, the remainder in one and two years, with interest. For further particulars, inquire of John Nash or Jackson Kentz.

April 11, 69-6m