

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.



—BROOKVILLE—

Friday Morning, May 24, 1867.

Meeting of the Union Central Committee.

The members of the Franklin County Union Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of R. H. Swift in Brookville, on Saturday, May 25th, 1867, at one o'clock P. M. The following persons compose said Committee:

Thos. H. Conner,	John Colter,
W. H. Shultz,	Jas. H. Moore,
John Webb,	David Powers,
C. C. Binkley,	Chas. C. Binkley,

A general attendance is very desirable. CHAS. C. BINKLEY, Chairman.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

On Wednesday morning about half past eight o'clock the down passenger train on the W. V. & R. R. came into collision with the O. & M. mail and express train in the deep cut close to the Miami river bridge. Both locomotives were badly smashed, also both tenders, baggage cars, and the front part of the first passenger car of the W. V. & R. train. Mr. Wood, the engineer of the latter train, was seriously hurt, and will probably die. Two or three attaches of the O. & M. train were badly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

It appears that the O. & M. train was behind time, and it was the duty of the Conductor of the down train to order it to remain at the Junction thirty minutes, but instead of doing so it went on, Conductor James supposing he could reach Cleves on time in safety. It is a wonder that so few persons escaped injury.

An Appeal to the Union Party.

The Union National Committee has issued an appeal to the Union party throughout the country to organize, in view of the coming Presidential campaign. The Committee asks for funds to defray the expense of a protracted and thorough campaign in the South, and for the distribution of documents.

Meeting at Mobile.

The citizens of Mobile held a meeting on Thursday night, and resolved that the recent "disorder" was lamentable; that they deplored the "occurrences"; that the "disturbance" was owing to "accidental excitement," and that they are not "disposed to impede" free speech.

Meeting at Knoxville.

At Knoxville, Tenn., there was, on Monday, a great radical meeting, calling together the largest assemblage ever known in the city. A large procession, attended with music, called at the residence of Gov. Brownlow, who, although quite feeble, made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the compliment. The procession then marched to the Court House, where a great meeting was organized in the open air and addressed by several speakers whose radical utterances were received with manifestations of cordial approval.

Senator Wilson.

Addressed a large and attentive audience at Huntsville, Alabama, Saturday night. This was the thirteenth and last speech of the Senator's Southern tour.

National League.

The National League of America has a strong foothold in all the Southern States, except Mississippi and Texas, and is rapidly extending.

Judge Kelly at Atlanta.

Judge Kelly spoke at Atlanta, Ga., last Monday. Suffering from gross personal insult by one pitiable wretch he was not interfered with. A large audience was in attendance, and prominent Southern citizens thanked him for his address at its conclusion. The call for a Convention, July 1st, to organize the Republican party, was read.

At Memphis.

At Memphis, on Friday, there was a debate at the Court House square before a very large assembly, between Emerson Etheridge, conservative candidate for Governor, and Gen. W. B. Stokes. Etheridge was very bitter on Brownlow and the Radicals, and Mr. Stokes defended both with warmth. There was no disorder.

Distilleries Seized.

Three illicit distilleries were seized in New York, Thursday.

State Fair Premium List.

John A. Colescott Esq. has laid upon our table the Premium List of the Fifteenth Indiana State Fair, to be held on the beautiful Fair Grounds at Terre Haute, on Monday, Sept. 30 to Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867, inclusive. \$10,000 in premiums are offered—\$1,000 for the best trotting horse, mare or gelding; \$500 for the best pacing horse, mare or gelding. Time track the best in the State. Half fare on railroads. Hotel accommodations ample. Single tickets 25 cts. each, and good for one admission only.

It is Believed.

That the Supreme Court on the Mississippi injunction case was divided in the same way as on the Milligan case.

The Best Method.

The Congressional Indian Investigation Committee is of opinion that the best method of dealing with the Indians is to collect all the tribes on liberal reservations.

A Violation.

Of the Civil Rights bill has occurred at Norfolk, Va. The Captain of a ferryboat ordered a respectable negro woman out of the ladies' cabin. He has been arrested.

Radical Convention.

The Radical Congressional Convention which met at Nashville on Thursday, split into two sections, each of which nominated a candidate. The seceders nominated John Lawrence, a Freedman's Bureau Agent, formerly of Ohio, while those who remained nominated John Trimble, a native Unionist. Judge Lawrence has declined the nomination.

Impeachment.

The grounds upon which Judge King of Missouri is now upon trial for impeachment, are that he has in various specified cases prostituted his office to political influence.

Registration in Virginia.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the conduct of registration in Virginia. In each district there is to be a board besides the Board of Registration, composed of three whites and three colored persons, who shall have the right of challenging applicants. Efficient measures are provided for the preservation of order.

Temperance in Michigan.

The temperance men in the Michigan Constitutional Convention expect to get into the new Constitution a clause prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor in the State.

A Discovery.

It has been discovered that a party of Southern rebels who were in Washington after the surrender of Lee negotiating for their pardons, were at the same time engaged in an effort to induce the Emperor Napoleon to aid them, promising to renew the rebellion with vigor.

Rabbits.

Fourteen rabbits were taken to an Australian farm eight years ago, and last year 14,263 of their progeny were killed.

Spring Wheat.

Twelve hundred acres of spring wheat have been sown on one farm in Benton County.

Doings of a Thunderbolt.

During a recent storm in Huntington a thunderbolt smashed a pine tree in Dr. Grayston's yard, and then went through Dr. Bartele's house, upsetting a child, rocking chair, two chairs and a barrel.

Mobile Under Military Control.

Mobile has been put under the control of the military, and strict regulations have been issued for the prevention of any further disturbance.

Successor to Minister Wright.

Geo. Bancroft, of N. Y., has been appointed Minister to Berlin, the post made vacant by the death of Gov. Wright, and he has accepted the appointment.

Bars Closed.

All hotel and saloon bars in Boston were to be closed, after Saturday last, or suffer seizure of their liquors.

Jeff Davis in New York.

Jeff Davis spent Thursday at the New York Hotel, and received his friends. From New York he goes to Canada.

Carrying of Firearms Prohibited.

General Sheridan has forbidden the carrying of firearms by the people of New Orleans.

No Disturbance.

There was no disturbance at the meeting in New Orleans, addressed by Senator Wilson, Thursday night.

Premeditated Plot.

Telegrams from Mobile to Washington indicate that there was a premeditated plot to assassinate Mr. Kelley.

Election Contest.

Hon. Sam'l McKee will contest the election of John D. Young, in the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Sheridan's Order.

The New Orleans Republican says that the Unionists of that city are highly delighted with Sheridan's order, instructing the Chief of Police to select one-half of his men from ex-Union soldiers. Nothing could, it affirms, be done which will aid so much in developing and encouraging a Union sentiment among the people.

Foreign.

The Emperor of Austria has promulgated a decree in favor of Protestantism in Hungary.

The Great Powers have again united in a petition to the Sublime Porte to cede Crete to Greece.

Apartment have been fitted up at Montreal for the reception of Jeff Davis. He will be invited to visit Toronto.

The riderpost has broken out anew in England, and official measures have been inaugurated for preventing its spread.

In Berlin, on Friday, there was a meeting of Americans, to whom Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, delivered a eulogy on Ex-Governor Wright.

Reports have reached London from Athens of two bloody battles lately fought in Candia, in both of which Omar Pasha's army was beaten, suffering a loss of 3,000.

A Dose of Pills.

A sawbones living near Elizabethtown, says the Bloomington Progress, was aroused one night by a hearing a burglar endeavoring to get into his parlor window. He got up cautiously, and having no bullets, loaded a horse pistol with a handful of hard anti-bilious pills, with which he "let silver" at the burglarious scoundrel. The dose of pills took effect in the burglar's rear, and he ran off, howling. As they contained mercury, the burglar is supposed to have been pretty well "salivated."

The Sugar Beet in Illinois.

Parties experimenting in the cultivation of the sugar beet, on the prairies of Illinois, have been very successful. A large crop of beets were grown last year, rich in saccharine matter, from which 100,000 pounds of sugar was manufactured and put into the market. The sugar is of as good quality as any that is imported. The company will plant six hundred acres of beets this season. The Prairie Farmer prophesies that sugar will eventually be as much an article of export from Illinois as corn and beef. We hope the prediction may be fulfilled.

Negroes Voting.

The negroes were allowed to vote at the late city election in Denver, Colorado.

TENTH THOUSAND OF NED NEVIN—Chance for Disabled Soldiers. The tenth thousand of Mr. Morgan's book, "Ned Nevins, the Newsboy; or, Street Life in Boston," is already issued, and orders have been given for the fifteenth thousand. They are printed and sold at the rate of over a thousand a week. Rand & Avery, Printers, No. 3 Cornhill, will attest the fact. Two of their power presses are kept continually at work on the book. Agents are reaping a harvest by it, realizing 100 per cent. profit. Dudley S. Jones, of Ellsworth, Maine, writes that of the first lot he sold a copy at almost every house, and expects to sell 200 in the town. W. H. Bennett, of Fall River, Mass., sold 120 copies in that town, and expects to sell 500 in the county. Disabled soldiers, and others, find it the best book published for canvassing. Even children have been known to clear \$5 a day. Canvassers are multiplying daily; at the present rate of increase, demands for the book will soon reach 2,000 a week. Agents wishing to secure good territory, should apply at once to Rev. Henry Morgan, 9 Groton street, Boston, Mass.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR JUNE, 1867.—The June number of this popular Magazine is before us. A charming domestic scene called "Home Treasures," is the subject of the Steel Plate in front. The Colored Fashions present a group of brilliant and graceful figures, attired in the latest mode. Among the numerous woodcuts are a handsome bridal dress, traveling and visiting toilettes, new paletots and bonnets, illustrations of Wax Flower Work, &c. The literary matter is choice. "How a Woman Had Her Way," continues wonderfully entertaining. "That Blessed Baby," is full of truth and humor. Miss Douglass concludes her excellent story, "No Longer Young," and there are Poems by Eliza Sproul Turner, and Mrs. M. F. Tucker. The Music, furnished for each number by Lee & Walker, is alone worth the subscription price. A beautiful Steel Engraving, called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to every single (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents. Price (with engraving) \$2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) \$6.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

"The Difference."—A barrel of flour can be bought in San Francisco for \$5.50 in money. Here it is worth \$10 and \$17 in rags. If poor and laboring men admire this kind of feast, to which radical management is now inviting them, they should by all means vote to keep that party in power.

We had supposed that the failure of the wheat crop for two successive years, in nearly all the grain growing States of the Union, was occasioned by natural causes, but the Herald has discovered that the wicked Radicals are responsible for it. It is curious that the radicals should prevent wheat from growing, considering that bread is as essential to them as to the saints represented by the Herald, but there is no accounting for the perverseness of human nature's whimsies.

Another queer feature of the situation is that Minnesota and California, both strongly Radical States, had splendid crops of wheat last year, while the few States controlled by the pious Democracy raised next to none, and the many States that

went into the Democratic rebellion produced still less.

Of course the Radicals, and not adverse seasons, cut short the wheat crop, or the Herald would not say so; but it is strange nevertheless, that the salt of the earth, the K. G. C. Democracy and the late rebels should be compelled to eat corn bread, when they were not responsible for the unpropitious winters, the untimely rains and unfavorable summer heats under which the growing crops perished.—[Journal.]

THE MOBILE RIOT.

MOBILE, ALA., May 14.—Midnight. Mr. Kelley attempted to speak here this evening at the corner of Government and Royal streets, to a very large audience of both colors. Colonel Sheppard, who is in command of the United States troops, kindly sent the Band of the Fifteenth Infantry to the meeting, which enlivened the occasion with some fine music. Gustavus Horton, Esq., a gentleman whose nephew was murdered in the New Orleans riot, presided.

Judge Kelley proceeded as far as to say that he was here not as one of their papers had stated, the representative of any faction, but to speak in behalf of the whole people and the whole country of the United States. The Traction I serve is the thirty-two millions of the American people, and I will serve them before the world. I thank you for coming to hear that notorious Radical from Pennsylvania. Demagogues made the war. They kept the South apart from the North, and would not let them hear words, as the editor of the Mobile Times is trying to do. They are at their work again, and they want to keep us sunder. But we will take counsel together in spite of all the editorial quills in the State. The speaker referred to the statement of Alexander H. Stephens that slavery was the foundation stone of the Confederacy, and said that the colored people knew that their masters, during the war, were fighting to keep them in bondage. [Applause.] He was here to-night to speak as he could not have done before the war. They would not dare to listen to him; they were not allowed to read a Northern newspaper. If a man on the contrary was found with one in his pocket he would be hanged like a felon. [Cheers.] While the rights of free speech and a free press are preserved we never can be cured with another war.

Here there was some interruption on the outskirts of the meeting, with cries of "Put him down!" Then the riot commenced, and the Judge's speech was brought to a sudden conclusion.

The riot, which commenced at the place of meeting, extended to several streets in the vicinity. A report has just been made to Col. Sheppard that a negro is lying dead on Cedar street, a few blocks above the scene of the riot. He has detailed a guard to take possession of that locality until morning. The whole military force, who are encamped about a mile from the place of meeting, have been ordered into the city, and now are posted at different points, prepared for any attempt, or a renewal of the riot.

Judge Kelley very coolly descended from the platform in the midst of the fire, pushed his way through the crowd, reaching his hotel in safety.

It is said that several white men, who probably had no part in the attack, were shot in the melee. Mr. Goldenith was killed, and Mr. Salsberry, late Chief of Police, was shot in the forehead. A policeman had a ball put through his wrist. It appears that shotguns and muskets, as well as pistols, were used, but the firing was so rapid and continuous that it was difficult to tell what kind of arms were employed.

If any disposition to renew the riots is shown it is probable that the city will be placed under martial law. Col. Sheppard is now in council with Mayor Withers upon the subject, and before morning we shall know the result of their consultations.

NEW YORK, May 16. A special says of the Mobile riot: The leader, David Fikes, who fired the first shot at Chief of Police Carpenter, is the only one arrested. It is said he aimed directly at Judge Kelly. He was held till this morning in \$5,000 by Mayor Withers, but has not obtained bond.

It is certain the attack on the negroes was confined for a considerable distance from the scene of action, as many were shot five or six squares off. Shots were fired from the roof of a store kept by Mr. Wolf directly opposite the stand, and from the windows of a house kept by a man named Brooks, at the corner of Royal street. It is believed here shots were also fired from the side windows of John Forsythe's house, editor of the Register, which overlooks the stand. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, as I sat in front of the window, and the balls must have struck behind me.

The excitement to day is so great that the investigation is postponed, and the Mayor and Colonel Sheppard will make a rigid inquiry into the matter. The United States troops are still posted throughout the city, a squad occupying the front of the Battle House.

A large and very harmonious meeting of whites and blacks was held this evening. Speeches were made by Rev. Alex. McKimstry, Major St. Paul, of the Times, and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, At a meeting on the night of May 14, there were disturbances and disorders, resulting in most lamentable consequences; be it resolved,

First—We deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrences which took place at said meeting, and desire to express, in the strongest terms, our disapprobation of them.

Second—We are of opinion the disturbances at said meeting were wholly unpremeditated, and the result of the accidental excitement to which a large assemblage are subject.

Third—In our opinion our people are not disposed to impede in any manner the free exercise of speech, by all and every class of persons.

The Democratic papers grow hastily over the election of a party of their candidates in Richmond and Terre Haute, and claim these petty successes as forerunners of a great political reaction against the Union party, notwithstanding they were owing to temporary and local dissensions among Republicans. Let them take all the comfort they can extract from these incidents. Our gains in Fort Wayne and Jefferson.

ville exceed the majorities of all the Democratic Mayors elected in Indiana last Tuesday.—[Journal.]

INDIANA GOLD DIGGINGS.

[Correspondence of the Indiana American.] NEW TOWN, IND., May 21, '67.

Mr. Editor.—The specimen of virgin gold I showed you a few days since, was obtained in Brown County, Indiana, and I now proceed, according to your request, to give the readers of the American an account of my trip to the INDIANA GOLD Regions.

Having some business matters to attend to in the "State of Brown," as that County is familiarly called, I took the morning train on the White Water Valley Railroad for Valley Junction, expecting there to meet the Western-bound train on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad. But "The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang aft a-gley."

A slight detention, owing to a "hot box," brought us to the Junction just in time to miss the train. Now some men, under these circumstances, would have indulged in curses and imprecations upon the devoted heads of our railroad managers. Ten minutes' earlier arrival would have saved me five hours and forty minutes' detention. But had our Conductor put us through on time, we might have burst out an axe and met with a catastrophe instead of the train. I commend him for "going slow" in such cases. But for the hospitality of my old friend Dr. John Hughes and his family, who live about a half-mile from the Station, and who kindly entertained me at dinner, I might myself have thought—

"How tedious and tasteless the hours." When I stepped on the 1:40 P. M. train I found myself in company with His Honor Judge Wilson and old friend Wiley of Laurel. The Judge was on his way to Greensburg to hold Court, and Mr. Wiley was on his way to Iowa to visit his daughter. So I had a pleasant trip on the train, with Elliott, one of the most gentlemanly and obliging of the fraternity of Conductors. Arriving at Shelbyville, I found I had to remain over night, and accepted the invitation of my friend David Conroy, a Franklin County man, to stay with him. Mr. Conroy is doing a fine business in the furniture line at Shelbyville.

This town is growing very rapidly, is blessed with several good fountains, (which is more than some of our Western towns can boast of) and is constantly building more pikes. Upon a recent survey, it is found that Blue River has a fall of some forty feet in eight miles, and the citizens are about to build hydraulic works, which will largely develop the resources of the country. In company with "mine host" I attended "William Barker Lodge," U. D. of F. & A. Masons, and then spent a pleasant hour in a pleasant company of brethren of the mystic rite.

Next morning I took the train for Columbus, the County-seat of Bartholomew County, where I arrived at about 10 o'clock A. M. Here I found I would have to remain over till next day for the Nashville mail, or hire a private conveyance.

A five-dollar greenback took me "over the hills and lofty mountains" into the State of Brown, in a spring wagon driven by Mr. Branham or Brannan, thirteen miles, to the hospitable mansion of the Hon. William Taggart, Senator from Brown County in the Indiana Legislature. I had served with him in the House of Representatives in 1862, and at that time formed an acquaintance, and then last winter he was in the Senate, where our acquaintance was renewed. By express invitation I was to remain at his house during my stay in Brown County. Mr. Taggart owns a large farm of about 800 acres of the best land in one body that I saw in the County; and should you ever visit that County, I advise you by all means to call upon and get acquainted with Mr. Taggart and his entertaining and agreeable lady and family, for there you will find that genuine hospitality which was so characteristic of the early pioneers of our good Old West State.

It happened to be Court time in Brown, and my business calling. I visited Nashville, the County-seat, where I found Judge Berkshire holding Circuit Court. "Three days' term of Court would indicate that the people of Brown are a law-abiding people, which I suppose they are. I found Hester & Branning, attorneys, a very pleasant firm to transact business with.

But to the gold diggings. In company with Mr. Thomas Taggart I visited the gold mines, where I found Mr. J. W. Macy, a native of Henry County, Indiana, living in Hamlin Township, work, and making, as he said, about \$2.50 per day and wasting about an equal amount; that is, he wastes in washing about one-half of what he digs, and an experienced Californian would save \$5 or more. The specimen you saw was shown to Delume & Co., corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, and by them pronounced very fine gold, and worth four cents per grain or about \$18 per ounce. This is what is called drift gold, and is known to be in several other localities in Brown County.

Mr. Macy was at work about five or six miles south of the Martinsville branch of the I. & C. Railroad. His post office address is Speersville, Brown County; Mr. Taggart's post office is Mt. Moriah, Hester & Branning at Nashville, Brown County, either of whom will take pleasure in giving information in relation to the Indiana gold diggings.

I will state that I was incredulous about this Brown County gold, and supposed people were mining mica slate or perhaps the sulphuret of iron; but the gold you saw was taken, at least a part of it, by me from the sluices of Mr. Macy, and is thought to be there in considerable quantities. I have no interest in Brown County lands, but merely state what I saw and verily believe. All the fixtures of Mr. Macy for gold washing are probably not worth \$10; and if he could make \$2.50 per day, it is believed, with suitable apparatus for saving the fine particles—say with quicksilver in the rickers—much more could be made. It will require work, and hard work, but doubtless will pay well. And if any one entertains doubts in regard to these statements, let him go and see for himself, and be convinced, as was

Your humble friend, SAMUEL DAVIS.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI. [Correspondence of the Indiana American.] GRAHAM, NODAWAY CO., MISSOURI, May 19th, 1867.

Mr. Editor.—Having lived in this State eighteen months, and wishing to give my friends in Old Franklin a description of the country and climate, I find no better way than to communicate through your excellent paper. And so long as the American continues to advocate its present principles, you may consider me a subscriber for life.

By a glance at the map, you will see that Nodaway County is bounded on the West by a river of the same name, and I believe is put down as navigable. The Nodaway river is a narrow, deep stream, full of sunken snags. It is also very crooked. The name is of Indian origin, and means crooked river. The bottoms along this river in places are from three to six miles wide, with a soil from eight to ten feet deep. The upland is quite rolling, but not hilly, with a deep, rich soil, producing from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre. It also brings good wheat and oats. The winters are cold and windy; at times considerable snow falls.

To give you an idea how suddenly these snow-storms come, I will relate one instance: Having occasion to transact some business across the prairie, some five miles off, I started about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The day had been unusually warm. After starting the atmosphere began to thicken. A cold Northeast wind sprang up. Having found the men I went to see, I started to return home. The old

men followed me out. After scanning the sky, he made the remark, "Look here; before you reach that high ridge, if you don't kick yourself home by a good fire, you may ruin me." "How so, Uncle Jim? I have a good horse, and can soon make it; besides, it has been worth all day." "Let me tell you, there's a Nor'easter a-cummin' look out." After thanking him, I started, and sure enough, before the divide was reached, I encountered one of the most blinding snow-storms I ever experienced. It was impossible to see ten feet either way. Letting my horse find his own course, away we went at full speed. All landmarks had disappeared, and night was fast approaching. But my faithful horse kept the course, and landed me safely at my door. During the night the snow fell to the depth of twenty inches. It staid only about five days. The coldest weather we had was in March. About the 12th the thermometer stood at 14 degrees below zero. Old Sol would come up prepared for a hunt, as he generally brought "his dogs with him."

Last Sabbath morning was one of the most lovely I ever remember of seeing. A gentle shower fell during the night; all nature was clothed in living green, interspersed with beautiful flowers of every color, while numerous herds of cattle were wending their way to the green pastures, and the little birds singing sweetly in the grove. How pleasant to walk out such a beautiful morning, contemplating the glorious works of creation and adoring their great Creator.

Cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep are raised here in large numbers. Some men herd a thousand head of cattle for market. There is quite a demand for mules, owing to the large amount of freight to cross the plains this Summer. The Fall wheat was all destroyed by the grasshoppers, and farmers have sown largely of Spring wheat, and it looks promising. Vegetables of all kinds do well, especially melons. The amount of grain raised and fed out to stock is immense. Hogs do well. The farms are generally large, containing from 320 to 900 acres, not well improved. Land sells from \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to improvements. Game is plenty. The wild geese, brants, ducks and cranes come about the first of November and stay until April. Their number is legion, and was to the farmer who is slack about gathering his corn, as they will save him the trouble. Prairie chickens are as fat as butter, by the ten thousand. We caught hundreds. Deer and turkeys quite plenty. And last of all, the fish, of which the Nodaway is full, weighing from one pound up to fifty a piece.

N. S. TURRELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attachment. State of Indiana, Franklin County, FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. Wilcox Morrow & William H. Hay, Partners, vs. Thomas Moore.

ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1867, in vacation of said Court, came the plaintiff, by McKee their attorney, and filed the complaint, undertaking and affidavit, from which it appears that a State of Indiana, to be held at the Court House in Brookville, at the County of Franklin, in the State of Indiana, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1867, then and there to answer the said Plaintiff's complaint.

Witness, HENRY BERRY Jr., Clerk of the said Franklin Circuit Court the 17th day of May, A. D. 1867.

HENRY BERRY Jr., Clerk, E. C. C. May 24-5w

STEVENS HOUSE, 24, 25, 26 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is close proximity to the business part of the city, and is the highest and best situated Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and Steamboat depots.

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J. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Supt. W. B. SHATTUCK, Gen'l Ticket Agent. May 24-1y

TAILOR SHOP FOR SALE. THE subscriber has a good Tailor Shop well furnished with

Stoves, Tables, &c., in the town of Fairfield, Franklin Co., Ind., which he will rent or sell on reasonable terms to a good Tailor, there being used in the town.

NATHANIEL BASSETT. May 17, 1867 if