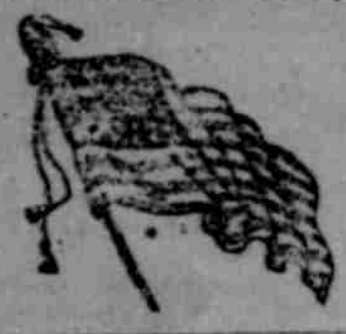


Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.



BROOKVILLE.

Friday Morning, September 6, 1867.

UNION TICKET.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
ALEXANDER W. BIEGULE.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
NIXON DAVIS.

Fast Stock.

It should be borne in mind that the Board Directors of the County Fair have made a very liberal offer of premiums on fast stock, to be awarded at our approaching exhibition. For the fastest trotting horse or mare, one hundred dollars; for the fastest pacing horse or mare, fifty dollars. These liberal premiums ought, and no doubt will, bring considerable fast and fine stock to our Fair, that will add much to its interest and attractiveness.

Public Speaking.

The Hon. Geo. W. Julian will speak in this County at the following times and places:

Laurel, Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Metamora, Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Mishawaka, Wednesday, Sept. 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Mt. Carmel, Thursday, Sept. 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
New Trenton, Friday, Sept. 13th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Brookville, Saturday, Sept. 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The friends at each of these places will please see that suitable arrangements are made for the speaking, and that a good attendance is secured. It is desirable that the ladies take an interest in the matter, and attend also. Mr. Julian is one of the able and true statesmen of the nation, and his speeches will be instructive.

Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne R. R.
The company in charge of this organization held a meeting at Richmond on Tuesday of last week, and re-organized by the election of the following officers for ensuing year:

President—L. M. Merring, Richmond.
Vice President—W. H. Deem, Bluffton.
Treasurer—J. H. M. O'Connell, Richmond.
Secretary—C. C. Buckley.
Attorney—George Holland.
Executive Committee—J. R. Mendenhall, John W. Grubbs, Irvin Reed.

The meeting was harmonious and pleasant, and the Board of Directors, stimulated by the recent donation of \$100,000 from Wells County and \$100,000 from the City of Richmond towards this enterprise, feel entirely sanguine that the road will be pushed to an early completion. The office of the Company is to be removed at once from Winchester to Richmond.

The conduct of the city of Richmond is thus liberally donating to this enterprise is truly commendable. This city has always enjoyed the reputation of having a solid and substantial class of citizens, and correct, enterprising business men. Unlike many other communities, they are not disposed to sit down and rust out for fear of spending a little money. They seem to understand that this sum, large as it may seem, is only temporarily loaned, and that when the enterprise is once completed it will all return to them. We trust the day is not far distant when the iron bond shall unite directly our town with the Quaker City.

Gen. Grant Obeys Orders.

Gen. Grant has issued the order relieving Gen. Sheridan. He differs from the President with regard to the extent of his powers under the act of Congress, but it is thought that the latest reconstruction bill is faulty in its terms, and confines the authority of the General within narrower limits than was at first supposed. Nevertheless Gen. Grant will not set up the full extent of his powers in all cases.

The Saengerfest.

The Great Saengerfest, at Indianapolis, began on Tuesday most favorably. Governor Baker, Mayor MacVey and others made welcoming speeches. The clubs present performed excellently. The orchestra is led by Prof. Borne, of Cincinnati. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

Sheridan Still at New Orleans.

Gen. Sheridan does not seem likely to be got out of Louisiana very soon. Gen. Griffin says he cannot very well leave Texas, as there is no one in the State to whom he can properly turn over his command, and Gen. Hancock will probably take advantage of the general order allowing officers assigned to commands in the South leave of absence until the middle of October.

Why Grant Accepted.

It has transpired that Gen. Grant accepted the War Department on the earnest solicitation of Secretary Stanton, who urged him to do so on consideration of public policy. The President would not like to get rid of him, but don't see his way clear under the Tenure of Office bill.

Julian's Meetings.

The recent meetings of Hon. G. W. Julian at Salem and Quakertown in Union County and at Fairfield in Franklin County, were, notwithstanding the short notice and busy times, largely attended. A communication in the Liberty Herald, from J. M. Stanton Esq. contains the following in regard to these meetings:

"The people turned out with a zeal and animation admirable to behold. Such grand demonstrations in sustaining and approving the acts of the 39th Congress, of loyal reconstruction, are not only greatly flattering to Mr. Julian, but evident indications that Radicalism in the administration of the Government is what the people want, and the country must have it, for success and prosperity."

The Game Law.

Our sportsmen must bear in mind that quails are protected until the first of October. The game law, in brief, is as follows: It is unlawful to shoot deer from January 1st to October 1st; quails and pheasants from February 1st to October 1st; chickens from February 1st to August 15th; turkeys from March 1st to September 1st. It will, therefore, be lawful to shoot deer at any time from October 1st to January 1st, quails and pheasants from October 1st to February 1st, chickens from August 15th to February 1st, and turkeys from September 1st to March 1st. There is no law in this State against the killing of ducks. Fish must not be netted, trapped, seined or shot for two years from last May.

Shooting Affray at Harrison.

On Monday evening about eight o'clock, the usually quiet town of Harrison, Ohio, was the scene of a bloody affair, which will doubtless result in the death of Bruce Keen. It appears that a John Smith, who keeps tavern in Harrison, had committed some misdemeanor, for which the Marshal of the place had determined to place him in custody. Smith being made aware that he was to be arrested, boldly defied the Marshal, declaring that there were not men enough in the town to take him. The Marshal, knowing the desperate character of the individual he had to deal with, called upon several citizens to assist him in making the arrest.

Having secured a strong posse, he advanced with them upon Smith, who, defiant as ever, drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who approached. A rush was made for him, and the desperate, true to his threat, fired at Keen, who appeared to be in advance, the ball striking him in the abdomen, inflicting what is thought to be a mortal wound. The wounded man then sprang forward, wrested the revolver from the hands of his assailant, and was in the act of shooting him down when his friends came forward and prevented him. Smith was taken in to custody.

Health of Cincinnati.

The monthly report of the Health Officer of Cincinnati, Dr. Clendenin, is published. It shows that the deaths during August numbered 336; while in August, 1866, there were 1,817, a difference of 1,481. No cholera was reported last month; while a year ago the deaths from that disease numbered 1,133. Very few cases of either cholera morbus or cholera infantum were recorded.

Another War Foreshadowed.

Information from all the surrounding counties of Maryland is to the effect that the organization and drilling of military companies is going on rapidly. Within a short time the formation of cavalry companies has begun north of Baltimore, on the lines of travel. An impression of impending trouble is reported very generally by an ex-official who returned to Washington on Friday having spent ten days in that portion of Maryland.

Julian's Appointments in Ohio.

Hon. G. W. Julian is advertised to speak in Ohio at the following times and places:

Greenville, Tuesday, September 3d, with Hayes and others.
Sidney, Wednesday, September 4th, with Hayes and others.
Wapakoneta, Thursday, September 5th, with General M. B. Walker.
Lima, Friday, September 6th, with Hayes and others.
Ottawa, Saturday, September 7th, with General M. B. Walker.
Van Wert, Tuesday, September 10th, with Delano and others.

The Great Prize Fight.

The Jones McPhee prize fight took place on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the latter. Jones was terribly punished, two of his ribs being broken. The fight lasted 28 minutes, and 34 rounds were fought.

Another Order from Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to district commanders forbidding the reappointment of any deposed State officers.

Immigration.

The number of emigrants that passed through Columbus, Ohio, last week, was 656. Of this number, 67 will settle in Indiana.

Order to Pay Masters.

Gen. Grant has issued from the War Department an order conveying instructions to paymasters, calculated to protect them from the payment of fraudulent soldier's bounty claims.

Reward for Apprehending Horse Thieves.

The Commissioners of Adams County offer a standing reward of \$200 for the apprehension of horse thieves.

Seed Time.

The "seed time" is fast approaching. Wheat should be sown in all of September. The ground should now be as speedily as possible be put in condition to receive the seed. Good seed should at once be procured. No enterprising farmer should wait to see what his neighbor was going to do in regard to seed, but each for himself should make his own arrangements, and that speedily. No time is to be lost. If the present year's crop has been injured to any extent by "midge," look up "midge proof" wheat, which can be had at Zanesville, Pomeroy, and other localities in Ohio, as we are credibly informed.

Stanton for President.

A western paper comes out in the following style: "For President, Andrew Johnson's Victim of malignity and hate of yesterday, E. M. Stanton."

Wheat Crop of Indiana.

A prominent Indianapolis grain dealer estimates the wheat crop of the State at about seventeen bushels per acre. The usual average is between twelve and thirteen bushels.

The Cleveland papers earnestly request newspapers everywhere to give the following place in their local columns: "FRANK AND DAVID—Dear Boys: If you love your parents, brothers and sisters, come home. We all want to see you. Belle and George ask for you every day. Come home and be happy. If you will not return, write and relieve your afflicted families."

Significant Fact.

It is a significant fact that since the late triumph of the Republican party in Tennessee, the bonds of that State have advanced five per cent. in the New York market.

Richmond Letter.

A letter from Richmond to the Indianapolis Journal, under date of August 26th, contains the following:

"Much interest has been felt by our entire community in regard to the success of this railroad. Our city council, early in the year, made a subscription of \$50,000 to its stock to ensure the building of the road through this county. This was found insufficient to secure the road to Winchester, as was contemplated, although the money was judiciously expended. At a subsequent period, Wells county pledged \$100,000 to the first connection for a road through that county. In view of this, parties interested have made an effort, which has proved a success, for an additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the city; the first twenty-five thousand payable when the road is in running order to Newport; the second installment upon its completion to Lynch; the third when completed to Winchester; and the fourth when it reaches Ridgeville. This is intended to be used in the purchase of iron, and still reach the end desired."

It is understood that the Western Railway King, Mr. Lord, will give us an independent and Southern Cincinnati connection with this road, and then our city will be "harkidoria" on R. R.'s. The Board of Directors meet in the city to-morrow, when probably the whole matter will be thoroughly digested and settled—of all which you shall be duly notified."

POLITICS.

Our politics are slightly mixed. We are still threatened with our old calamity of Julian for the succession to Congress; but with the new district dispensation, and a new candidate, we are confident of abolition from this curse. We have a new and able war-horse in the field, and with Gen. Tom Bennett in the field, we hope to lay aside the incubus of Julianism. Colonel Farquhar is making some efforts, and should be de-bated the times available man, will be put on the track and run through on the broad gauge. Will Cumback has a host of friends among our Young America for Governor, and we should be glad to see him among us.

Curious Accident.

The Warsaw Indian tells of the following curious accident which happened near that place a few days ago:

Mr. Markly was engaged in threshing wheat with a machine, and it appears that some straw had wound around the cylinder in such a manner that his rapid motion caused it to ignite, thereby setting fire to the loose straw which was scattered around. All efforts to put out the fire proved abortive, and the barn was entirely consumed, together with about three hundred bushels of oats, forty bushels of barley, six tons of hay, one hundred and fifty bushels of corn, and a large quantity of other farm implements, and the threshing machine which cost about four hundred dollars.

The Registry Law.

Voters should bear in mind that the registry list in the general townships are open to public inspection. They should be carefully examined and omissions or mistakes noted. Those requiring such member of the registry board to have a copy of the list and to note inaccuracies that he may from time to time become apprised of. A copy of the list is also required to be posted at the usual place of holding elections in each township. The board will meet on Tuesday of the week preceding the election, when all persons entitled to vote shall be heard in relation to additions and corrections of the registry. The name of any person on the list who is a non-resident, or who is not entitled to vote, shall be erased from the list if his disqualification is established by the oath of two legal voters. Any person whose name is not on the list may require it to be registered upon making oath and presenting proof by a registered voter, that he is entitled to vote. [Cincinnati Times.]

Death by Hydrophobia—A Narrow Escape.
INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.
A boy, named Matthew Jackson, died near Plainfield, Hendricks county, on Wednesday night, of hydrophobia, caused

by a bite from a rabid dog, fifty two days before.
In a post mortem examination afterward held, Dr. Kersey, of Hendricks county, was cut by a scalpel, in the hands of Dr. Carter, of this city. He at once cauterized the wound, and put himself under the influence of whisky, and now feels no ill effects from the infection.

THE FIRE AT HARRISON.

HARRISON, O., Sept. 3, 1867.
Dear American.—Some months since I concluded as the Rev. S. B. Malone, then of Indiana, but since of the old true-blue Democratic State of Kentucky, was addressing letters to you from our town, and Dr. Clark was furnishing notes of his trip West, it would be little less than imposition to inflict my communications on your readers. Some weeks have, however, now elapsed without a word from either of the gentlemen above referred to, and I resume my pen to write to you again as an item in our pleasant village.

And this, by the way, leads me to mention that our town was the scene of a frightful as well as deplorable conflagration on Saturday morning last, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. The fire originated, as is generally supposed, in the department used for bleaching hair and bonnets, connected with the fancy store and millinery establishment of Mrs. O. Williams, on Market street, and owing to the inflammable character of the materials, spread with destructive rapidity to the east and west, wrapping in rapid and certain destruction the stove and tin shop of J. F. Taylor & Co., the carriage, drill, and agricultural implements shops of W. & J. Campbell, together with the dwelling house and millinery shop of Mrs. George Penny, involving a total loss of six or eight hundred dollars.

Mrs. Williams had just completed a very nice improvement in her property, having added a second story to the building, and other material improvements, thus making it a very pretty and desirable property. Her loss will amount to some three thousand dollars, besides the interruption to her business, with an insurance, I am told, of one thousand dollars on the building. Mrs. Williams is one of our estimable ladies, and has the sympathy of all her neighbors, but the hope is generally entertained that her brothers, who are abundantly able, will give her such assistance as will enable her to rebuild and re-establish her business, equal or superior to that destroyed.

J. F. Taylor & Co.'s loss was in stock and tools, but to what amount I am not informed. A few hundred dollars would doubtless cover their loss, on which there was no insurance.
Messrs. W. & J. Campbell were the greatest sufferers, who, besides the interruption to their extensive business, will lose in material, stock and buildings nearly four thousand dollars, on which, however, they have an insurance of fifteen hundred dollars in the Cincinnati Home Co.

Mrs. Penny's loss was considerable—the more so, as many articles lost or destroyed were priced far above their intrinsic value, from the associations connected with them. The house she occupied belonged to a Mr. Hutchinson, near Cheviot, but was not of great value.

And now a few words by way of improvement, as the preachers sometimes say, and we close for the present. This, it seems to me, should teach us the great necessity for some organization as a security against like occurrences. When first discovered, a little effort properly organized and directed would have extinguished the flames and saved all the property. Nothing could be done, however, in that direction, because the fire buckets belonging to the corporation were out of reach, and but little water was to be obtained, as we have no wells or cisterns prepared for such visitations; and of the hundreds collected to witness the scene, about seven of every ten stood gazing with their hands in their pockets, or were working without concert and to very little purpose. Let our City Fathers see to it that we are specially better prepared for a like contingency, should one arise. And to our friends, the more immediate sufferers in this visitation, we would say, "To enjoy life and be happy, is the aim of all human existence." And this presupposes the ability of man, with Heaven's blessing, to remove the difficulties in the way. Were this not the case, he had been altogether otherwise endowed. Even in the night of disappointment and trial, the earnest, self-assured soul may raise its sublime philosophy in the beautiful words of the blind Milton:

"Yet I argue not
Against heaven's hand or will, nor bore a just
Or hoarse or dumb, who still bears up and stout
Right onward."
PERRY MONTROSE.

Senator Morton at Columbus, Ohio.
Great Gathering to Hear Senator Morton—
Two Thousand People Assembled.

COLUMBUS, August 27.
Senator Morton reached here this afternoon amid the booming of cannon. He was met at the depot by representatives from the State, County and Union Club Executive Committees, and with his suite was taken to the Neil House this evening.

Prior to the meeting he held a brief reception in the Executive Department, where a large number of our prominent citizens took occasion to pay their respects to him.

The meeting, which he addressed, was by far the largest one that has been in the Capital City since the campaign of 1863. At an early hour the masses commenced to pour into the gates of Capitol Square, and when it was called to order at about eight o'clock, not less than ten thousand persons were crowded against the West side of the Capitol to hear the eloquent son of our sister State.

Governor Dennison, who presided over the meeting, introduced Senator Morton in a neat and impressive manner, paying tribute to his fidelity to the Union, and to the great services he had rendered it during the recent terrible struggle.

The Senator was greeted with immense applause. He had not sufficiently recovered from his illness to permit him to stand while speaking, and was therefore compelled to read his speech from manuscript while sitting. The compass of his voice was not sufficient to reach all his audience, and hundreds upon hundreds were unable to hear him. Those who were within hearing distance remained almost to a man until the last word was spoken, and throughout gave him the closest attention, and frequently expressed their approval of his utterances by repeated cheering. By many who heard it, and have read other speeches, it is pronounced the ablest of the campaign, and it is considered to be the Senator's greatest effort.

He retired amid the cheers of his auditors, who will not soon forget the impression made by the potent words spoken to them to-night.

IMPEACHMENT.

The New York Tribune Calls for the Arraignment of the President.

The New Tribune, which has of late been very conservative in its tone, has at last seen the signs of the times, and comes out squarely in favor of impeachment. In its issue of Wednesday, after enumerating the President's offenses, it says:

"Where will this end? The President means war. The country must stand and fight, or be defeated. We believe anything possible of Mr. Johnson. His administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyalty, antagonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Buchanan could not sink. He has betrayed his party; he has betrayed his friends; he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his Administration but a few miserable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few wretched political adventurers like Black. The men who accept of him for his cause like Seward, and Randall, and Waller, he is impatient to drive out of his Cabinet. The savage of Sahara is not insensible to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with Mr. Johnson. We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless. We can only appeal to the country in his late message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infancy of Mr. Johnson's Administration, and having defeated him at the ballot box, we can prepare, through our Representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people."

Views of the New York Times.

The New York Times, of August 26th, says: "Matters have gone too far to render doubt or misapprehension reasonable. Mr. Johnson has entered upon a course which shuts out the last chance of reconciliation, and renders all compromise impossible. Vows and protestations will serve him no longer. Pretences of compliance with the law which he is trying to obstruct, or no longer admissible. His present talk about the Constitution is laughed at as sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. He stands revealed an enemy not less of Congress and his laws than of the country and its peace. Wantonly, treacherously, with a conscious hope of success, impelled only by needless malignity and an insatiable ambition he has reopened the quarrel in a shape which renders his fate and the duty of the governing party peculiarly clear. As between the Executive and the people represented by Congress, there will now be neither the giving nor the taking of quarter. Mr. Johnson has unshaken the sword of a disturber and a usurper, and there can be no further parley with him."

Marie Antoinette and Her Son.

The remarkable success of the historical novels of Miss Mulhbach (Clara Mundi) which have been published in this country must be ascribed to their decided merit and her superior talents as a writer. In a recent letter to the publishers, she thus states her mode of preparation before commencing a work: "I must get acquainted with the land and people; must know the country, its inhabitants and cities exactly in order that I may represent vividly and correctly. I have never written a book without having studied beforehand the theatre of events." It may perhaps be said with justice, that these works are too historical for romances, and too romantic for histories. Unless one is exceedingly familiar with the real history of the times, he will never know whether he is reading history or only romance. The historical predominates in these, and most people will read them as histories rather than romances. As purely literary works, they possess a high degree of merit, and prove that the writer has rare powers of analysis and description. They read so much like the genuine histories that from them alone it is impossible to say where the real history ends and the romance begins, so completely is the resemblance maintained throughout. As the productions of a female, they are truly remarkable works. The characters introduced are all, or nearly all, historical, and if not all or always faithfully reproduced, they are presented without the violence to the generally received history of the times. In the delineation of female character she is unequalled by any modern writer.

The first five of these novels, published by the Appletons, deal chiefly with the German courts of the last century, and introduce a large pageant of splendid historical characters, such as Joseph II., Frederick the Great, Maria Theresa, Queen Dorothea, Voltaire, and Rousseau. The fair author winds easily through the mazes of diplomacy, is equally at home in cabinet councils, and in queenly boudoirs, in conversations of philosophy, and has the most gossip of society at her tongue's end. Even her battle scenes, trying to a woman's pen, are good. It will be hard to find among the ranks of authors of either sex, for the past generation, any one so versatile as she and so uniformly excellent. These have been followed up to date by "Louisa of Prussia" and "Marie Antoinette and her Son." This latter volume is one of the most interesting of the series. It presents with historical accuracy the most eventful epoch in French annals. Marie Antoinette was the most fascinating woman that ever held a position in the French court. The daughter of Francis I. of Austria, she married the age of fifteen, the Dauphin of France, who afterward became Louis XVI. The great French Revolution of 1789 was then in embryo, and as the character of Louis was too weak to control circumstances or shape events, the corruption and profligacy of a portion of society became so open and shameless, and oppressive upon the people, that they rose and upset every obstacle. The guillotine took the

places of the theatre, and the ground of Paris was reddened with the blood of its victims until Napoleon restored order. The royal family were imprisoned, and Louis was beheaded in January, 1793; and to make the revolution complete, "the Widow Capet," as they called Marie Antoinette in their indictment, was taken to the scaffold in October. The story of those scenes of terror is full of passages of wonderful dramatic power. MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. An Historical Romance by Louisa Mulhbach. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper cover, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.00.
Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

Poor Pay of the Ministry.

The Lawrenceburg Press says that in Dearborn County they pay \$12,000 per annum for the support of lawyers, \$10,000 for the support of dogs, and \$8,000 for the support of ministers of the gospel. Talent will always be turned into the most remunerative channel and the bar will monopolize an undue proportion of it, because legal services are well paid. But it is indeed a sad commentary when any community pays more for the support of dogs than it does to sustain morality and religion.

We fear our friends in Dearborn are afflicted with too much Democracy. That is a disease fatal to religion. No other denomination flourishes where "Nashby" church has taken deep root. But there is another evil which a correspondent remarking of this state of affairs suggests: People are too apt to spend their money and pamper their pride by building fine church edifices, while they dole out a miserable pittance to the ministers of God who serve in them. We agree with the correspondent that it is better to use the money in procuring good ministers than building fine edifices. Get good ministers—men who can claim and interest large congregations—and our word for it, there will be no lack of suitable and appropriate buildings in which to worship.—[Connersville Times.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEAT, OATS, RYE AND BARLEY WANTED.
I am now paying the highest prices in cash, for any quantity of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley, delivered at the Grocery Store of J. H. Slaughter, Main street, Brookville, Indiana.
Sent. 4-3-5. T. J. MURKOCK.

Administrator's Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Indiana, at the July Term, 1867, there, in the case of George W. Hall, deceased, vs. Heirs of deceased, the undersigned, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 5th, 1867, (unless previously sold at private sale) will sell at public auction the following described real estate situated in said County and State, to-wit: Lots Nos. 12 and 14 in Block 21 in the town of Lawrence, and to the interest therein of Margaret J. Kinsland, late the widow of deceased. The said premises, if the same are not previously sold, will be returned up to the 3rd of October next.

TERMS—One-third cash money down on day of sale, one-third in nine months, and one-third in eighteen months, deferred payments secured by notes bearing interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, and by mortgage on the premises. J. H. BICKLEY, Adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1867-4v.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.
THE undersigned Executor of the last will of John V. Hinds deceased, will sell on the premises, on

On Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1867, at public auction, the following described Real Estate in Franklin County and State of Indiana, to-wit: Part of the south west quarter of section 29, Town 9, Range 1 West, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter, thence east 120 feet to pole, thence north 80 feet to pole, thence west 120 feet, thence south 47 feet 80 poles to place of beginning, containing 3 acres, 3 rods and 30 poles more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash to be paid on the 25th of December next, the remaining two-thirds to be paid in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises, making valuation and appraisement laws.

Said land is two miles West of Mt. Carmel, 6 miles East of Brookville, on a good county road, one-half mile South of the Turnpike road. 20 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance in timber; has on it a good frame barn, a two-story house, a good well of water, and several other buildings, apple and peach trees. Said land is mostly rich bottom land, as good as any in Eastern Indiana.

Also at the same time and place the Personal Property belonging to said estate will be sold.

Said premises are in the County of Franklin, State of Indiana.

Sept. 6, 1867-2v.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

The Short and Direct Route
TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW HAVEN,
BRIDGEPORT,
PROVIDENCE,
ELMIRA,
PITTSBURG,
HARRISBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
AND ALL PORTS IN
New York, New England and Pennsylvania.

Two Through Express Trains.
Leave Cincinnati Daily, making direct connection with all the principal Railways West and South.

MOONING EXPRESS Leaves Cincinnati, (except Sundays,) 6:00 A. M., arrives in New York next day at 8:15 P. M., Boston 6:00 A. M., Providence 6:00 A. M., Bridgeport 6:00 A. M., Elmira 6:00 A. M., Pittsburgh 6:00 A. M., Harrisburg 6:00 A. M., Philadelphia 6:00 A. M., Baltimore 6:00 A. M., Washington City 6:00 A. M.

PARCEL EXPRESS Leaves Cincinnati, (except Saturdays,) 7:00 P. M., arrives in New York second morning at 7:00 A. M., Boston 7:00 P. M., Providence 7:00 P. M., Bridgeport 7:00 P. M., Elmira 7:00 P. M., Pittsburgh 7:00 P. M., Harrisburg 7:00 P. M., Philadelphia 7:00 P. M., Baltimore 7:00 P. M., Washington City 7:00 P. M.

Passenger Steamers Leaving Cincinnati, (except Sundays,) 7:00 P. M., arrive in New York second morning at 7:00 A. M., Boston 7:00 P. M., Providence 7:00 P. M., Bridgeport 7:00 P. M., Elmira 7:00 P. M., Pittsburgh 7:00 P. M., Harrisburg 7:00 P. M., Philadelphia 7:00 P. M., Baltimore 7:00 P. M., Washington City 7:00 P. M.

This is the only Line running Coaches through without change from Cincinnati to New York. Express Coaches through to ALL PORTS EAST.

Ask for Tickets via Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for sale at all principal Ticket and Steamboat Offices throughout the South and West.

W. H. S. HART, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

Aug 6

Farmers, Look Here!
METAMORA WOOLEN FACTORY!!
The undersigned formerly of the firm of Dair & H. H. H. of the Harrison Woolen Factory, takes this method of informing the public that he has leased the

Metamora Woolen Factory
for a term of years, and he is now prepared to receive Wool and manufacture the same into ROLLS, YARN OR CLOTH, with neatness and dispatch, in the best workmanlike manner.

Being an old hand at the business, a practical and thorough workman, he has no hesitancy in saying to all who may favor him with their patronage that full and complete satisfaction will be given.

Consult your own interest and give him a call.
P. C. HAIG.
Metamora, Ind., Sept. 6, 1867-1v.

GREAT COLLISION

At Harrison.
ON THE WHITE WATER,
AND MANY OF THE MERCHANTS IN THE
VALLEY INJURED BY THE LAMBE
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.

BROKERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Glass and Wooden Ware,
now being offered to the Public by the Old Firm
of
Leonard & Simonson,
AT HARRISON, OHIO.

Having on hand a very large stock of the above
Branches of Trade, we are still receiving in addition a very large assortment of the following Goods, and at prices that enable us to defy competition, and already the public are responding to the fact of our low