

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of

SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the latest assortment of NEW AND FANCY JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CAMP, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent.

Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. PARKS, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertising agents.

V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

For President in 1856,

JESSE D. BRIGHT,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

READ THE LAW.

I WISH to call the attention of the Borrowers of the School funds of Montgomery County to the following Section of the Law, regulating the loaning of said funds, to wit:

SECTION 12. On failure to pay any installment of interest when the same becomes due, the principal sum shall forthwith become due and payable and the note and mortgage may be proceeded on and collected. The law must be complied with. All borrowers of said funds who are in arrears will consult their own interest due from thence and by so doing relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of enforcing the law.

JAMES GILKEY, A. M. C.

Auditor's Office, Dec. 19, 1855. n23-4w

SPECIAL

NOTICE!

All persons who know themselves indebted to the "REVIEW OFFICE" for job work, advertising and subscription, will make payment between this and the first day of January, 1856. We have made large additions to our office and intend to enlarge the paper, and must have the money. LET NO MAN FAIL TO PAY UP WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED.

Wm. Gray, Esq., was re-elected

Justice of the Peace on last Saturday by a majority of fifty-four, notwithstanding the desperate attempts made by the members of the secret Order to defeat him. It is now proved to a demonstration, that no man who is known to be a member of the K. N. Order need ever hope of aspiring to any office, no matter how humble it may be. The hatred of the honest masses has become so intensified against the dark inquisitorial machinations of its blind devotees and followers, that they are doomed to sure and certain defeat whenever they present themselves before the public as candidates for office. Never, since the days of the Revolution, when hydra-headed tyranny stalked through the land, has a more odious organization ever existed. The same fierce hatred and deadly animosity that burned in the breasts of the American people towards the aiders and abettors of British tyranny, is rekindled afresh against the midnight traitors who seek the destruction of the constitution and the overthrow of civil and religious liberty. Surely the day of retribution is upon them.

THE CRANE HOUSE.

Messrs. FAGAN & FISHER, the gentlemanly proprietors of this excellent hotel, gave a splendid Christmas dinner on last Tuesday. The table was not only bountifully supplied with the substantial of life, but relishes innumerable and a desert which would transport Epicurus to his Elysium.

BRING BACK THAT SIGN.

The theiving scoundrel that stole a sign from our office a few nights since will return it immediately. We have the name of the thief, and unless the property is forthwith restored we shall try the virtue of law.

A disastrous fire occurred at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 18th. Loss \$20,000.

A fire occurred in Buffalo on Thursday night in the dry goods store of G. A. Vaughn & Co. Loss \$15,000.

The receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions have been \$8,000 less this year than last, so far.

The name of Van Diemens Land has been changed to "Tasmania."

THE LIQUOR LAW.

In our last paper we notified our readers that the Judges had at last given opinions upon the Liquor Law. We say opinions when we would be much more gratified to see the word in the singular. Before saying anything about those opinions or criticizing the action of the Judges, we will once more make a clear statement of the position of the Democratic party upon the question of temperance. That position is to be found in the resolution of a memorable State's convention, which announced that the Democracy admitted intemperance to be a great moral and social evil, for the suppression of which they were in favor of a stringent law, at the same time they were opposed to any law upon the subject containing the principles of search, seizure, confiscation and destruction. What was thus solemnly resolved, is still, and will ever be, as solemnly maintained. Upon this friend and foe may rely.

The Legislature which followed the passage of the resolution referred to, enacted the law which has been in question. It was a Fusion measure in conception and enactment, and as such will always remain an index of Fusion principles, and a mirror of the bigoted, reckless, and despotical legislation characteristic of their ascendancy.

The law embraces the very features so decidedly opposed by the Democracy. We will distinctly enumerate them.

Prohibition of manufacture.

Sales by a salaried county agent.

A county grocery stocked by county funds.

Punishment upon a presumed intention to violate the law.

Punishment for such pre-meditated intention by search of a citizen's premises (dwelling house included), seizure of his property (recognized as such by the law), confiscation and destruction thereof, without assessment or hope of damages, without any proof of guilt, nay, with an absolute refusal of proof of innocence.

Very justly the law became odious. For several reasons its execution was impossible; it was too oppressive, and cost too much; county treasuries were threatened with draining, not only to pay costs of prosecution, but even for the dispensation of the benefits it conferred upon citizens; its vindictive clauses were too outrageous to begin with, and then too outrageously abused by perjured bigots and tools of irresponsible leagues. Public opinion ran so high against the abomination that its friends shrank in dismay from its support. The last election literally demolished its last remnant of popularity. Thus it stands with the people who are the Democracy.

Now let us look to the Judges. Politically they stand, Perkins, Stuart, and Davison, three Democrats; Gookins, one Prohibition-Know-nothing-Fusionist. In point of opinion they stand, Perkins and Davison denying the constitutionality of the whole law; Stuart goes the same length excepting that he allows the validity of that part which restricts the sale for certain special purposes; while Gookins goes the entire figure, and pronounces the act constitutional throughout.

Perkins and Davison on one side, and Gookins on the other, are perfectly antipodean. But Gookins is absolutely without support. A glance at his antecedents will do no harm. Before promotion to the bench he was a rabid politician, especially a rabid Prohibitionist. To such an extent did the latter sentiment carry him that he wrote a book called Tiptononia, a book of puerilities, both justly forgotten and disgracefully witless. Could such a man be expected to decide impartially upon such a law? Of what weight is his opinion? We soberly think, if the law had established the death penalty for offenders against its provisions, he would still have pronounced it constitutional. The state has abundant reason to thank God that there were not four Gookins on the bench.

The political effects of this decision in part we think clearly obvious. It goes far to clip that wing of Fusionism familiarly called Prohibition. If there was really a distinct Prohibition party, it is either annihilated, or must radically change its warfare. A prohibitory law is now impossible under the constitution. But judging them by their old fanaticism, it is not to be supposed that they will abandon the crusade. They must have a Maine law, come what will, cost what it may. Hence they will insist upon a modification of the constitution, even upon the incorporation into it of an entire prohibitory law. Failing that, there is left them but one other course; they can move to elect four Judges of the subservient school of Gookins, obligated to sustain the law, re-enacted for the purpose by a legislature of Gookins! Which of these modes will they adopt? Reuben Taylor will probably decide, and then we will show up the folly of the thing more at large. At this time we are at liberty to say, that choose as they will, upon them has been all the responsibility and upon them it will all remain. They are answer-

able to the people for the hideous failure of the past, as they will be for any future agitation and any future Prohibition. "The mill of God grinds slowly, but it grinds to powder," is a Persian maxim. Next to the mill of God is the mill of the people.

The Democracy has now a fair field. They will not pass a prohibitory law, but will pass one, consistent with the constitution, and aimed to strike down every doggerel in the land. They will pass, if we mistake not, a "stringent law," wisely framed to correct, as far as lies in legal suasion, the evil of intemperance. In doing this, however, the rights of the individual members of the body politic will be religiously regarded. Evils that cannot be cured without engendering greater ones must be let alone; that is a Democratic motto.

For this blow at the Prohibitory party Montgomery County has reason above all others to be thankful. To her the agitation of Prohibition has been a positive curse. Now we will have no more Balthynch trials; no more seizure of property, and consequent payment of costs by the County; no more suppression of corn markets; lastly, but not least, no more one-sided political fiddlers, like big-baby Earl, for Representatives. If, along with these blessings, the County is cursed by grogeries, their opening will in every instance be discontinued by the Democracy, and secretly encouraged by the Fusionists for their peculiar aims and ends, as was the case with Hurley.

John J. Jones, recently convicted of murder at Burlington, Iowa, has been discharged by the Supreme Court, on account of some informality.

THACKERAY ON GEORGE III.—In his lecture on the life and times of George III, delivered in New York, Thackeray used the following beautiful language, touching the closing days of the old King, when sans grain, sans sight, sans sound, sans everything, he ceased to reign:

"O brothers, speaking the same dear mother tongue; O comrades, enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together, as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle. Low he lies, cast lower than the poorest dead, he whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven from his throne, buffeted by a rude hand, the darling of his old age called away before him, our Lear hangs over his breathless lips and cries: 'Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little.' Sound then trumpets, make a mournful march, descend dark curtain on his pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy."

We copy this pretty little gem from the Louisville Journal, in which it appears as original.

MOTHERHOOD.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Bring me willows for my hair,
Wild and dewy from the wood—
God has answered my prayer—
O my baby, he is good!

Bring me willows bright and wild,
Bind them all about my head;
I am mother of a child—
Joy is born and fear is fled.

'Tis as if the roselined hours,
Redding all my morning so,
Were blown out to perfect flowers—
Perfect, yet of paler glow.

REUBEN FINK was re-elected Justice of the Peace in Ripley township on last Saturday.

SOLEN TURMAN—This gentleman is a candidate for Lieut. Governor. He occupied a seat in the State Senate in the winter of 1852 and exhibited unmistakable signs of superior legislative abilities. Aside from being a sterling and unflinching democrat, he is a brother typo, which fact alone commends him more strongly to his brother editors, whom we notice have in every instance favored his claims for the nomination. We bespeak for him the hearty cooperation of the Democracy of Montgomery County.

It is stated that in England the hour of dining indicates precisely the rank. The queen of England dines at eight o'clock; the higher nobility at seven and half past; the ordinary country gentlemen at six; the professional people and the richer varieties of merchants and manufacturers at four or five; the respectable shopkeepers at two or three; clerks at 1; working men at twelve. As a man rises in social importance his dinner time advances. Some men of humble origin and great luck have eaten their way from plebeian twelve all down the hours of the afternoon, and ended a glorious career by solemnly dining with royalty at eight; splendid reward for a well spent life!

A MONSTER MORTAR.—Mr. Robert Mallet, of Dublin, Ireland, has succeeded in making a monster mortar, the cylinder of which is formed by a series of flat rings, fitted on one another by flanges and clamped together by strong external bolts. The shell for this mortar is thirty-six inches in diameter, and is charged with half a ton of powder, and the range is expected to be half as far again as that of the thirteen inch shell, heretofore the largest in use.

DEATHS OF THE RAILROAD.—According to a table published in some of the papers, the railroad disasters in the United States and Canada since May 6th, 1853, have resulted in two hundred persons being killed, and two hundred and ninety-five wounded. This is a fearful aggregate, and yet it is believed that it does not include all the accidents of the kind referred to within the period specified.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR TURNED BLACK REPUBLICAN.

We have been reluctant to credit the rumor that for several days has represented Francis P. Blair, esq., as a convert to black republicanism. His partiality for Martin Van Buren was known to the country, and hence the possibility that he had so far dishonored his antecedents induced us to be silent as to the rumor referred to until the humiliating fact is made apparent by the publication of his letter to the Republican Association in this city. There was a time when we looked to Mr. Blair as a political teacher in whom we confided, but even then he owed all of his authority as a teacher to the fact that he was himself but the mouthpiece of the great Jackson. When that immortal old democrat here ceased to give law and principle to Mr. Blair, he ceased to speak the authoritative language of a teacher of democracy. He proved himself unfaithful to democracy when he followed Martin Van Buren into the ranks of free-soilism, and now he has reached the bottom of political infidelity and treachery when he proclaims himself the advocate of the black republicanism of William H. Seward. As a democratic organ, looking alone to the continued triumphs of national democracy, we should be unworthy of our responsible position if we could hesitate for a moment in denouncing the present position of Francis P. Blair as the blackest treason to a party on which he reposed for years with all the upholding power of its great champion, Andrew Jackson, and from which he drew the means of that *odium cum dignitate* which he now enjoys as a rich, retired country gentleman.

Mr. Blair's letter is addressed to "the Corresponding Committee of the Republican Association of Washington City, D. C.," and in answer to an invitation to become its presiding officer. He declines the post tendered to him for the present, but how fully he accords in sentiment with the disunion sentiments and objects of the black republicans may be readily inferred from the fact that when his letter was read before the association on the 8th instant the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That the thanks of this association be presented to Francis P. Blair, esq., for his able and highly satisfactory letter, showing that the present administration has departed entirely from the Jeffersonian principles relative to the government of the Territories of the United States, and has become but little better than a working model of John C. Calhoun's nullification and disunion doctrines.

"Resolved: That a copy of the letter and resolutions be offered to the city papers for publication, and be issued in pamphlet form for general circulation, to strengthen the hands of republicans, to unite all discordant opinions, and induce good men of all parties to use their influence to bring this government back to its original principles of freedom, and to stand upon the issues therein presented in the next presidential election."

Such is the present political position of the man who enjoyed the confidence of Andrew Jackson, who almost gave law to the democracy whilst the noble old Roman presided over the government, and whom comes forward to stab the party to which he is indebted for all that he is or has. Well may black republicanism exult in such an accession to its treasonable ranks! And yet the name of Andrew Jackson will be invoked in vain to sanctify such treason as this—his spirit lives after him, and still animates the hearts of the democracy—and with one voice they will rescue the fame of the Old Hero from the attempt to connect his name with that of Francis P. Blair in support of the attempt of Mr. Seward to destroy the confederacy, by arraying the North against the South. Old Hickory himself, were he now living, would scorn the treason which is involved in this warfare upon the Union; and a thousand such traitors as Francis P. Blair may desert to the black standard of disunion, but the ever living democracy will stand by the constitution and perpetuate the Union.

We have given to Mr. Blair's elaborate letter a careful perusal, and we find in it nothing beyond a rehash of the abolitionism which has distinguished the speeches of the Sumners, Bates, Giddingses and Seward, ever since the introduction of the Nebraska bill into the Senate. The only force in the letter arises from the fact that its author was the confidential friend of Andrew Jackson—taken from it that single virtue and it falls immeasurably below the speeches of Sumner, Chase, or Seward. Like all other abolitionists, Mr. Blair seeks to cover his treason to the Union with the mantle of Thomas Jefferson, and like them, too, he does not hesitate to garble and falsify the constitution itself, to give plausibility to his conclusions. No less than four times in his letter he quotes the following words as a part of the constitution: "To make regulations respecting the Territories." The constitution contains no language bearing the interpretation which Mr. Blair gives to those words which he quotes as the words of the constitution. The language of the constitution is this: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Mark the difference, and see how unscrupulously abolitionism sets at naught the very words of the constitution to advance its disunion purposes! Mr. Blair's whole argument hinges upon a false construction of that instrument, and to sustain his false construction he does not hesitate, four times in his letter, to misquote and falsify the language of the constitution. As the whole superstructure rests upon this misquotation and misconstruction of the constitution, it necessarily tumbles down when the foundation is removed.

Mr. Blair comes up boldly to the support of Mr. Seward, and says: "The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abhor the late innovation on the long-settled policy of the nation can be induced to relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice, in the next presidential election, for some man whose capacity, fidelity and courage can be relied upon to oppose the issue which the present administration has made to control it." And, again, almost in the language of Mr. Seward, he says: "The administration has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege—of class interest—which makes it a unit." Once more—in the true strain of abolitionism—Mr. Blair adds: "If the majority favorable to the policy built up with our government will unite, accept the issue tendered by the administration, and make the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas act paramount in the impending contest for the presidency, all will be restored that has been lost to free institutions by opening the Territories, North and South, to slavery."

We need quote no more to show that Mr. Blair has only plagiarized the sentiments of the leading abolitionists, and sought to give them force by his endorsement. We thank him for throwing off all disguise and rallying to the black republican standard. He is deceived if he supposes that the Francis P. Blair of 1848, who stood upon the Buffalo platform and aided to defeat the chosen champion of the democracy, General Cass, in the presidential election of that year, and the Francis P. Blair of 1855, who enlists under the banner of William H. Seward in his warfare upon the Union, will be mistaken for the Francis P. Blair of 1832, who stood by Old Hickory and did his bidding in the democratic columns to battle and to victory. Jackson had many friends who lived and prospered by the light of his countenance, but who have ceased to enjoy public confidence—Mr. Blair will henceforward find himself in that number. Democracy knows as well how to rebuke traitors as to reward patriots—and Mr. Blair will furnish another illustration of this noble truth.

[From the Washington Union.]

Further particulars of the fate of Sir John Franklin.

Arrival of a Party Direct from the Scene of His Sufferings—Mementoes of the Lost Navigators, &c., &c.—Confirmation of their death.

Considerable excitement was created among many of our citizens on Monday evening and yesterday morning, by the arrival at the American House of an Englishman by the name of James B. Stuart, and some four or five half breeds, direct from the Arctic ocean. Mr. Stuart left on the expedition in February last, and has been absent up to the present time. We could not glean much from him, as his tongue seemed to be under lock and key, but we gathered the following from one of his guides.

Mr. Stuart, three Indians, and fourteen Red river men of the North, left Selkirk early in the spring with three canoes. Passed through a running stream into a lake—from thence into White Fish river. Was one month on this river, sleeping on the shore. Entered the sea, upon which they were compelled to stay nine days. Reached what is called Montreal Island, where they fell in with some Esquimaux who informed them where the crew of the Terror (one of Franklin's ships) met their ultimate fate. Gathered up the remains of a boat having the name of Sir John Franklin on it, a hammer, kettle, part of a blue flag, and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel. Was informed by the Esquimaux, that they (the Esquimaux) reached the spot just in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when discovered. He was too far gone to be saved. The wolves were very thick there, and no traces of the bones of the men could be seen—supposed to have been eaten by the wolves. The Esquimaux state that it was four years ago since the crew perished. The party left the sea on the 9th of August, at which time the ice was accumulating very fast. Among the party, was a half breed, a celebrated runner, who ran the race with Jackson, the American deer, and other American runners.

It is reported, that immediately after the reception in England of certain plates said to have belonged to Sir John Franklin, and which were conveyed to the States by the way of Superior, the Governor of Canada sent a messenger to Selkirk settlement, and hired Mr. Stuart to undertake the expedition. The party started from Selkirk carrying their canoes part of the way, and sailing the other part. They coasted along shore until they fell in with an Esquimaux, who conducted them to Montreal Island, where traces of the unfortunate navigators were discovered.

It will be recollected that Dr. Rae has been employed by the Hudson Bay Company for the last four or five years in an effort to discover any traces of the remains or fate of Sir John Franklin and his party; that he has made two expeditions into the Arctic regions for that purpose, and that he was so successful in the last expedition as to discover evidences of the fact that a party of white men with ships and boats had perished in that far off hyperborean region several years ago, which Dr. R. concluded to have been the ill-fated expedition he was in search of. Beyond the finding of some spoons and other trifles among the Esquimaux bearing the name of "Franklin," and the above tidings which he gathered from the inhabitants, his expedition amounted to nothing. In pursuance of his object, the Doctor has passed through this place twice—once on his way to England, and again when he returned to go on his second tour.

It will also be recollected that soon after the conclusion of his last tour, the Hudson Bay Company sent out another party to elicit still more facts on this point, and that in pursuance of this design a messenger was sent from their head quarters in Montreal (which messenger passed through this place about fourteen months since) to Governor Simpson at the Selkirk settlement, to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Mr. J. D. Stuart was the person selected for this duty. Mr. S. was well calculated for this hazardous undertaking, having lived in the Arctic regions for the last ten or twelve years at one of the most

extreme of the Company's posts, and able to endure any amount of fatigue consequent upon exposure and absence of food.

Mr. Stuart started with four voyageurs and arrived at Slave Lake during the early part of the season, and proceeded up one of the streams that flow into that body of water from a north east direction, till he came to latitude 68 deg., he was completely successful in his efforts. He here learned more fully and particularly of the fate of the lamented explorer than any account yet published gives. The fact that a party of whites some forty in number, came to that region in ships, but which were destroyed, and that they endeavored to proceed on their way in the ship's boats, and that the boats were afterwards destroyed on the rapids of a strait which they were endeavoring to navigate. Mr. Stuart will undertake to demonstrate to any person's satisfaction. It was Mr. S.'s opinion that the party were making an effort to reach one of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company at the time of the destruction of their boats. Their remains were found in the sand along the coast for several miles, and the drifting sands of each succeeding season were burying them deeper. It had been five years since they had perished, and it was impossible to distinguish the persons of any of the crew.

This is described as a most dreary region, not a sign of vegetation being anywhere visible, and that the party of Sir John Franklin met their death by starvation is not to be questioned. The Esquimaux, from whom most information was gained, when questioned on this point significantly placed their hands upon their stomachs, endeavoring thereby to indicate their horrible fate. This point is on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Mr. S. brought with him many relics taken from the Esquimaux, which they had obtained of the ill-fated exploring party, among them a piece of one of the boats belonging to that expedition.

Mr. S. was accompanied to this place by several voyageurs, (half-breed Chippewas,) part of whom went with him on his tour below, and the others are stopping at the American. We understand it to be the intention of Mr. S. to proceed directly to England. He has performed this whole journey in a comparatively short space of time, being only thirteen months since he first left out for it. He represents the cold weather as being intense in that region, in some instances having reached a point 65 deg. below zero.

MAIL AGENCIES.

The New Albany Daily Ledger says that there never was a more foolish system than that adopted for the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, than the one adopted by the Ellmore administration, and carried out by the present one viz: the agency system, a man is hardly installed into office before he commences some outside business, in the way of general produce trading, down to absolute huckstering, in butter, eggs and chickens. Nor is a great mail route like the one over the New Albany and Salem Railroad exempt from this nuisance. On that route there are three agencies, viz: Messrs. Hungate, Wells and Harvey, and all actively engaged in the huckstering business, (we will do Mr. Hungate the justice to say that he is to some extent excusable,) so much so that mail agency has got to be a secondary business altogether. We are led to make these remarks, from the many complaints of subscribers on the road, not getting their paper for three or four days after publication. It is not an uncommon thing for the Bedford mail bag to be taken to Chicago, and then brought back. It is the same with other offices. So intensely do they pursue chickens, and smell out bad butter, that one of the former agents on several occasions, got left by the cars. Frequently the agent does not get up in time to go out in the cars, and the mail goes on without an agent. The U. S. Government pays about \$25-000 for transporting the mail over this route, and no one is accommodated through the delinquencies of the mail agent. In the name of all those interested, we call loudly, to make some reform in this business, turn out the present agent.

PUT OFF.

Mr. Conductor Gould on the New Albany and Salem Railroad unceremoniously put off of the Express train, Mr. Baker, one of the Express messengers of the American Express company, at Bloomington, on Saturday last. Mr. Gould's excuse for doing so was an order from Mr. J. B. Anderson, the superintendent of the road, to put off any of the express messenger's of the American, who attempted to deliver a package at any of the stations. Mr. Baker attempted this and was consequently left at Bloomington.—N. A. Ledger.

Young McCrea of Kansas, is said to have been at Fort Des Moines on the 15th bound north.

TAKEN UP.

By A. R. Baylis living in Ripley township, Montgomery county Indiana, on the 24th day of December 1855, one stray black Steer, supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with an under bit on his right ear, with some white on his sides close to his hips, and some between his fore legs, a small white spot in his forehead, no other marks perceptible. Appraised at \$20.00, by Mr. R. Scott, John Peniston, and B. M. Rice. Before William Smith, Esq. on the 24th day of Dec. 1855. Attest: WILLIAM C. VANCE, Clerk. Dec. 29, 1855. n24-1w

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell, at public Auction, on Wednesday the 4th of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, all his personal property belonging to the late Charles Smith (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, a wagon, some growing grain, a cow and calf, and household furniture generally. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. BENJAMIN SMITH, Administrator. Dec. 29, 1855. n7-n25-6w

Taken Up.

By Henry Dendle, in Madison Township, Montgomery County, Indiana, one Estray red Steer, branded with the letter "P" on the left hip, supposed to be three years old, appraised to twenty dollars by Robert Morrison and Elam Cook, before Thomas J. Mason Justice of the peace, on the 21st day of Dec. 1855. Attest: WILLIAM C. VANCE, Clerk. Dec. 29, 1855. n24-1w