

Governor Baker's Message.

It affords me great pleasure, in again welcoming the representatives of the people to these halls of legislation, to greet you at the outset with the assurance that the financial condition of the State, so far as least as the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. Practically all the foreign debt of the State, except \$178,000 of the war loan bonds issued under the legislation of 1861, has been redeemed.

In this connection I desire again to call attention to the renewal of an effort which is about to be made by the holders of the Wabash and Erie Canal stocks to induce the General Assembly to charge the payment thereof on the Treasury of the State. The history of this transaction is rehearsed in full by the Governor, and he makes a lengthened argument to sustain his view of the matter as expressed in two propositions:

1. That by the terms of the act of January 19, 1847, and January 27, 1846, commonly called the "Butler Bill," and the nature of the negotiations which resulted in their adoption, and especially the amendments suggested by the principal bondholders to the first act, and adopted in the second, the character of the bonds surrendered, and the certificates of canal stock issued and received in lieu thereof, and, by the contemporaneous and subsequent construction put upon the adjustment by both parties thereto, it is clear that the canal stocks, which the State is now asked to charge upon her Treasury, were to be, and were, charged exclusively upon the Wabash and Erie Canal, its lands and revenue, and that the State was not to be, and was not, bound to pay any portion of these stocks, although she reserved the right to redeem the canal at her option after the expiration of twenty years from the date of its transfer to the Trustees, by paying the principal sum charged upon it to the holders of the certificates of the stock thus charged.

2. That the State has not, since the adjustment of 1847, by the incorporation of railroad companies, and authorizing them to contract railroads within the State, or by any other act of hers, according to any recognized rule of law, or any established principle of equity jurisprudence, created a liability on her part to pay said canal stocks, or any part thereof. In other words, had the same transactions occurred between two natural persons over whose rights and liabilities the courts could have exercised the fullest jurisdiction, the claims now urged against the State could not have been enforced as between these natural persons by an action at law, or a suit in equity.

In conclusion on this point the Governor says:

Before dismissing the subject I earnestly recommend the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to declare that no act of legislation shall ever take effect or become a law of this State whereby said canal stocks, or any part thereof, shall be recognized as a debt of the State, or charged upon the Treasury thereof by way of redeeming said canal, or otherwise, until such act of legislation shall have been submitted to and ratified by the qualified electors of this State at a special election held for that purpose in pursuance of law, a majority of the votes cast at such election to be necessary to effect the ratification.

Regarding assessment, equalization and collection of taxes, the message says:

I recommend that in imitation of the assessment laws of Michigan, an amendment shall be passed declaring that the words "cash value," as applied to the appraisement of property for taxation, shall mean the usual selling price at the place where the property is at the time of assessment, not at a forced sale, but at private sale. I trust that you will be able to devise some remedy to prevent the demoralizing practice of counties and individuals competing with each other in the valuation of their taxable real estate, a grossly disproportionate to their real value.

The action of the State Board in equalizing the appraisement of real estate has been disregarded in many, if not all, the counties in which a per centum was directed to be added to the appraisement as left by the District Boards; but where a deduction was directed to be made, the County Auditors, as a general rule, have not been slow to execute the order in making out the duplicates. By this failure to comply with the action of the State Board, and by unauthorized deductions not directed by that Board, the total value of all the taxable property of the State, as it stands to the duplicates, is reduced more than fifteen millions of dollars below what it would have been if the action of the State Board had been carried out, and no such unauthorized deductions had been made.

The message devotes considerable space to the subject of the divorce laws of the State, stating the causes for which divorces are granted as follows:

1. Adultery.
2. Impotency.
3. Abandonment for one year.
4. Cruel treatment of one party by the other.
5. Habitual drunkenness of either party.
6. The conviction, subsequent to the marriage, in any country, of either party of an infamous crime.
7. Any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted.

Says the Governor, the great objection to our statute is the discretionary clause allowing a court to grant a divorce for any cause that the judge may deem sufficient.

This clause, which pretends to lay down a rule for the government of human affairs, is in the most impotent relation of life, is at war with the fundamental idea and elementary definition of law. Law is a prescribed rule of civil conduct. This statute prescribes no rule, the observance of which shall save, or the violation of which shall forfeit, conjugal rights. Under this clause, the question "what is or is not a sufficient cause for a divorce, instead of being determined by a general rule, is measured by no rule at all, and the standard of judgment, instead of being prescribed so that it may be known and read of all men, is

until he pronounces judgment between the parties in the case before him. It is worse than delegating legislative powers to the judiciary—which the Constitution expressly prohibits—for it authorizes the Judge to make his own judgment of what the law ought to be, the rule of decision in each case, as it arises, without any previous intimation of the standard or rule by which the rights of the parties are to be measured.

The facility with which citizens of other States, after a pretended residence in this can and do procure divorces in our courts and then return to their homes from which they fled for that very purpose, is a reproach to the civilization of the age, and a breach of that comity which should be scrupulously observed between sister States of the same great Republic family. I, therefore, recommend that the clause of the statute, which authorizes divorces for any cause that the Court may deem sufficient, be repealed, and that the clause making cruel treatment a good cause of divorce be so amended as to require the treatment to be cruel and inhuman, or cruel and barbarous. I further recommend that the practice in divorce cases be so amended as to embrace the following provisions, viz:

1. Requiring the defendant, when a resident of the State, to be sued in the county of his or her residence.
2. Requiring the plaintiff not to be a resident of the State for one year prior to the filing of his petition, but that he should continue to reside in the State during the pendency of the suit, and until the case is tried.
3. Vesting in the Circuit Courts exclusive jurisdiction of applications for divorce.
4. Requiring the petition in every divorce case to show where the causes of divorce relied on happened or occurred, and where the applicant resided at the time, and if they happened or occurred elsewhere than in this State, and at a time when the plaintiff was not a resident of this State, that no divorce shall be granted unless it be alleged in the petition and proved on the trial that matters so relied upon would be a good cause of divorce by the laws of the State, place or jurisdiction within which the same happened or occurred.
5. Requiring the allegations as to the place where the cause or causes of divorce relied upon occurred, and the place of residence of the plaintiff at the time of their occurring, to be verified by affidavit appended to the petition, and also to be proved on the trial.

With such amendments as these we might well hope that Indiana divorces would soon cease to be advertised in any of the Atlantic cities as marketable commodities, and that refugees and fugitives from the justice of other States would no longer come to Indiana in quest of divorces to be used on their return to their homes as licenses to violate the laws of our sister States.

The message is entirely free from the slightest tinge of partisanship. No one could tell from reading it whether the Governor was a Republican or a Democrat, and in this respect it is in fine contrast with the recent performance of Governor Hoffman, of New York. Altogether it is an able and instructive document, highly creditable to the Chief Magistrate of our State, and it will add to the already deserved high reputation of its author.

FAYETTEVILLE INDIANA.
DEC 30TH, 1870

We, the members of a class in Elocution, taught by Prof. Thomas Harrison, of Brookville, Indiana, being convinced of the superior excellence of his method of teaching, and the great value of the Charts prepared by him, would recommend his method to all interested in the study of Elocution, and the introduction of his charts into our public schools.

J. GAMBLE, Committee.
A. S. HARRIS, Committee.
I. B. LONG, Committee.

We copy the above from the Connorsville Times. Mr. Gamble is an experienced teacher, of considerable reputation. Rev. Mr. Sleeth is the Methodist minister on the Columbia Circuit, who formerly spent some time at Asbury University; and Rev. Mr. Long is a minister in the Christian or Riformed Church, also an educator of reputation, associated with Mr. Gamble in the Fayetteville Seminary. Their opinion, therefore, is entitled to respect. They acted as a committee for the class, and the class, by a unanimous vote, sustained their action.

Prof. Harrison, while giving the course of lessons in Elocution, lectured to crowded house in the evenings. The Connorsville Times speak in a complimentary manner of his lectures. The fact that for five evenings in succession, after having preached twice on Sabbath, the church was filled each evening to its utmost capacity, is sometimes being difficult to obtain a seat, was no small compliment of itself.

The story that Dr. Livingston had been burned alive as a wizard by an African chieftain, though traced to an irresponsible source, was probable enough to excite grave apprehensions in regard to the intrepid explorer. His safe arrival at the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique has happily dispelled all fears, and a rich budget of news from hitherto unknown regions may soon be expected.

Reduction of Prices.

From and after Sunday, New Year's the duty on tea went down from 25 to 15 cents per pound; coffee from 5 to 3 cents; new sugar from 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents; sugar No 7 from 4 to 2 cents; refined sugar from 5 to 4 cents; common molasses from 8 to 5 cents; brandy from \$3 to \$2; liquors from \$2.50 to \$2, per proof gallon; wool from 30 per cent to 11 and 10 cents; pig-iron from \$9 to \$7 per ton; while wrought and scrap are each increased from \$1 per ton. Fifty-two articles, chiefly drugs, are placed on the free list, and the tariff upon forty articles reduced.

Orth's appointment on the Ways and Means Committee pleases the low tariff and the prohibitionists.

The Legislature.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock Thursday morning of last week. Lieutenant Governor Cumback in the chair.

Two Republican members were absent, and Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county, and Senator Elliott, from the Connersville District, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, thus giving the control of the organization to the Democrats.

The officers elected are: Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, of Morgan county. Democrat; Assistant Secretary J. W. Cole, Republican; and Doorkeeper, James W. Cookley, Republican.

When the Senatorial districts were called in the organization, the admission of John W. Burson, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side, on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election. The Lieutenant-Governor decided that the credentials being in proper form, and no regular contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done. Immediately after the Senators were qualified an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion a resolution was adopted declaring Burson not entitled to a seat, referring his case to a select committee.

This action, with Hughes and Elliott acting with the Democrats, gives the Democratic majority of three in the Senate. The Republicans were unprepared for the action of the majority of the Senate, and are very indignant against Hughes and Elliott for deserting them.

The House met at the same hour, and organized with Wm. Mack, of Vigo, Speaker; Samuel W. Holmes, of Jackson, Clerk; F. S. Williams, of Tippecanoe, Assistant Clerk; Frank M. Shuell, of Clark, Doorkeeper.

Resolutions were offered to amend the State Constitution, declaring against the Wabash & Erie Canal claims. Tabled, to wait the appointment of Commissioners.

Several important bills were introduced, among them one regulating the salaries of county officers, and another relating to voluntary assignments in trust for creditors.

On Friday the House convened at 10 o'clock. Mr. Myers introduced a bill providing for assessments and collection of taxes for municipal purposes on bank stock. Several bills were introduced to regulate the fees of county officers. Other bills, of minor importance, passed the first reading.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to appoint the standing committees of the Senate.

A committee was also appointed by resolution to revise the rules of the Senate. Several bills were read to fix the fees of county officers.

Mr. Johnson, by leave, introduced a bill to prevent hunting or shooting within enclosures without the consent of the owner thereof, and fixing a penalty therefor [misdeemeanor, fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$50] which was read the first time and passed to the second reading.

At 2 o'clock the Legislature met in joint session, to hear the biennial message of the Governor. Two hours were consumed in the reading.

The Legislature adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

In each branch of the Legislature on Monday several bills regulating the fees of county officers were presented. Two bills were introduced amending important particulars the divorce laws of the State. Also a bill in the House directing the action of Criminal Courts where the plea of insanity is put in. A resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote against the annexation of San Domingo passed the Senate.

Zion M. E. Church, White Water Township.

This church was dedicated last Sabbath by Rev. Prof. Harrison. The weather was exceedingly disagreeable, a blustering snow-storm raging at the time, so that few besides those living in the immediate neighborhood were present. A debt of one hundred and eight dollars had to be raised, and the Trustees were considerably discouraged. After Prof. Harrison had preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. Messrs. Whitmore and Lohring and J. Roberts Esq went to work in earnest to raise the amount, when not only the amount of the debt was raised, but twenty dollars over, making two hundred. This speaks well for a church with only six male members in it. Sometime ago the ladies had raised a considerable amount for furnishing the church, and the whole presented a neat appearance. It is a respectable, commodious building, and is a credit to the community. Rev. W. Lohring commenced preaching in the school-house adjoining, three years ago, and great success attended his labors. By request he came to the dedication and preached on Sabbath evening. Rev. Mr. Whitmore is holding a series of meetings there the present week.

I. C. & L. R. R.

The Indianapolis Journal, speaking of the complaints concerning the present management of the above road, says:

The whole trouble arises from the fact that the Receivers, who are competent and practical men, are running the line in the interests of the Stockholders and not for the special benefit of any one locality.

C. R. Cory, of Franklin County, was principal candidate for Clerk of the House against Mr. Holmes, of Jackson county.

The Indiana Ku-Klux.

As the Cincinnati Commercial comes forward promptly to the exculpation of the Democrats of the Indiana Senate for illegally suspending a Republican member, by the assertion that they have resorted to "tactics in the Senate to secure a majority that is not without precedent in Republican history," perhaps it will favor its readers with some such precedent in Republican history. We remember none, and, therefore, we have to doubt, until the precedent shall be procured. Here is a member with the regular certificate of election, and with not even the pretense of any one to contest his seat. Even if somebody had appeared to contest his seat, still he would have been as much entitled to be sworn in and exercise all the powers of a member as any one there. He was sworn in. He then could only be ousted by a successful contest of his election, or by a regular expulsion. Neither was done or is to be attempted. But a bare majority ruled that his name should not be called in the votes. They had the same right to suspend any other member, or any number of members. A bare majority could thus suspend all the opposition. It is a principle in representative government. But, of course, the Indiana Senate have no legal power to suspend a member. The presiding officer cannot obey an illegal order of the majority suspending a member. He must recognize Mr. Burson's rights as a member. And inasmuch as Mr. Burson is a member, the presiding officer cannot declare any measure carried which would be defeated if the professed vote of this member were counted.—[Gazette.]

We take the following from the Wilmington Items of the Aurora Independent:

Dr. Stewart relates to us a case of child deformation that occurred here Tuesday of last week, the particulars of which, as the Doctor gives them, are as follows: He was called to see Mrs. McDonald Cheek, who had been sick for several days, which was brought to an end by the birth of this child—or rather this deformity—which the Dr. describes as follows: The child—or this part of a child—was dead; the left eye was unnaturally large and open; the right eye very small and closed; both eyes were turned upward and were immediately at the top of the head. There was no forehead—being perfectly flat and entirely empty. What seemed to be the brains were contained in a sack attached to and suspended from the head, and resting upon the child's chest. This sack was about as large as a man's fist. What there was of the head was very small. The hair and face were perfect. The right foot was turned inward, and there was a slight crook in the right leg above the ankle. There was a report current here that the child had the mark of a bullet hole in the head, but the Dr. says this was not the case. Mrs. Cheek is living at present in the family of Mr. J. H. Thompson.

Cost to the Government of Contesting Seats.

Some of the members of the House Election Committee are endeavoring to ascertain, as nearly as may be, the number of contested election cases likely to be brought before the committee of the next House. Enough have been counted already to demonstrate the fact that the practice is becoming yearly more fashionable among defeated candidates, and the reason in most cases is found in the fact that the House has been so liberal as to give every contestant from one thousand to five thousand dollars, if not successful. There have been before the Election Committee of the present House thirty contested cases, and the prospect is little better for the Forty-second Congress. In salaries alone there were over fifty thousand dollars paid to those contestants in the present House, and as much more in expenses.

The printing of testimony in one case alone cost between six and seven thousand dollars. In view of these enormous expenses, the bill of last winter, which provides that no payment be made to a contestant unless he establishes his right to the seat, will probably again be presented.

Mr. Dawes, who introduced the bill last session, says that the money paid to contestants during his fourteen years' service in the House will exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—[Shelby Republican.]

One fact is apparent, that the Republican party has not escaped the fate of parties long in power, namely, a struggle with selfish and unprincipled managers, who aspire to control the government for their own aggrandizement and advantage. These men seize upon the machinery of a party and of the government and try to powder all who will not bow to their dictation. They are adroit, unprincipled and untiring. They work while others sleep and suspect not. Falsehood answers their ends better than truth. Flattery with them is a science. By means of that they conquer men on whom their bribes of money or office have but little effect. But by one method and another they dislodge many good men and put many inferior ones in high places. We hope the Administration will have its eyes open to see the great danger it is in from the intrigues of the meanest and most reckless sort. A failure to see that will result at the same door by which the thoroughly debased and corrupted Democratic party went out of power.—[Exchange.]

Fighting for the Spoils.

The capture of Cheek having quarreled about the division of the reward offered by Dearborn County, have been before the Commissioners with their claims, Buffington asking for all the reward, while Cheek and Trew demand each a third. The court decided to give one-half the reward to Buffington, and the remainder in equal portions to the others. From the independent we learn that after some consultation between the claimants and their attorneys, they announced their intention to appeal, expressing their intention to bring the case before the Common Pleas Court at its next session—the January term—when they will apply for a change of venue to Ohio County, unless the county will consent to waive a trial by jury, in which case they will be satisfied to allow Judge Carter to try the case in Lawrenceburg.—[Tribune and Recorder.]

A plot has been discovered in Java, among the Swiss troops in the Dutch Indian army, to assassinate the Governor General and seize the island.

They have had no snow this winter at Omaha.

The sale of seats in Beecher's Church realized \$61,000.

The new Spanish Cabinet has been completed, with Serrano as President.

Gules Favre says he knows nothing of the European Conference and will not attend.

The Treasury Department has called in \$1,650,000 more of the 3 per cent. certificates.

The Democrats seem to have had the upper hand in organizing the Missouri Legislature.

A convention of the editors of this State will be held at Indianapolis on the 19th inst.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has been removed from his command because he failed to hold the French in check.

The Fenian convicts have been released from the English Prisons, and have sailed for the United States.

The public debt has been reduced during the month of December to the amount of more than two millions of dollars.

The press, machinery, type, etc., of the Cincinnati Daily Times were appraised last week at \$60,000, and the good will at \$140,000.

Clement R. Cory, of Franklin County, and Colonel W. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, are the Engrossing Clerk and Reading Clerk, respectively, of the Senate.

The London Times has another article on the Alabama claims in which it says England desires to do anything reasonable to end the quarrel.

A late foreign mail brings the report that Dr. Livingstone has arrived at the Mozambique, and he was waiting there for a vessel bound for England.

The Receivers of the I. & L. Railroad report all their branches as not paying. The Valley line is one of their branches. Railroad men claim this is done for a purpose, as the lawyers say.—[Cambridge Tribune.]

A furious cannonade has been kept up, since Thursday, against Forts Isey, Vanvres and Montrouge, on the southwest of Paris, and a heavy attack has also been made on some of the forts on the east and north.

Ed. F. Sibley, of the Aurora Advocate, on Monday purchased the Lawrenceburg Register, and will continue the publication of the Register, combining the Advocate with it.

There are 698 grain distilleries in the United States turning out 670,984 gallons of spirits per day. The amount of spirits in the country in bond and out on the 15th of November last was 45,602,564 gallons.

We do not know that the two Indiana Senators, elected as Republicans, who betrayed the confidence reposed in them and united with the Democrats to give the organization of the Senate to that party were influenced by direct pecuniary motives. But people will ask whether the Wabash Canal bonds had not something to do with the business. Such conduct as that of Hughes and Elliott must be explained in some way, and it admits of no solution which concedes to them either honor or decency.—[Chronicle.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Harrison, New Trenton, Rochester & Brookville Turnpike Company, will hold their annual meeting for the purpose of electing their Directors on the 12th day of February, 1871, at the house of B. H. Chambers, in the town of Cedar Grove, Franklin County, Indiana. GILES GANT, Sec'y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Chambers & Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. D. Bacon retiring from the firm, and accepting of his share of the assets, debts, and collect all outstanding claims of said late firm. J. C. CHAMBERS, E. D. BACON.

Brookville, Ind., Jan. 9, 1871.—3w

For Sale.

One of the best farms in Franklin County, 10 miles East of Brookville and two miles East of Mt. Carmel, containing 160 acres of which are cleared, balance in excellent condition, with good dwelling house, barn and all necessary outbuildings, good well of water, also a good orchard. For terms, enquire of E. M. CUNNINGHAM, Mt. Carmel, Ind.

Real Estate For Sale at a Bargain.

I offer for sale my Farm of 140 acres or less, situated 1 1/2 miles Northwest of Brookville, on the Connersville Pike and 1/2 mile from the Valley Railroad—a desirable stock and grain farm, over 50 acres of upland nearly new and in a good state of cultivation; a good Frame Dwelling containing seven rooms and two halls, a large cellar, distern and well of never failing water, near the door, good stable and outbuildings, over 300 fruit trees of all the best varieties in growing order. Any one wanting a farm would do well to call and see the stock and grain raised on the same.

Also 50 acres on Yellow Bank, near Hutchinson's Saw Mill—one-half in blue grass pasture, and the balance in excellent timber—will be sold at a bargain. Z. B. REED.

Jan 13 w.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of William Heap, deceased, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Cedar Grove, Franklin County, Indiana, on

Friday, February 3, 1871.

the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 41 head of Cattle, being Mich. Cows, Ozen, Stock Cattle and Y-ming Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Implements of all kinds, Wagons, Corn, Wheat, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great many other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of \$5 and under, cash on day of sale; on all sums over three dollars, a credit will be given until January 1, 1872, by the purchaser giving his note with good security, and waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MARGARET REAP, Administratrix.

LIGHT!

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right of Franklin County, Ind., for Isaac Kilgus.

Vapor Burners and Lamps, which to say to the people that for brilliancy and light and cheapness they cannot be surpassed by any lamp or light now in use. Any person wanting Lamps of this kind to light up Churches, Halls, Dwellings, Business places of every kind, Street Lamps, can be supplied on short notice by addressing

J. P. UPDIKE, Fairfield, Ind.

CINCINNATI STORE.

J. C. CHAMBERS

Has purchased Mr. Bacon's interest in the Cincinnati Store, and is in receipt of a large stock of new assortment.

Staple & Fancy

GROCERIES

Which he is selling at

REDUCED PRICES,

For Cash or Country Produce.

Call and see him. J. C. CHAMBERS.

Jan. 13, 1871.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by the Franklin Common Pleas Court, in the case of Wm. Reynolds and others against Louisa Hutchinson and others, will sell at public auction, on the premises, the following described Real Estate in Franklin County, Indiana, to wit:

Lot 34 and 35 in W. W. Butler's plat of Butler's Run, adjoining the Town of Brookville.

There is a good stone house on said lots, and a good log house and stable on the other.

Also the West half of the N. E. quarter of Sec. 20, Town 12, Range 13 East, containing 80 acres, all good land, situated 4 miles from Brookville and 1 1/2 miles from Railroad station.

Private bids will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, January 24, 1871.

Terms of Sale.—One third down, one third in cash, and remaining third in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date, payable without relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

FIELDING BERRY, Commissioner.

Jan. 13, 1871.—3w.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Indiana, in the case of Henry Price et al. vs. Isaac L. Price et al., will sell at public auction, on the premises, the following described real estate situated at the County of Franklin in the State of Indiana, to wit:

Part of the South East quarter of Section 20, Town 9, Range 2 West, containing a stake on the West bank of the East branch of the White River and at the North East corner of a tract of land which William J. Patterson sold to James H. Speer, containing one acre of the North West quarter of the section 20, containing 80 acres, and a good log house and stable on the other.

Also the West half of the N. E. quarter of Sec. 20, Town 12, Range 13 East, containing 80 acres, all good land, situated 4 miles from Brookville and 1 1/2 miles from Railroad station.

Private bids will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, January 24, 1871.

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