

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, March 3, 1871.

The Indiana Legislature—Resignation of Republican Members.

A crisis was reached last week in the Indiana Legislature. Rather than permit a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, by passing the Apportionment Bill, the Republican members resigned and broke the quorum. It was bid enough to oust a Republican Senator, without reason, but to redistrict the State for legislative elections, when the Constitution expressly says it shall not be done until 1873, is a little more than law-abiding people can stand. And though we do not approve of following Democratic precedents as a general thing, we cordially endorse the action of our Republican representatives in thus summarily putting a quietus upon any further notorious outrages by the Bourbon Government. It is fortunate, indeed, that the "little game" was blocked below we give some comments by the press:

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Democrats procured the control of the Indiana Senate by suspending a Republican member. It was not done by any legal process, but by an act of force in defiance of law. Having thus procured the control of both branches of the Legislature, they were proceeding, in violation of the constitutional provision concerning the apportionment of the State for legislative elections, to reapportion the State in order to extend their usurpation by them for an election. The Republican members of the House resigned in order to stop this usurpation. It has vitiated one Legislature; they determined that this illegality should not be made the means of perpetuating itself, and that the issue should be legally presented to the people at the next election, instead of forestalling it by an illegal and fraudulent apportionment.

The Democratic members have issued an address which is devoted, not to a vindication of their usurpation nor of their apportionment intentions, but to an attempt to show that the Republican members might have waited longer and then resigned, and to a list of the beneficial measures that might have been enacted if the Republicans had remained. They gave a long schedule of their good intentions, and charged the Republicans with preventing the people from having the benefit of them. But we suppose that to the intelligent people it will appear that the party which vitiated the Legislature by illegally depriving a member of his seat and made it a mere usurpation, is the party responsible for its dissolution.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Republican party of Indiana will justify the course of the Republican members of the Legislature who placed their resignations in the hands of Governor Baker on Wednesday evening. The resigning members were willing to remain and co-operate with the Democrats in the enactment of all laws of general interest to the people, and delayed their resignations until it became evident that the Apportionment Bill was to be rushed through under the spur of the previous question without debate, and to the exclusion of all other business. We show, in another column, how infamous the provisions of the proposed measure are, and will here repeat the boast of leading Democrats that if it had become a law, the Democracy could carry the Legislature, with a popular majority of 15,000 against them in the State, and would control the legislation of Indiana for twenty years. A committee of Republicans informed the Democrats of the willingness of the Republican members to remain and attend to ordinary legislation, but at the same time notified them that any further attempt to force the passage of the apportionment bill would be defeated. The Democrats refused to make any compromise and expressed a determination to carry it at all hazards, and clearly indicated their purpose to do so by making it the special order for nine o'clock yesterday morning. They met at nine o'clock to find themselves without a quorum.

But this is not all. The course of the Democrats in the Senate furnished additional justification for the action of the Republicans. By the revolutionary course of the majority of the Senate in excluding Senator Burton from his seat, on the first day of the session, and their infamous action in the manner of disposing of the charges trumped up against him, the Democracy evinced a determination to accomplish their purposes without regard to law or parliamentary usage. One of two things had to be done—to remain and allow the corrupt scoundrels to carry out their purposes, or to go to the people to the record they have already made. The latter course was chosen, and that it is right, and that the people will endorse it, we have no doubt. Before resigning the Republican members appointed a Committee to draft an address setting forth the reasons for their action, which is published in this issue, signed by the thirty-four members who vacated their seats.

A terrible colliery explosion in Wales, on Saturday, killed over fifty persons. The Arkansas Senate met on Saturday; the article is of impeaching was presented, and arrangements made to have the trial go on as fast as possible.

The Conditions of Peace.

The result of the consultations that have been in progress has been announced, and we publish the terms of the treaty.

1. The cession of Alsace and Metz; Belfort, which is situated in Alsace, to be restored to France.
2. The payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs, a sum equivalent, in round numbers, to one billion dollars.
3. A portion of the French territory, with some fortified towns, including Sedan, to remain in the possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.
4. The German army to enter Paris.
5. Peace to be proclaimed on the ratification of these conditions by the French Assembly.

From San Domingo.

Vice President Collas received a private letter from Ex Senator Wade, and Senator Wilson received one from Dr. Howe, of the San Domingo Commission. Mr. Wade gives his impression of Baez and such people of San Domingo as they had been able to meet up to the time of writing. Mr. Wade says he has not seen a person who is not in favor of annexation, and he speaks of the people as quiet and inoffensive.

Dr. Howe, in his letter, says they have discovered that all the opposition to annexation was stirred up by the Haytiens, which Government is anxious to have the Dominican part of the island brought under its control, and, if possible, annexed. Cabral, Dr. Howe says, draws all his support, and has for some time past, from the Haytien Government. Since the question of annexing San Domingo to the United States was agitated, Cabral has received aid in both money and men from Hayti, with a view of making his movement successful. A large portion of the Dominican Government were against both Baez and annexation to Hayti.

The Commission all agree that the only strength the opposition to annexation ever had was in Hayti and not in Dominica.

The Burson Case in the Indiana Senate began with a decision by the Senate that a member with due and proper credentials should be excluded from his seat because it was charged that his seat had been obtained by bribery. In other words, the Senate, holding him not an innocent but a guilty man, proceeded to punish him before any evidence had been heard. All precedents were violated, all justice set at defiance. The next step was to order a decision by the Senate on the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Burson, without allowing the Senators the opportunity of examining the evidence in the case. Much of that evidence, it was openly charged, had been successfully impeached. A vote was taken on the question of excluding Mr. Burson, and he was excluded. The action of the Democratic majority has been throughout arbitrary and high-handed, and they will be held responsible for it before the people.

The New York Tribune says: "It now appears that the Santo Domingo Commission is likely to remain on the island until about the middle of April. Meantime, it may be noted that Senator Wade, speaking without knowledge of the precise views of his colleagues, expresses nevertheless the opinion that the report of the Commission will be unanimous in favor of annexation."

The political squabbles in Arkansas have at last resulted in bloodshed. This report has reached Little Rock: "Hon. J. F. Bethel, of Scott County, who was one of the members declared entitled to a seat, was murdered a few days ago by the son of Mr. Ellington, who was ousted in the House, and his seat awarded to Bethel."

The Tennessee is safe. It arrived at Samana Bay, on the north side of the island, on the 27th of January, being but ten days on the journey, not much, if any, more time than should have been consumed. It was detained there six days, and arrived at San Domingo City on the 2d instant.

The Vincennes Sun, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, is terribly agitated over the expulsion of Senator Satterthausen, of Fort Wayne, and the giving his seat to Mr. Bird. It scoriates the Democrats, Brown, Dittmore, Daugherty and Francisco, who voted for it, and calls the proceeding an "infamous outrage."

The Sentinel is becoming terrified at the aspect of affairs, and earnestly protests against making up the issues of the campaign for 1872 before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. But how will the Sentinel restrain the Blair family which the Democracy now have on their hands? The new leader of the Democracy says the principles of the Broad head must be carried out, and that looks like making up the issues. What are the Sentinel and Mr. Hendricks going to do about it?—[Journal.]

Senator Elliott will soon be gone, but Mr. Alvord remains. Will Mr. Alvord now step to the front and say whether Senator Elliott made a false accusation when he charged Mr. Alvord with having offered him fifteen thousand dollars for three votes? If not, how much was it? and was it, or any portion of it, paid on or before the day that Hughes and Elliott had an important business transaction with the State Printer and Mr. Alvord, upon the eve of Hughes' departure for Washington?—[Journal.]

An Address.

To the People of Indiana:
The undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the Forty seventh General Assembly of the State of Indiana have resigned their seats.

A proper respect for ourselves and the various constituencies which we represented demands from us an exposition of the motives which influenced our action.

In explanation of our conduct, we respectfully submit the following statement of facts:

We have been, as a minority on the floor of the House, compelled to submit to novel, unjust, unprecedented and tyrannical rulings from the Speaker, made for the sole and only purpose of furthering party schemes and measures.

We have been denied our privilege to be heard in support of right, principle and law. Our constitutional rights as a minority have not been respected, but have been trampled under foot by the majority without the semblance of justice or decency. Brute force has been threatened from the chair to subject us to the arbitrary and unconstitutional demands of the majority. What we have claimed as a privilege, and never before questioned by any deliberative body, has been denied us.

Forbearing to take the step we have finally been compelled to take, our forbearance has been construed into abject submission to their behests.

They demanded that we should acquiesce in the will of the majority to enact an infamous, iniquitous and unconstitutional measure, known as House Bill No. 291, to apportion the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes, denying us, by the operation of the "previous question," the right to amend or suggest any change in the proposed law. And by reason of the accidental majority of the Democratic party upon the floor of the House, all amendments were not only out of, but the bill referred to was placed out of its regular order, and given precedence over all other important legislation then pending; and having been passed to engrossment under the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, in direct violation of law, to complete the infamy the bill was, by sheer force of Democratic power, made the special order for the next day at 9 o'clock A. M., thereby declaring that all legislation, of whatsoever character or importance, should be postponed until the unlawful and unconstitutional behests of the majority should be subserved.

The enormity and infamous character of this measure will be seen when it is considered that, should this bill become a law, the Republican party might carry the State by 15,000 majority, and yet under its provisions the Democracy would still control both branches of the General Assembly, thus giving to a minority, in express violation of the wishes of a majority of the people, the United States Senators and all the officers to be chosen by the General Assembly.

Indeed, it was the open and avowed purpose of the majority, in the language of the Representative from Monroe county (Mr. Mitchell), to so redistrict the State that the Republicans should never again have a majority in the General Assembly.

This bill was offered by the Democrats as an amendment to the present apportionment law, when it was in fact an entire new and distinct law to take the place of the present law, which was passed by the Legislature in 1867.

The enumeration upon which this law was passed was made in 1865, the law was passed in 1867.

Our Constitution, Art. 4, Sections 4 and 5 are as follows, to-wit:

Sec 4. The General Assembly shall at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty one years.

Sec 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the white male inhabitants above twenty one years of age in each: Provided, That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly before the adoption of this Constitution.

It will be seen that, by the express terms of the Constitution above quoted, every six years only can an apportionment be made for legislative purposes, and that this must be done at the session next after the successive enumerations are made. Not, then, till after the enumeration now being taken is complete, could such a measure be constitutionally passed—that is, not until the session of 1873. Yet the Democracy, because of their power, proposed to override the Constitution, and place upon our statute books this act, thus showing that the Democracy in the present Legislature are wholly regardless of law and Constitution, and are as revolutionary in character now as they were ten years ago.

We earnestly appealed to the Democracy to postpone the consideration of this bill till a later day in the session, so that the many important measures pending might be finally acted upon, and all non-political questions in which the people are interested settled; but our appeals were treated with contempt.

Having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the State when we took our seats, we could not sit silently by, and suffer the final accomplishment by the Democracy of this unjust, unconstitutional and revolutionary measure, without

feeling that we would be chargeable as accessories to the crime; and to prevent it, we resigned our seats as members of the Legislature.

We confidently appeal to the intelligent, law-abiding people of Indiana to sustain our action.

Wm. S. Ballinger, G. W. Friedley, Fielding Beeler, Edward King, James H. Riddell, Oliver M. Wilson, Wm. H. Calkins, Wm. W. Conner, Wm. Heilman, Robert P. Hooker, T. M. Kirkpatrick, T. S. Lines, Elam Myers, W. Rawles, S. D. Sabie, Jas. P. Snodgrass, Wm. T. Strickland, Benj. F. Williams, John E. Woodard.

The New Salary Law.

The following is a synopsis of the new law enacted by the Legislature regarding the salary of county officers, which we clip from the Cincinnati Commercial:

The bill provides a list of fees that may be taxed and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, County Recorders, Prosecutors, Attorneys, Constables, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Surveyors, Clerks, Sheriffs, Auditors, Treasurers, &c., somewhat after the style and manner of the old fee bill, there not being any increase or diminution in these respects of prime importance. Among the more noticeable I observed that the fees of jurors are raised to \$2.50 instead of \$1.25 per diem, and the fees of witnesses to \$1.50 per diem. Clerks are allowed \$2 for issuing marriage license instead of \$1, which some Clerks used to construe up as high as \$2.50, and \$1 for an execution, to include all and every service rendered in relation thereto. The docket fees of Prosecutors Attorneys are also increased in places of guilty or not guilty, a distinction being made between misdemeanors and felonies. But these changes are of comparatively minor importance and do not effect the main principle of the bill.

Section 20 provides that each Clerk and Sheriff, on the first Monday of December, March, June and October, shall pay over to the County Treasury all moneys received by them for fees or charges for official charges of every description, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor, and a registry of these receipts is kept open to public inspection. A separate and distinct account is to be kept of these amounts, and they are to constitute and be known as the County Officers' Fund, and if any surplus remains of it after paying the salaries that are thereafter provided, it is to be merged into the general county revenue. The same officers are required at the end of every quarter to pay over to the Treasurer all fines, forfeitures, unclaimed witness fees, jury fees, &c., that go to the County School Fund.

Section 21 provides that all costs that are taxed under the provisions of the act shall be and remain a lien on the real estate of the party liable until paid. Section 22 provides punishment by fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of office, for taxing constructive fees or any that are not plainly and definitely allowed by the act to be taxed.

Section 23 requires the Treasurer to make a report every quarter showing the amount in his hands at the close of the preceding month belonging to each separate fund, and any overplus that may have been made, and that he furnish to the county papers copies of his report for publication, and they are allowed two dollars for insuring it.

Section 24 provides that the Clerk and Sheriff shall each receive for all the services that they are required by law to perform an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars. Section 25 allows to the Clerk and Sheriff an additional sum of one hundred dollars for every one thousand inhabitants over ten thousand, and twenty per cent. on the amount of their own fees, which have been taxed, collected and paid over to the Treasurer in accordance with the requirements of the act.

Section 26 requires the Clerk to issue executions and fee bills after the expiration of six months from the time that they are taxed and due for the collection of all costs then remaining unpaid. Section 27 requires the Clerk and Sheriff to make a quarterly report under oath (as all reports required are to be made) showing the amounts respectively charged by each, the amounts collected, the names of the parties who are liable, and the balance due from each party.

Section 28 allows the Auditor fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and an additional one hundred dollars per annum for every one thousand inhabitants in excess of ten thousand, (these allowances to all the officers being for deputy hires,) and also the fees and commissions allowed him for his services in managing the School Fund of the county. The School Fund is to be distributed to the several counties. By Section 29 the Treasurer is allowed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a sum of seventy-five dollars for every one thousand over ten thousand of population, and also his fees for the collection of delinquent taxes.

Section 30 makes it the duty of the Board of County Commissioners, at every regular session, to make an allowance to the Clerk and Sheriff of one fourth of their annual salary out of the officers' fund, but if the amount collected and paid over to the Treasurer by these officers does not reach in the aggregate a sum at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, the Board are authorized to make up the deficit, not going beyond that point. Section 31 provides for a quarterly report by the County Treasurer to the County Board, showing in detail the condition of each fund in his hands. Section 32 fixes the basis by which the population of each county is to be determined, as by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Government of the United States. Section 33 makes it the duty of the Supreme Judges of the State, within thirty days after the passage of the act, to prescribe rules and define, as nearly as may be, the fees that may be taxed under the provisions of the act by the Clerks and Sheriffs, without taxing constructive fees.

Section 36 provides for the successor of any county officer collecting fees remaining unpaid at the expiration of the term of his predecessor.

Section 38—That if any of the officers named shall fail to make the reports, or perform the duties required, they shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and fined and imprisoned in the State Prison.

Section 39—That, upon and acquittal in any criminal case, no costs shall be taxed or collected from the defendant or the State.

Section 43—That no fee bill shall issue after the lapse of five years, except upon five days' notice to the party who is liable for the payment thereof.

Section 43 allows County Commissioners \$4 per day for the time they are employed.

Section 50 gives the employment of all bailiffs, and other employes about the Court room, to the Judge of the Court, instead of to the Sheriff, as has been the practice heretofore, and no person who has served as a deputy of the Sheriff for a year previous is eligible to the appointment. An emergency is declared, and that the act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Indiana Senate adjourned sine die on Monday last.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Office, Franklin County, Indiana, Brookville, March 1st, 1871.
By virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Brookville, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, on

Saturday, March 11th 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots Nos. 11 and 12 in Block No. 21, in the Town of Laurel, Franklin County and State of Indiana.

And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the term aforesaid, do not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said Execution, I will then and there, and in like manner, offer for sale the whole and undivided interest in the above described property, to-wit: the lot of land containing seventy six (76) acres, more or less, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the term aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said Execution, I will then and there, and in like manner, offer for sale the whole and undivided interest in the above described property, to-wit: the lot of land containing seventy six (76) acres, more or less, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

JOHN M. SEAL, Sheriff of Franklin County, Indiana, March 3, 1871 4w-pr's fee \$10.00.

NOTICE.

A L party having claims against the firm of Leonard & Mitchell, of Newburgh, Ind. are hereby notified to present their claims for payment immediately to Robert Mitchell, who is the proper person to settle those claims, the firm and he dissolved in August, 1869, at Feb 24 2w.

Township Election.

THERE will be an election held in the Town of Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on Saturday the 11th day of March, 1871, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the Franklin Township Company.

General attendance of the stockholders is respectfully solicited by the Board. R. P. C. BARKER, Secretary Feb 24, 1871 3w

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, HERB, Tree & Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, p. p. paid by mail, with directions for culture. Rent five different packets of either class for \$1.00. The six classes \$4.00. 20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry, Ac. Grass, Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, and Onion, Squash, Turnip, and All Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in small or large quantities; the Seed of Fruit, Shrub, Shrub, Strawberry, Verbena, &c. by mail, prepaid. New Golden Bangle Japan Lily, \$5.00. Priced Descriptive Catalogue sent in plain address, gratis. Agents, Clubs and the Trade. Send on commission. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842. Feb 24 2w

Those who are sick, or Afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should with all delay write for Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address. R. LEONARD HAMILTON, M. D., P. O. Box 4, 652, New York City. Feb 24 4w

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, a model of cure, once simple, certain, and effectual, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 163 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y. Feb 24 1y.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Full, published by Dr. Lewis, 234 page, Third Edition. The Medical Companion and Guide to Health, on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Irregularity of the Menstrual Periods, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., and the Venereal and Syphilitic Maladies, with plain and clear directions for the speedy cure of these diseases, in all their stages, Scarcely, Scarcely, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Erysipelas, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

This celebrated author, in this admirable Treatise, clearly demonstrates, from a forty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure, once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can be effectually cured, cheaply, privately, and radically. This Book should be in the hands of every youth, and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope. Price 30 cents. Address, Dr. Lewis, No. 7 Beach Street, New York. Feb 24 6w.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from a Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making a simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in plain envelope, to JOHN B. OGDEN, May 28 1y. 42 No. Cedar street, New York.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Receives on the Errors of Youth, and the Fallacies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evil, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ap 29 1y.

GEO. BOWLEY, Real Estate Agent INSURANCE AGENT AND

NOTARY PUBLIC. HARRISON, OHIO I have for sale a large amount of farms and wa property in all the Western States. aug 20 6w

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

IGNATIUS KOEHLER JOURNERS to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all kinds promptly to order, at his establishment in Brookville. He keeps on hand a

LADIES' and MISSES' SHOES, BOOTS OF EVERY KIND, CHILDREN'S SHOES, and guarantees a good fit in every instance. Mending done on short notice. Call and see his assortment and learn his prices. aug 1 1y

IGNATIUS KOEHLER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the late will of John Ferris, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, on the Railroad, two and one half miles above Metamora, in Franklin County, Indiana, on

Wednesday, March 8, 1871,

the following personal property: Seven Milch Cows, one yoke of Oxen, two four-year-old Steers, seven Young Cattle, Six Work Horses, one Colt, twenty three Stock Hogs, fifty-seven Sheep, 200 bushels of Wheat in the barn, 100 bushels of Rye, seven bushels of Corn about fifty bushels of Oats in the shed, two tons of Hay, Straw, Fodder, one two-horse Wagon, Plow, Harrow, half of Reaper, half of one-horse Wheel Drill, one two-horse What Drill, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—On all items not over three dollars, cash down; on all items over three dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, said note to be without interest if paid when due, but to draw ten per cent. interest from date if not paid when due, and waiving valuation and appraisal laws. Feb 17, 1871 3w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the late will of John Ferris, late of Franklin County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is solvent. Feb 17, 1871 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Office, Franklin County, Indiana, Brookville, February 10, 1871.
By virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Brookville, in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana, on

Saturday, March 11th 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Beginning at the South east corner of the South east quarter of the South east quarter of section five (5), Township 10 North, Range twelve (12), of lands situated in Franklin County, Indiana, running thence due South one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the East end of said line, thence due East one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the North end of said line, thence due North one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the North end of said line, thence due West one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the place of beginning, together with a Steam Saw Mill and all its appurtenances, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the term aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said Execution, I will then and there, and in like manner, offer for sale the whole and undivided interest in the above described property, to-wit: the lot of land containing seventy six (76) acres, more or less, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

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Sheriff's Office, Franklin County, Indiana, Brookville, February 10, 1871.
By virtue of a Decree to me directed by the Clerk of the Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Brookville, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, on

Saturday, March 11th 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty five and thirty six in the Town of New Trent, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

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Saturday, March 11th 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for the term of seven years of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 26, and also seven-ninths of Lots Nos. 23 and 36 in the Town of New Trent, as laid off by Samuel Rockwell and Ralph Wildridge, situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the term aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said Decree, I will then and there, and in like manner, offer for sale the whole and undivided interest in the above described property, to-wit: the lot of land containing seventy six (76) acres, more or less, situate in the Township of North and Range twenty six (26) North and Range twenty six (26) West, in the County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, and can be run together or separate. All of the above described property being situated in the County of Franklin and State of Indiana.

Notice.

THE State is given notice that a note purporting to be given by the State of Indiana, to the Metropolitan Cement Company for three hundred dollars, dated January 14, 1871, was obtained fraudulently and without my knowledge or consent. I do hereby certify that such a note was in existence until recently informed by A. Herr of Cincinnati. I will not therefore pay such note. This is also to certify that every person who has received or paid on such note, or who has been in any way concerned in the same, is hereby notified to return the same to the undersigned, or to the State of Indiana, at once, or he will be liable to the same. J. JOSEPH GOULDIE, Brookville, Ind., Feb 17, 1871—3w

DR. JOHN W. KEELY.

Surgeon. Doct. Brookville, Indiana.

Merchant Tailor.

JOSEPH K. LHOFF (HOMANN'S BUILDING).

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COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. For Men and Boys will keep on hand a good assortment

Ready Made Clothing. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

such as CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, COLLARS, AND KERCHIEFS, GENTLEMEN'S HOSIE, &c. Call in there and make purchases, or for your orders and you will be suited both in price.

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