

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, June 1, 1867.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to call, the citizens of Montgomery County met in convention May 25, 1867, to consider the subject of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville rail road.

On motion, Maj. I. C. Elston was chosen President of the meeting, and JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

By invitation of the meeting, Col. Wilson, President of said railroad, proceeded to state the condition and prospects of the enterprise.

The great importance of the road, as a link in the great Eastern and Western line of traffic and travel, was forcibly presented. He reviewed the history of the effort—including the failure of the contract of H. C. Lord—and the reorganization of the company in its present form.

The statement was made, that in the opinion of President Wilson, the parties ready to contract for the construction were already secure, and it remains for the people to do what they had formerly agreed to do—with the additional item of transferring their original subscriptions to the new company.

The original subscriptions were made payable to H. C. Lord or assigns and have been properly and legally assigned by Lord to the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville rail road Company. These subscriptions do not terminate at any particular date, but are due and must be paid when the road is built.

The present effort of the directors of the company contemplates the raising of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by transferring the old subscriptions, and securing new ones—the securing the right of way from White River to Danville, Illinois, and the purchase of the road bed, now partly completed between Crawfordsville and Covington—when these things are done, Col. Wilson assures the people that the rail road will be speedily constructed. Col. Wilson reported that earnest and enthusiastic meetings had been held along the entire line from Danville to Indianapolis. Fountain County will do all that is required of her, with several thousand dollars additional. Marion, Hendricks & Boone are aroused, and will do their whole duty.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq. gave a legal opinion, affirming the validity of the subscriptions originally made to H. C. Lord or assigns, and the assignment of the same.

JOHN M. BUTLER, Esq. also concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Thomson. Mr. Butler dwelt at some length on the local importance of the road, especially in view of other improvements now being made by neighboring counties.

The radicals are no sooner recovered from one spasmodic fit than they are thrown into another. The white coated philosopher of the New York Tribune threw them into a spasmodic fit by JEFF. DAVIS. They had about recovered their equanimity, when lo! and behold, the old nestor of Abolitionism writes to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to come home and assist in reconstruction. He tells the prodigal JOHN to pay no attention to the mouthings of the pseudo loyalists who in their conceit imagine they own the country.

The Grand Army of the Republic, a secret political, dark-lantern association, the bunnies of the negro-suffrage radical party of the north, are having family jars among themselves in Illinois. A portion of the Order swear they can never stomach a negro voting, and threaten to rebel if the Order supports any candidate favoring it. The probability is, as they are said to be few in number, while the admirers of Sambo are largely in the majority.

It is now generally admitted, even by a large portion of the leading radical press, that Mrs. SURREAT was hung innocently, by the military tribunal that condemned her. The members composing that commission will have the satisfaction (now that the "murder is out") of reconciling their consciences for this bloody and terrible deed. Like the guilty thane of Cowder, great Neptune's ocean will hardly wash this innocent blood clean from their hands.

When Horace Greeley threw down his steel glove to the Union League upon the subject of the bailing of Jeff. Davis, everybody expected a fight equal to that between Heenan and Sayer. But the League could not be got within a league of the fighting-ring.

Booth's Diary.

As we have before stated, there is no certainty existing in the public mind that the diary which has been published by the Government as that of Booth is a genuine production. Many believe, and among them General Butler, that it has been mutilated, and is published in an incomplete form. Others are confident, from its internal evidence, that what is given is a forgery. If there is any man who knows more about the diary than any other it is General Lafayette Baker, the detective, in whose hands its possession was first found. Baker is notoriously destitute of truth, and is a great liar, yet his testimony, taken for whatever it is worth, is against the genuineness of the production as published. A Washington correspondent says:

DETECTIVE BAKER AND BOOTH'S DIARY. "A new phase has been developed about the Booth diary. Ex-detective Baker declares that the diary is not in the condition it was when he first saw it. He says that it contained an account of Booth's killing his horse in a tangled wood to escape detection, and then sleeping between the animal's legs, to get the warmth while it remained in the dead body, nearly all of one night. He has published this declaration in his book, and the Judiciary Committee intend to question him again on this point, for there is nothing of the kind in the diary as just published."

It would seem to have been changed even since General Butler saw it, for it does not read at all as he quoted from it in Congress at the last session.

Take it all, in all there is no doubt that there is somewhere a fraud and villainy connected with this diary disclosure.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, which was once respected as the Sabbath of the Nation and universally regarded by the people as a day marking the most important event in the history of the States forming the Federal Government, has of late years fallen into disrepute and lost much of its hallowed recollections through its desecration by political societies and cabals who have profaned the day by partisan demonstrations, in which abuse, detraction and calumny were used to stir up strife and contention among peaceful communities. In this desecration radical politicians have been the chief operators. They regard it as a day peculiarly their own, to make buncombe speeches and malign their fellow citizens who differ with them in political sentiments. The people should no longer tolerate this sacrilege of a day which every American and adopted citizen should revere and observe, in the manner and spirit which marked its celebration in the early days of the Republic.

Favorite Classes.

We have two currencies—one for the people and one for the bondholders. The people are obliged to take legal-tenders for their debts, while the bondholders have gold. The legal-tenders are good enough for the masses, but the bondholders must have something better! The money of the people is subjected to State and local taxation, while that of the bondholders, derived from their bonds, is exempted from it. The bondholders, therefore, have the gold currency and no taxation, and the people have a paper currency with heavy taxation.

From the Danville Plaindealer. **Railroad Meeting—Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad.** Pursuant to previous notice, our citizens assembled at the court-house in Danville, on Friday, 15th instant. The large enthusiastic and interesting meeting was organized by electing Colonel William P. Chandler chairman, and Colonel R. H. Johnson secretary. The purposes which called us together were briefly stated by the chairman.

Colonel S. C. Willson, of Crawfordsville, president of the road in contemplation, addressed the meeting at considerable length. His speech was replete with argument, and in every way appropriate to the occasion. He stated that the directors of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad Company had resolved to donate \$250,000 cash subscriptions, including the bonds of the city of Indianapolis, the right of way from the west side of White River to Danville, and the road bed between Crawfordsville and Covington, with the work done on the same by the Newcastle and Danville Railroad Company, that the directors could, in their respective localities, increase and change their subscriptions, and make them payable to the present organization. To this, interested parties could not object from the fact that the subscribers were liable on their present subscription made to Henry C. Lord or his assigns and being assigned to the present company, if they complete the road, they will undoubtedly collect the money. There will, however, be no money collected in Vermillion, nor any of the counties on the route, until the road is completed through each locality for which the same will be appropriated.

Vermillion will not be called upon for her subscription until the road is constructed from Indianapolis to Danville. The amount of the subscriptions in each county will be increased a few hundred dollars. The directors ask Vermillion county to increase her subscription from \$23,000 to \$25,000, and give the company the right of way to the Wabash river. The President of the company assures the people along this route, that as soon as these donations are made, and the route is obtained, there are parties who are responsible and willing to go to work and complete the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad with all possible dispatch. The cars will be running over two-thirds of the track before the first of September, 1868.

Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Urbana, president of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad company, in his usual pointed and vigorous style addressed the meeting. He said his company

now had \$835,000 subscribed, and the right of way secured in most of the counties through which the road will pass. The surveyors had already started from Pekin and would reach Danville in about three weeks. The survey completed, the road would virtually be located, and will pass through the counties of Vermillion, Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, McLean and Tazewell. The company asked the citizens of Vermillion to donate something to assist in building the road from the county line to the city of Danville. The line of the proposed road will be laid out in three divisions, and the directors in said divisions are authorized to construct the road in said divisions with the means received from the local subscriptions in either of said divisions. As soon as the route is surveyed the directors will let the contract to build and equip the road.

We were assured by Colonel Wilson and Mr. Griggs, both of whom have recently passed over their respective routes that the people were enthusiastic, wide awake, liberal and determined that both shall be a success. The day for action has arrived, and all have gone to work with a hearty good will. The people do their part, and the work, the companies are each more than anxious to proceed with the construction of their respective roads.

From Danville to Indianapolis it is eighty-four miles, and from Danville to Pekin one hundred and twenty-eight miles, making two hundred and twelve miles of road that will be put in course of construction and partly finished by two companies this summer.

W. A. Sangster, Esq., being called upon stated that Covington and Fountain were more than willing to discharge their obligations to the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad Company that their \$48,500 and the right of way had been obtained.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to secure the right of way from Danville to the Wabash river. J. C. Short, L. T. Palmer and J. L. Tineher, committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on subscriptions. A. S. Williams, John Dougan and John Danlop, committee.

On motion, the *Plaindealer* and *Commonwealth* of this city, and the papers on the contemplated routes, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER, Chairman. R. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A GERMAN PAPER ON MORTON'S ATTEMPT TO VOTE.—The *Indiana Volksblatt* has the following in relation to Governor Morton's attempt to cast an illegal vote in the First Ward:

There is no trick too mean for our ex-Governor, now United States Senator, Oliver Perry Morton, to commit. At our city election, on Monday, the poor wretch even attempted to put in a fraudulent vote. He drove his carriage to the polls in the First Ward, was lifted out of the same, and was on the point of putting in a ballot as O. P. Morton, when Mr. John Dörbecker, a German Democrat, challenged him with the question whether he was an inhabitant of that Ward. Morton could not answer yes, because he is not even a citizen of this city, having always called himself a citizen of Centerville, Wayne county, as he lived there. Several seignior politicians came forward and tried to persuade Dörbecker to let Morton vote, but he maintained his challenge being fully convinced that Morton had not the shadow of a right to vote in that ward.

As soon as Morton saw that he was found out as a fraudulent voter, he turned round, got into his carriage and drove off as quickly as he could. With this matter starting us in the face, let us ask the Democrats of Indiana, how they can expect to have the majority when their opponents are so unscrupulous, one of them, even a Governor and United States Senator, sneaking to the polls to smuggle in a fraudulent vote? How can there be any fair election when the highest State officer himself tries to commit a fraud? How can the Democrats put an end to this radical misrule when the highest State officer does not blush at committing a State prison offense? It is indeed time that the people of the State should take pity on the inhabitants of their metropolis, and at least elect such officers as will not condescend to be swindlers and fraudulent voters.

Census of 1870.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics is making preparation to take the census of the United States for 1870 through the internal revenue organization. He has already taken a census of the entire population of the country, without any expense to the Government, except about fifty dollars for stationery. The census was very quickly and thoroughly taken during the six weeks of last November and December, and is in most cases the result of actual count in over three thousand five hundred internal revenue divisions. The details will not be furnished to the public until after they have undergone every revision and arrangement. The returns from a few of the mountain districts, of the country are the only ones not deemed satisfactory.

The census shows the total population of the thirty-seven States in December, 1866, to have been 31,100,256, and the States and Territories taken together, 31,505,882. In most of the Southern States there has been a decrease in the population, in the Eastern States a small increase, and in the Western States a large increase. The results of this census are supporting every instance by the State census of 1865, as far as taken.

The comparison with the census of 1860 is as follows: Thirty-seven States, a few of which were then Territories, numbered 31,218,021 inhabitants, and the total States and Territories 31,443,321. The total increase since 1860 has therefore been 3,062,561, which in view of the late war, demonstrates the extraordinary recuperative powers of the country.

The population of the District of Columbia is given at 118,867. The proportion of the sexes in the District has not yet been definitely determined, but, so far as we have been able to learn, there is a majority of several thousand females over the males.

It is intimated that Hon. Jesse D. Bright may shortly resume his residence in Jeffersonville.

STATE ITEMS.

MAD DOGS.—Several rabid dogs were killed between this place and Tynes City last week. Two belonging to Mrs. Johnson showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and were killed before any one was bitten by them. Another large Newfoundland belonging in the same neighborhood, was taken with hydrophobia and was seen to bite several hogs and cows while running off; the dog had not been killed at last accounts. We hope our marshal will enforce the provisions of the dog ordinance, and kill all the dogs found on the streets without a muzzle. The danger is alarming, and there should be no dogs allowed to run at large in violation of the ordinance.—*Plymouth Democrat*.

Last Friday an attempt at insurrection was made at the Jeffersonville penitentiary. The plot was for one Lloyd to get the storeroom door open on a pretense of obtaining a new pair of shoes, when the others were to rush in and escape. One man proved a traitor to the conspiracy, and the ring leaders were whipped, according to the laws of Indiana.

A boy named Addis Sylvester fell from the roof of a new building at Jeffersonville, astride of a piling fence, and was horribly mutilated. He died Saturday morning.

There are four hundred and thirty-six prisoners in the Jeffersonville penitentiary.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On last Wednesday, the youngest son of Mr. Daniel Buck, aged about three years, while his mother's back was turned, unfortunately drank about a half table spoonful of concentrated lye. The services of Dr. Lewis were immediately brought into requisition, who put forth his utmost exertions to alleviate the sufferings of his little patient, and up to latest accounts, he had succeeded to a considerable extent in allaying the fatal effects of the poison. Mr. Buck lost a child about three years ago by being crushed and burned to death by the falling of a burning tree.—*LaGrange Standard*.

Wilson Pennington was seriously injured at Greenacres last week, by a train, which ran over his leg.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED IN STARK COUNTY.—*Singular Tale of a Ship.*—The *Knox Ledger* of the 24th, has the following account of a terrible accident that place, on the 18th:

On Saturday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Miss Gould and another young lady were attempting to walk a single hewed timber reaching from one abutment to another, of the bridge across Yellow river at this place—the port portions of which had been washed away during the late freshet—she lost her balance and fell in. Among those who witnessed the accident was Mrs. Zerbe, who was at her own door on the bluff on this side of the river, and who screamed with all her vocal powers for help, and was almost immediately heard by her husband, who was engaged in his mill but a few rods below the bridge. He was soon upon the shore opposite to where the young lady was seen partially floating, and throwing off his coat, plunged in within reach of her, she got him in her grasp, and being nearly exhausted, held on with an inextinguishable grip, which baffled his efforts to get near either shore, that they both sank together, to rise no more. The frantic screams of Mrs. Z., who had called her husband to the aid of the drowning girl, and witnessed the entire sad scene, were truly heartrending. Although done with the purest of motives, she seemed to reflect upon herself for summoning her husband to his final doom. The body of Miss Gould was recovered in a very short time after the accident, but that of Mrs. Zerbe was not found until about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Ledger* publishes the following extraordinary story as a supplement to the above:

While in search of the body of Mr. Zerbe, who was drowned in Yellow river at this place on Saturday last, it was suggested by some one present, that if one of his own shirts was thrown into the stream above the place of drowning, and allowed to float down uninterrupted over the place where he last went down, it would sink at the place where he was then lying. As an experiment, this was immediately tried, and the shirt was watched with much curiosity and deep intensity by all on the banks of the river, and carefully followed by young Swartzell in a small boat, when, after floating some six or eight rods, it suddenly disappeared from sight. The grappling hooks were immediately used, and the body drawn up, precisely at the place where the shirt disappeared. With many others we are somewhat incredulous in relation to such matters, but when anything is so clearly demonstrated as in this instance, we are led to more firmly believe the old scriptural quotation, that "all things are possible with God."

A little boy was poisoned at Madison last Friday by eating the blossoms which fell from a locust tree.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—From the offices of the Morning Star we learn that a man named Francis Smith, who lived back of Rome, in Perry county, on Thursday last killed his wife and child, and then killed himself. He left a note saying that having determined to end his miserable existence, and knowing that his wife and child would have a hard time battling with life without a protector or supporter, he thought it best to take them out of the world with him. We did not ascertain any special cause for the horrible determination, or by what means it was thus terribly consummated.—*Evansville Journal*.

A GOOD CASE OF DROPSY.—A New Albany lady who has attained the age of fifty-seven years, gave birth to twins on Friday night. They were described as two "bouncing" boys, each balancing seventeen pounds on the scales. She has been pronounced dropsical by her physicians.

SUICIDE IN TIPTON COUNTY.—The Tipton Times learns that Martin Smith, of New Lancaster, was found dead in his orchard about ten days since, his hat and boots, and a discharged gun lying near him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

ARKANSAS DEED FROM TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN.

Stoney Point, White Co. Ark. May 23, 1867.
Dr. J. B. RICE, Dear Sir:—Last February, I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your medicine called "Arkansas Deed." My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, had been with rheumatism for some time, commencing in the hip, and soon found his general health improved. I gave him some of your medicine, and he was cured. I have since given it to several others, and all have been cured. I am, Sir, your truly,
J. B. WALKER.

Extract of a Letter from

PROVIDENCE, Ala. May 13, 1866.
Dr. J. B. RICE, I send you \$30 for CROOK'S Balm, and please send it to me by the freight to Columbus, Miss. I have been troubled for several years with a severe lung affection, and have tried many remedies, but have not been able to get any relief. I have had to take in February, 1864, I was attacked with general paralysis, and was confined to my room for the balance of the year, and in fact, continued in a weak and feeble condition for some two months, since when I was put under an operation, and your CROOK'S Balm for treatment. I commenced improving right away, and am now perfectly well restored.
Yours truly,
J. NEAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection and chronic disease of the chest, desires to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with full directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all throat and lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address:
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 11/67.

AGUE, CHILLS, OR INTERMITTENT FEVER cured, or the medicine refuted. Dr. Wirt's Ague Pills are entirely a new medicine, and having been tried in over 1000 of the very worst and obstinate cases of Chills and Fever, and not failing in one case to effect a speedy cure, the proprietor guarantees them to cure every case, even after all other medicines fail. Those suffering should immediately give them a trial. They are warranted to cure. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of the price \$1. Address Dr. Wirt, Box 611, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. SWAIN'S VEGETABLE HAIR BALM invariably restores grey hair to its original color, without staining the scalp or clothing. It leaves the most dry, dead and crisp hair, soft, moist and glossy, causes it to curl, and keeps it in its place, while it promotes its growth and prevents its falling off. It contains neither oil or alcohol. Numerous preparations of oil, alcohol and sulphur have been pumped upon the public, and having totally failed to give satisfaction, the manufacturers have deservingly come to grief.

Dr. Swain warrants his Vegetable Balm to accomplish all the claims for it, and authorizes his agents to refund the money wherever it fails to give satisfaction. It is an entirely new and scientific preparation, produced by the distillation of rare and fragrant flowers, which renders it not only the best restorer in the world, but makes it particularly valuable as a hair dressing to both old and young, while its use in the hair and scalp is in striking contrast with the dirty mixtures usually sold.

The proprietor has letters from many of the most distinguished as well as fashionable people, judges, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, opera singers, actresses, &c., certifying to the remarkable virtues of the Balm. Don't let any dealer urge upon you a different article, but if your tradesman does not keep this Balm, send for it to the nearest agent, or the proprietor. For every bottle, send for No. 2. If for hair dressing, send for No. 3. C. H. B. Proprietor, No. 31 South Water Street, Chicago.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists in Chicago.

SOLD BY—E. J. Binford & Brother, Druggist, Crawfordsville, Ind. Dec 1867, 1/2.

Real Estate for Sale.

WEBSTER, MAY & KENNEY, Real Estate Agents, have now on sale a large number of Farms, at low figures; also, some 40 or 50 lots, improved and unimproved, in part as follows:

1. A house and lot in Taylor's addition—house of 4 rooms—lot 10 by 20 feet.

2. ALSO—A desirable property—8 acres—well improved, just out-side the city, south. A new 2-story house containing 12 rooms, a good barn and other out-buildings, and an unimproved orchard, just in bearing, of 45 acres.

3. ALSO—A 2-acre lot in Boone's addition of out-lots—a small house of 2 rooms, a some bearing fruit. This is one of the most desirable building lots for sale in the city.

4. ALSO—A 1-acre lot in the corner of the city, just in bearing, of 45 acres.

5. ALSO—A 2-acre lot in Boone's addition of out-lots—a small house of 2 rooms, a some bearing fruit. This is one of the most desirable building lots for sale in the city.

6. ALSO—A 1-acre lot in the corner of the city, just in bearing, of 45 acres.

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffers from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. L. SCHENCK, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most fatal form, and when death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and he returned to his usual avocations, and for all the symptoms quickly disappeared and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cure effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities, where he has had large numbers of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months robust persons. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SPANISH TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompanying each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. SCHENCK, but when it is convenient to see him, he will be glad to advise free, but a thorough examination with his Respirometer, fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advertisement should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. General Wholesale Agents: Dumas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. nyl-10-34-w-mo, 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estray.

Taken Up.

ON the 9th day of May, 1867, by David Edwards, living four miles south of Crawfordsville, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago rail road, in Union township, Montgomery county, Ind., one deep black mare, with white markings on her hind legs, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old this spring. Appraised at \$75, by Wm. Tate and Franklin Sprague, on the 25th day of May, 1867, before Wilson H. 1867, Mayor of city of Crawfordsville.

CLAYTON M. WALLACE, Clerk.

Gravel Road.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Crawfordsville and New Richmond turnpike company will be held at the Court House in Crawfordsville, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for said road. All the stock holders of said road are requested to attend, and we invite the attendance of the stock holders of the Crawfordsville and New Richmond turnpike company to meet with us for the purpose of transacting important business.

Done by order of the Crawfordsville and New Richmond Turnpike company.

ELIAS BROWN, Chairman.

SAMUEL D. JONES, Secretary.

(JW)

Notice, Notice.

To All Whom it May Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, at their next regular session commencing on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1867, to make a change in the following description of land, to-wit: Beginning at the south of the north west corner of section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles and 4 links, thence south 27 deg. 14 poles, and 8 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east 22 poles, and 4 links, thence north 27 deg. of said town (15) north of range five west, whole distance being 62 poles, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, containing 20 acres, to-wit: Beginning 80 poles south of the north west corner of said section 25, town 12, north of range five west, 120 north of range five west, 120 east 9 poles, and five links, thence south 30 deg. 30 east 20 poles, thence south 12 deg. 42 east 2 poles, and 4 links, thence north 77 1/2 deg. east