

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, January 15, 1869.

Morton to Greeley.

On our first page this week will be found Senator Morton's reply to Mr. Greeley's letter to the Senator, on the question of resumption of specie payment. It will be observed that he completely demolishes "H. G.'s" pet theory.

Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Representative Cory this week introduced into the House "a bill to fix the times of holding the Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Franklin, Union, Fayette, Rush, Shelby, Decatur and Dearborn." This bill has passed the House and Senate, and is now a law.

Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad.

The Richmond Telegram says that all but \$30,000 of the stock required to prepare the bed of the Richmond and Fort Wayne railroad for the iron, has been subscribed, and that responsible parties have contracted to furnish the iron as fast as the road is ready for it. Of course the small balance of stock will be taken up without delay, and the road is certain to be commenced at an early day.

Indians Offer to Surrender.

General Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred lodges of Comanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the plains within watching distance of General Sheridan.

The Butler Currency Plan.

Benjamin F. Butler has brought forward a currency plan, and advocated it in a speech at much length, which is published in the Gazette. He escapes all the hardships of a return to specie payment by cutting loose from specie altogether, and soaring to the upper plane of a perpetually irredeemable currency. He proposes gold and silver money a relic of barbarism, like those political twin sisters slavery and polygamy. He condemns coined money as the badge of popular servitude and of despotic rule. He thinks that our wise constitutional fathers made a grave mistake that they did not abolish the use of gold and silver as money, and that thereby they endangered the liberties of the people. He argues that we should no more use the same kind of money that nations having monarchical governments use than we should use their institutions of kings and crowns and hereditary nobility. He alleges, also, that the savage tribes, the barbarous and semi-barbarous nations, and even the Chinese, use gold and silver money, which is positive proof that it is unfit for civilized peoples.

The New York Election Frauds.

It is stated that the Congressional Investigation Committee have filed testimony sufficient to hang, politically, many politicians in New York city. They have evidence to prove that not less than thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast in that city by "vote-buyers" alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshal Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By his timely action Marshal Murray prevented the 20,000 from becoming 60,000. Several of the witnesses testified that they voted from nine to thirty nine times each. These witnesses have testified because those who employed them did not pay them according to agreement. The Committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of using fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundreds and thousands. The Committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured these documents, who had his presses running from the first of June almost up to the day of election. He printed over one hundred thousand of them. The Committee have evidence that the naturalization evidence in the County Clerk's office is rapidly being destroyed.

Opposition to the Virginia Conservatives.
As an offset to the operations of the Virginia Conservatives in Washington, the Grant and Colfax Association in that State have adopted a memorial to Congress asking in view of the deception practiced by persons whose disabilities have not been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until applicants have proven, in the coming election, that they favor reconstruction by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movement.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John Minor Botts, at his residence near Brandy Station, Va., and of General L. H. Rousseau, at his headquarters in the city of New Orleans.

Hon. T. B. McCarty will retire from the Auditor's office on the 25th instant, and Major John D. Evans takes his place. The change in the Secretary's office will take place on the 18th.

The Republican caucus of the Legislature to nominate a candidate for United States Senator was to be held on Thursday night of this week.

Congress.

The morning hour in the Senate, on Monday, was not signaled by the introduction of any important business. A petition of citizens of Georgia requesting legislation for the protection of Union men was presented. Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing for retiring Judges of the Supreme Court on full pay after they arrive at the age of 70. The credentials of H. V. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, were referred to the proper committee. The Senate then discussed the claim of Sae Murphy for three or four hours without settling it and went into Executive session. An hour and a half was spent in consideration of the nomination of Collector Smythe, of New York, for Minister to Russia. The only vote was one by which it was decided not to lay the matter on the table.

In the House under a call of States there was an immense number of new bills presented, all of which went to appropriate committees without debate. Among them were one devoting \$5,000,000 yearly to the improvement of the N. Y. Harbor, one for dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and one for securing the punishment of criminals in Virginia. On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, the rules were suspended and the House voted to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill—119 yeas, 47 nays. An effort to get an investigation of the Post-office contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. ordered failed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. He also reported a bill declaring who may vote for President and Vice President and Representatives to Congress. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

A memorial of New York capitalists offering to build the Pacific railroads for a subsidy much less than the one now paid, was presented to the Senate on Tuesday. The Senate passed the resolution appropriating money to bring home the bodies of Minister Cogswell and daughter. Several other bills were presented and referred and the remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Sue Murphy claim.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for killing off the National Banks, and providing a permanent paper currency. The credentials of J. C. Conner, delegate from Wyoming, were sent to a committee. The joint Committee on Ordinance was continued. Consideration of the bill for equalizing soldiers' bounties was postponed three weeks. The Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill was reported, but not discussed. Mr. Banks reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution for establishing a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo. He was sharply rebuffed as to the scope of the resolution, but maintained that it did not mean necessarily either war or annexation. He said he had reason to think the governments of those countries would accept the protection of the United States if offered. It was not acted upon.

Request to Congress.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives, on Saturday, a joint resolution was introduced, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, respectfully requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities that may have been attached to any citizen of Kentucky by virtue of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Velocipedal.

The velocipede fever is getting violent in New York. It is proposed to build an elevated roadway from Harlem to the Battery, to be used only by the riders of velocipedes. By this means it would be possible to go from one end of the island to the other, in about an hour, making allowance for stoppage and accidents.

A Great Haul of Counterfeiters.

A batch of counterfeiters, Israel Stern, Henry Morbight, Kaufman Stern, Hannah Myers and Mary Strader, were arrested on George street, west of Central avenue, Cincinnati, at nearly three o'clock Saturday morning. Officers Hogan, Pettit and Kidney made the arrest. The secured about a gallon of nickel coin and implements for making the same. They were taken to Ninth Street Station House.

Charles Elliott, D. D. L. L. D., one of the pioneer preachers, educators and editors of the M. E. Church in the United States, died at the family residence, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Wednesday evening, January 6.

For the American.

Wonderful Discovery.
Mr. Editor.—There recently came to our Post office, for free distribution, a number of Circulars from one Benj. Best of Dayton, O., in which he proposes to sell a pretended discovery of his to protect trees from insects, and to invigorate and make them fruitful, and to do many more quite as wonderful things. Thinking he may have scattered these circulars over the County, and thus lead some of easy confidence, like myself, to invest in his alkalis and tar, I wish to say that, two years ago next Spring, I tested this Mr. Best's Fruit Tree Invigorator and Insect Destroyer, and that I will purchase and pay for an individual right for any man in this County, and make him a present of ten dollars besides, who will protect one of my plum trees from the Curculio.

J. A. PROBERT.
Mt. Carmel, Ind., Jan. 11, 1869.

Illinois Correspondence.

LINCOLN, ILL., JAN. 2, 1869.
Dear American,—Pardon me for coming to you so soon again with a few lines, but your paper that came to day has stirred within me the memories of the olden time. I read with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Gallion, although I was but slightly acquainted with her. When a mere child I sometimes went to her house on an errand, and her kind words and pleasant manners made an impression on my young mind that a quarter of a century has not effaced. She was faithful in all her house, and another landmark is gone, another link binding the past and present is broken.

Moses Hornaday, too, has closed his earthly labors. His life was an active one, and he had many friends. His death gave a good occasion to some one to give credence and a very pleasant and a very harmless dig. It is not everybody that can turn the death of a war-worn veteran to so good and pleasant an account.

How we boys grow old! Soon we will be the "old men," for verily our fathers are rapidly crossing to the other shore. Here and there a venerable father or mother stands, as if to teach us that old age may be made beautiful, or to show us that the vigor of middle life soon gives place to feebleness and decay.

But I did not intend to write a sermon. I spoke in my last of our new church. We did dedicate it last Sunday, and we did raise \$5,000, and could have raised more if the people would have given it. We had a good day in every sense of the word.

Our Christmas tree was a grand thing. The writer hereof had a nice present of a pair of parlor slippers, a little large and a trifle heavy, being made of wood and being number 14. They keep my feet very dry in my room, and are a great curiosity, as we have very few Germans here, and wooden shoes are a rare thing. Among other more valuable presents given me, I may mention a splendid silver pitcher and a gold lined silver goblet. These, with two wedding, turkey dinner, good supper, &c., made the day as pleasant as it well could be under the circumstances. Our people know how to make Christmas enjoyable.

The week of holidays has been given to turkey dinners, oyster suppers, balls, drinks, and other pleasant entertainments. I am glad "you uns" had a good time.

I hear of anything to your advantage soon, I will write again.

Yours, W. R. GOODWIN.

Logan Against the Civil Service Bill.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, has made a speech in opposition to Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill. The bill was not before the House at the time, and a considerable part of Mr. Logan's argument was not applicable to the bill. Mr. Logan denounces the bill as establishing a life tenure of office, which it does not; as the creation of an aristocracy, which is gannous; as class legislation, which is an abuse of words; as taking away the immediate responsibility of officers to the people; and as depriving each new Administration of its rights to have party unity in its administration, which is but another way of saying that it does away with the pernicious system of rotation in all the clerical offices at every change of administration. He says it might force the government to keep its offices filled with traitors in time of civil war, which is to suppose that in such an emergency government will let the country go rather than reform its official system.

Mr. Logan says that the making the Vice President the head of the Examining Board will make him the fountain of patronage, and a stronger power than the President; but this is not so; the Vice President will have no appointing power, and will be no more than any other member of the Board. He protests that the bill will be able to control all the patronage by their power to prescribe rules of qualifications and examinations; but this is wild. And then he returns to the charge that this is an opening wedge to an aristocracy in this country. He compares this Board to the West Point Academy, and says that these two schools will monopolize all avenue of approach to the government; but there is no likeness in the two. He then returns to the charge that this is a part of the alarming growth of an aristocracy in this country.

In short, Mr. Logan seems to think the present system of rotation in office, without qualifications in the appointee, too perfect to be disturbed by any experiment at improvement. But the country has tried it and found it wanting. Against the need of reform stand the fears of Congressmen that their patronage will be taken away. We shall see if to preserve the machinery for their re-elections, and the means for rewarding their previous supporters, they will continue this corrupting system.

"Watering Stock."
It is one of the noticeable facts in what may be termed commercial gambling, that one great instance of success always produces a swarm of similar enterprises. The recent contagion for "watering stock," or, in other words, adding fifty to a hundred per cent, to the nominal capital of a company, so as to divide the difference, which is paid by the public, among a ring of secret conspirators, is by no means new. It is a trick as old as the South Sea Company, which flourished in England about 1720, and whose stock was twice "watered" to the tune of one hundred per cent. But the men who robbed the public by this expedient were summarily dealt with on the collapsing of the bubble, and all who had not fled the kingdom were forced to disgorge their plunder. If the railway conspirators who have so recently bagged their millions by fraudulent emissions of Erie and New York Central could be dealt with in a similar manner, we should have some reason to conclude that commercial rascality has not degenerated since a century and a half ago. [Cincinnati Commercial.

Short Tenure.

The House, yesterday, under the operation of the previous question, passed a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. This concludes that it was but a temporary provision against Johnson's unfaithfulness. We have never regarded it as good permanent policy. A law to provide that none but capable and fit persons shall be appointed, and to make their tenure depend on their capacity and fitness, on some such plan as Mr. Jencks' bill, would be vastly better than this obstructive measure. [Gazette, 12th.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.
The two Houses of the State Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate was called to order by Major O. M. Wilson, Principal Secretary of the last Senate. Those members holding over answered to their names, and the newly elected ones presented their credentials, and were sworn in by Judge Fraser, of the Supreme Court.

For President pro tem, Mr. Bellamy nominated Hon. John R. Cravens, of Jefferson, and Hon. Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery, was nominated as the Democratic candidate. The vote resulting in favor of Mr. Cravens, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Walcott and Bird. Major O. M. Wilson, of Marion, was elected for Principal Secretary, Hon. W. A. Busham, of Blackford, as Assistant, and John A. Furnish, of Grant county, as Doorkeeper.

Mr. Kinley offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home to send three intelligent sprightly boys from that institution to act as pages. Mr. Rice was unwilling to send to that institution and take from their studies the boys now so well provided for, and bring them to meet the immoral tendencies they would have to face in this city. Mr. Church held the same views. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Jaques offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee of the House to procure the services of a minister of the Gospel to open the Joint Convention with prayer before the delivery of the Governor's message.

Mr. Stein offered the usual resolution for the appointment of a joint "committee" to wait on the Governor. It was adopted, and Messrs. Stein and Bird were appointed as such committee. At the afternoon session the committee reported that the Governor would be ready to deliver his message at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A resolution was passed for taking three copies of each of the daily papers and two of the Gleaner papers, two to be developed and stamped.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hughes giving the President pro tem power to appoint the standing committees, created considerable discussion and some feeling. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to speak of Mr. Cumbach as ineligible to the United States Senate. This attempt to take a power usually accorded to the Lieutenant Governor out of his hands, coming from a gentleman who is himself an aspirant for Senatorial honors, was regarded as bad taste, and the resolution was postponed until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. As the message will be delivered at that hour, and Mr. Cumbach will be inaugurated on Monday, this resolution virtually decides the matter. But four Republicans voted with him against the postponement. The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The House was called to order by Hon. Cyrus T. Nixon, Clerk of the last House. The roll of members was called, and they were sworn into office by Judge Gregory, of the Supreme Court.

For Speaker, Mr. Baskirk nominated Hon. A. P. Stanton, of Marion. Mr. Cory nominated Hon. Jno. R. Coffroth, of Huntington. Mr. Stanton being elected, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Baskirk and Coffroth, and after a brief address announced the House ready for business. For principal clerk, Wm. M. Merwin, of Putnam, was elected. For assistant, Mr. John O. Hardesty, of Madison, for doorkeeper, T. C. McCann, of Wabash; all of whom were sworn in by the Speaker.

After the usual announcement to the Senate, Messrs. Baskirk, Coffroth and Pierce were appointed to act with the Senate Committee to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. Coffroth submitted an order to award the seats of members by lot, which the House refused to lay on the table. The discussion of it occupied a large part of the afternoon session.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Vawter, was adopted:
Resolved, That any elected or appointed officer of this House, who shall be guilty of intoxication during the sessions of this body, shall immediately forfeit his position and all compensations whatever; and that any page who shall be guilty of using tobacco, intoxicating drinks, or profane language, shall be dismissed by the Speaker, and forfeit all compensation.

Thereafter the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11.

The Legislature was not in session this forenoon. At 3 o'clock P. M. the two Houses met in joint session to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The result being announced, the officers elect were sworn in by Judge Gregory. Their addresses were quite brief, and were well received.

Governor Baker's Inaugural.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Having so recently addressed you at length touching the affairs of the State, nothing but a desire to conform to a custom which has always been observed on occasions like the present, could induce me to detain you now for even a single moment. I desire, through you, to return to the people of the State my grateful acknowledgments for the renewed confidence which it has been their pleasure to repose in me, and the oath which I have just taken in your presence is the strongest assurance which I can offer to them and to you that I intend to support the Constitution, State and National, and faithfully to perform my duty according to the measure of ability which God has given me. If, in endeavoring to do this, I shall commit errors, I indulge the hope that my fellow citizens, and especially those who have known me longest, and most intimately, will attribute such errors to mistake in judgment, and not to intentional wrong doing. My political opinions and associations in the past have not been equivocal, and it is not at all probable that they will be ambiguous in the future. They are the growth of years, and are, therefore, a part of myself. But whilst this is so, and acknowledging as I do, that I am under obligations of gratitude to my political friends which I can never repay, I do not forget that I am the servant of the public, and as such owe duties to the entire people of the State, which no party obligations can or ought to be permitted to control. I desire to express my acknowledgments to those from whom I have so long and so radically differed on political questions for the generally kind and almost universally courteous

treatment I have received at their hands. Endeavoring, therefore, to be true to my party in everything which it has a right to exact, I shall always try to remember that there is a common brotherhood and a common citizenship, whose claims are above all mere party considerations, because they are ordained of God and by the Constitution. If my official and personal life shall be such that it can be truthfully said of me when I am gone—"He was an honest and safe magistrate"—this in my judgment will be a better inheritance for my children than it would be to have either my contemporaries or those who shall come after me, to say of me, "He was a successful politician." In conclusion, I can only promise that in my efforts to meet the just expectation of the people in the position to which I have been called, whatever may be accomplished, by very moderate natural endowments, some experience, a fair share of industry and a sincere desire to promote the welfare of our beloved State and the happiness of her people, shall be cheerfully done, in humble reliance upon the Almighty Ruler and Parent of all.

ADDRESS OF LIEUT. GOV. CUMBACK.

Senators: It is made the duty of the Lieutenant Governor, by the Constitution of the State, to preside over this branch of the General Assembly. Having had little experience as a presiding officer, I am fully aware of the difficulties pertaining to such a position, and I can not, therefore, promise you that I shall make no mistakes, nor that my decisions will always be in accord with parliamentary law. I will promise you that I will try to be impartial, and endeavor to do equal justice to all alike, and I will ask you to cover all my errors with the broad mantle of generous charity. Let us all strive to make our official relations mutually agreeable. From the able and elaborate message of His Excellency, the Governor, we are advised that there are many important interests that will claim the attention of the Legislature at this session. Let us not shrink from our responsibility, but with eye single to the welfare of the people, and impressed with a solemn conviction of our duty to God and our constituents, let us keep our grant and growing State in the front rank in all things that constitute the true greatness and goodness of a State. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that our State will soon be free from debt. Let us hope that all that may be done by us may hasten and not hinder the early coming of that good time. Hoping that all we may do may meet the approbation of those who have committed their important trusts to our hands, let us at once enter upon the discharge of our duties.

Upon the returning of the Senators to their own Chamber, the chair was relinquished to Mr. Cumbach, the Lieut. Governor.

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES.

Reports of Military Officers—Full Statement of the Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, January 6.
The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:
I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. Sibley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reported difficulties on the Ogeechee. Gen. Sibley has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention to law; to preserve the peace at all hazards; to co-operate with the civil authorities, in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and that not, as at Camilla, the law be made a pretext for committing outrages on the negroes. At the same time, he is ordered to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

[Signed]

Geo. G. Meade, Major Gen.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 4, 1869, FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, GA., JANUARY 6, 1869.
To Maj. Gen. Geo. Meade, Philadelphia:
I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement by Col. Williams:
The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to the Middle towns and Luckers plantations. Middletown accused the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the arrest, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of September 25, 1868, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrest, but got frightened at the negroes assembling and ran off. He called for a posse, and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about 14 years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station, and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions commanded by Generals and Colonels, &c. They have enlisted from five hundred to eight hundred men, and are still organizing. I ordered Mayor Perkins to go out and see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them, they became pacified, and gave us their side of the question.

"We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns and one bayonet on a stick were all the arms I saw, and if they had others we would have seen them. There were no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations, further than to watch for their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight."

To day the Sheriff reported, officially, that he could not enforce the laws, and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. An official report will be sent to the department headquarters by mail.

[Signed] C. C. SIBLEY, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g, &c.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4, 1869, FROM SAVANNAH, GA., JANUARY 4, 1869.

To Major General George G. Meade:

Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogeechee plantations, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities four of the original number of warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that 150 or 200 additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them I do not feel justified, under present circumstances, to aid him until he has made an effort to execute them. These warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict if the Sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be averse to a fight. [Signed] C. C. SIBLEY, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL!
THE undersigned are prepared to furnish parties with the best Youghiogheny Coal at the lowest market prices.
HENRY SPEER & CO., Jan. 15-3w.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Harrison, New York, Rochester & Brookville Turnpike Company are notified that there will be an election of the Board of Directors of Emanuel Chambers in Cedar Grove on the 1st Monday of February next, 1869.
R. COOLEY, Pres't, Jan. 15, 1869-3w.

370 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm of 370 acres, situated 1½ miles East of Brookville, on the Mt. Carmel pike—100 acres in good timber, balance cleared—convenient building site, watered, and adapted for raising stock or grain. Terms easy. For further particulars, enquire of Adams & Berry in Brookville, or of J. M. VAWTER, Lebanon, Ohio.
Jan. 15-1m.

State of Indiana, County of Franklin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Murray Shipley, partners in trade under the name and style of Murray, Shipley & Co., have filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of said county against the administrators, widow and heirs of Henry C. Gallion, deceased, for an order to sell the real estate of said deceased, his personal belongings, and to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of said Court, dated this 12th day of January, 1869.
C. C. SIBLEY, Franklin County, Jan. 15-3w.

HAIR LOTIO.

PROF. CHRISTY'S DOUBLE DISTILLED CONCENTRATED HAIR LOTIO.

(Carefully and scientifically prepared especially for the promotion of the growth of the hair.) Thousands of young men who have used it will testify that it
IMPROVES THE GROWTH OF THE MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS BETTER THAN ANYTHING USED.
If your Mustache or Whiskers does not grow long enough to suit, you try a bottle. The Lotio acts immediately upon the producing glands, reinvigorating their torpid action, producing in a short time a luxuriant growth of beard.
Sent by Express, carefully packed, to any address in the United States, at the following prices: One Bottle, \$1.50; Three Bottles, \$3.50; Half Dozen to one address, \$5.00.
If you wish the Lotio to be used as a Whisker Promoter, ask or write for Prof. Christy's Double Distilled Concentrated Hair Lotio.
All Orders and Letters must be sent to
PROF. CHRISTY & CO.,
No. 175 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN D. PARK, Wholesale Agent.
Jan. 15-3w.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND NATIONAL BANK NOTE LIST, PUBLISHED BY DREXEL & CO., BANKERS, is invaluable to all business men in these times of counterfeit money. It contains a full list of all the National Bank Notes, and is published on the 1st and 15th of every month. Every storekeeper and person engaged in business should subscribe to Peterson's Detector. The price is five cents a month, or one dollar and fifty cents a year, or the Semi-Monthly issue, Three Dollars a year. TERMS for the Monthly issue of twelve numbers: One copy, one year.....\$1.50 Two copies, one year.....\$2.50 Three copies, one year.....\$3.50 Five copies, one year.....\$5.00 The person getting up the club, making six copies in all.....\$6.00

TERMS for the Semi-Monthly issue of 24 numbers, for one year, just double the above rates.
We would advise all persons to subscribe to the Semi-monthly issue, whereby they will get descriptions of all new counterfeits and altered notes, some two weeks in advance of the Monthly number.
In remitting, get a Post Office order, or a draft on Philadelphia or New York; if neither of these can be had, send National bank notes or greenbacks.
Canvassers wanted everywhere to get subscribers to PETERSON'S NATIONAL BANK NOTE LIST, and for Circulars containing instructions. Large wages can be made. Address
B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Jan. 15-3w.

HAIR LOTION.

What are Eggs Good For?

WHAT EYES ARE EGGS GOOD FOR?
Use properly applied, make the best champion for the hair that can be used. Try it. The finest castle soap is too strong for the hair. Every bottle of Prof. Christy's HAIR LOTIO has a recipe for an egg shampoo. All first-class druggists sell it. After which, if CHRISTY'S LOTIO is applied, a gloss of splendor and beauty will appear on the hair, that will surprise you. As a hair restorer, it is unequalled. It will regret the money it cost you. It is cheaper than hair, and decidedly better. If your hair is covered with dandruff, use one bottle of Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio. The Lotio will wash the dandruff off, and leave the hair as soft and healthy as anything advertised. It will promote the growth of ladies' hair to any length desired. Read one of the many testimonials which we receive from ladies:
PROF. CHRISTY.—SIR: I commenced the use of your hair preparation at a very early age. My hair was in a very unhealthy condition. My hair was dry and harsh, and whenever I dressed it, it broke off, so that it became very short and thin. I bought one bottle of your Lotio, and used it, and I was so pleased with it that I continued using it. I have used the Lotio for nearly a year, and it has grown me a head of hair that is soft and glossy, and it is longer than it ever was before in my life.
The lady to whom the poet refers in the following lines must have used Lotio:
Like her to whom at dead of night
The bridegroom, with his locks of light,
Came in the flash of love and pride
And scaled the terrace of his bride;
When, as she saw him rashly spring,
And midway up in danger cling,
She flung him down her soft brown hair,
Exclaiming, "breathless, 'there love, there!'"
For sale by druggists everywhere, \$1. All orders and letters should be sent to
PROF. CHRISTY & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
Jan. 15-1y.

Petition for Partition.

STATE OF INDIANA, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

IN THE FRANKLIN COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Gertrude Dautrich, John King, Guardian of Henry and Philip W. Dautrich, minors, and Jacob H. Masters, vs. John Dautrich, Mary Reidbach and Frederick J. Reidbach.

ON this 20th day of December, 1868, in vacation of said Court, the following petition was filed for partition of the estate of Emanuel Chambers, deceased, and was thereupon referred by the Court to the undersigned, who are therefore hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court, in the County of Franklin, at the Court House, in the town of Brookville, at the County Seat of said County, on the 1st Monday of March, 1869, then and there to plead and answer to said complaint of the plaintiffs aforesaid.
Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
SAMUEL S. HARRILL, Clerk of said Court.
Holland, Binkley & Jones, Attys for plaintiffs.
Jan. 8-3w.

The Shoshone Indians call locomotives

"Heap wagon—no loss."