



F. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, January 22, 1857.

DON'T YOU SUPPOSE THE PRINT-
ER WANTS HIS MONEY? SEND IT
ALONG AT ONCE.

Legislature.

The law made it the duty of the Speaker, on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, to proclaim the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of both Houses. Therefore, on that day a message was sent to the Senate, requesting it to meet the House, at a certain hour, to hear the vote proclaimed.—The Senate was dubious that something was wrong, and feared that, should the Senate meet in convention, the Democrats would (instantly) elect two United States Senators; therefore, they concluded not to meet the House; finally, however, a portion of them thought they would do as the law required, and repaired to the House, heard the vote proclaimed, and the oath of office administered. After the ceremonies were over, and good feeling seemed to prevail generally, quite an exciting debate sprung up in the Senate, when the journal was read. The record stated that the Senate had met the House in convention, for the purpose of hearing the vote proclaimed. Some of the Senators argued that there was no such meeting—that the journal was wrong and should be corrected according to the facts in the case; others argued that the Senate did meet the House, as the law required, and the journal was correct.

It is quite amusing to read of the shifts that the Republican members are driven to, in order to prevent the passage of laws that they cannot but admit are imperatively demanded. The Press of the State, without regard to party, are almost unanimously in favor of increasing the salaries of the Governor and Judges. The lower House, which is largely Democratic, passed a bill increasing the salary of the Governor, and sent it to the Senate, so that it might take effect at the commencement of Mr. Willard's term; but the Senate saw proper to lay it on the table, with the understanding that it will sleep the sleep of death, unless the House pass the Senate's Appropriation bill—and every sensible man knows it will never do that. The bill is so unfair that its own friends make but a feeble effort in vindication of it.

The Republicans well know, from present indications, that unless they get some advantage in districting the State, that a very few of them will be returned in 1859. It would appear from their maneuvering, that they are determined that there shall be no election by joint ballot for U. S. Senators, State Agent, &c., this session. We had rather that Indiana would not be represented in the U. S. Senate, than for the Democrats to make any compromise with the Republicans. Indiana done so nobly last fall that Senators from other States will see to her interests, in case we fail to elect.

Inaugural.

In another column will be found the inaugural address of Governor Willard. The address is clear and pointed, shows conclusively that it emanated from a national man. The Governor possesses talents of the first order, and will no doubt manage the ship of State with signal ability.

Indiana has been particularly favored within the last ten or fifteen years, in having men who were honest and capable, to preside over her.

No Governor of Indiana, when retiring, ever left the State in a more prosperous condition than did Joseph A. Wright; and none that was more popular among the people.

We have the utmost confidence in our present Governor and if at the end of six years from this time when he retires, if he leaves the State in as prosperous a condition in a financial point of view; and should possess the same popularity among the people, as Gov. Wright did in his retirement, he will have just cause to be proud of his adored State.

The Republicans are down on Gov. Willard; and will do every thing within their power to render his administration unpopular.

While he was yet Lieut. Governor, the Republican members refused to let him organize the Senate; but as in many other instances—they had to crawl.

The branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, located at this place, has commenced business. Wm. J. Walker, President and H. P. Holbrook, Cashier.

From the business habits of these men, the public has a sufficient guaranty, that the business of the Bank will be managed punctually.

The weather has been remarkably cold the last few days—sleighting is excellent.

The Gramercy Bank, at Lafayette, and Shawnee Bank at Attica, have gone under; also, the People's Bank, of Illinois.

The "Bank of Plymouth," at this place, is a regular Wild Cat concern.

We have received a welcome communication from Iowa, which is unavoidably laid over until next week.

The Saturday Evening Post is one of the best family newspapers published in the East. See advertisement.

If any of our friends wish to subscribe for a reliable news and political paper, they will find the Louisville Courier a good investment.

H. PIERCE has a few words to say to his friends—consult advertisement.

Zero was suddenly taken down on Sunday last. The attack lasted until Monday noon, when he began to show signs of convalescence; but alas, for the poor printers! (who are out of wood) he took a relapse on yesterday morning, and there are not the slightest indications of his being raised.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

ASHBEL P. WILLARD,

Governor of the State of Indiana, delivered

before the General Assembly, January

12, 1857.

Senators, Representatives,

and Fellow Citizens:

The oath of office just taken, requires of me a performance of the duties assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State, in the Constitution and the laws.

I am well persuaded that I cannot return my gratitude to a confiding people for the high honor conferred upon me, in a more efficient manner, than by devoting what ability I may possess to the execution of their laws, and the protection of their constitutional rights.

My predecessor in his annual message, has exhibited the condition of the State, showing that we are steadily advancing in wealth and prosperity; indeed it is evident that if the next twelve years shall be as faithful in developing the resources of the State, as the last twelve years have been, Indiana will have as large an amount of wealth to each inhabitant as any of the United States.

That this desirable result may be attained, it is essential that wisdom should guide your councils in reforming old and making new laws; there has been no act passed within the last few years, save one, which has been so discussed before the voters of the State, that their Representatives could clearly infer, what was the will of a majority of the citizens, and that was the act approved Feb. 16, 1855, entitled "an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except in cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith, and for the suppression of intemperance." After a full consideration, a large majority of the voters have declared that this act has been productive of more evil than good; and I trust its former advocates will be willing to unite with others for its repeal.

There has been during the last few years an earnest effort made, not only in Indiana but in other States, to create jealousy and strife between those who had hitherto been friends and equals. Until 1854, during most of the time since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the policy has been to encourage immigration from all civilized countries, by the establishment of liberal laws for naturalization. Many of the States, including Indiana, in support of this wise policy, conferred, at an early day, the right of suffrage upon those who were willing to aljure their allegiance to all foreign governments and swear fidelity to ours.

Allured by these promises of protection and liberty, the tide of immigration swelled rapidly, multitudes were hastening from the overtaxed and unpaid labor of Europe make their homes in a country which offered such a prospect of improvement in their condition. Two years ago, designing men, well knowing the pride of the American born in his native land, and the prejudice many entertained for the prevailing religion of a large majority of adopted citizens, endeavored to deprive them of their rights, guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, by making new, illegal and anti-American tests for office. For the first time since the establishment of our present form of government, the effort has been made to tear down the standard of toleration erected by our fathers and plant in its stead the one which represents the narrow bigotry and superstition of Europe; to transplant upon American soil those persecutions and religious wars which so long retarded the advancement of civilization. They proclaimed that ability, integrity and fidelity to the Constitution, were no longer qualifications for office, which

should entitle their possessor to the confidence and support of his fellow citizens.—But on the contrary, so long as he worshipped God in a form contrary to their wishes or was born another than American soil, he must take no part in the administration of the government. They demanded such a change in the laws as should deny to them the benefits of naturalization, until after a residence of twenty-one years.

Why should we not adopt the voluntary exile from his native land, as an American citizen within the time now prescribed by law? By so doing we confer upon him no right of suffrage—no right to purchase, hold, or alienate property. We simply throw around him the protecting arm of the United States, and advise all other nations that he is as sacred a son of Liberty as though born under the Constitution.

When, and under what conditions, persons, either foreign or native born, shall acquire and dispose of property, or exercise the right of suffrage in any State, depends upon no act of Congress, but upon the laws of the State.

These designing men, whose love for office so exceeded their desire for the peace and prosperity of their country, knew that their hopes of success depended upon appealing to the prejudices and passions of men, where no opportunity was offered to counteract the efforts by the soothing influence of reason. Accordingly, they established secret political organizations, studiously excluding therefrom all who would not sustain their unchristian and illiberal doctrines. Reflecting men were persuaded that in a short time, thinking and patriotic citizens would abandon these associations, and they have not been disappointed.

But unfortunately there has sprung therefrom an alarming evil, which requires the strong arm of the law to suppress. I mean the organized violence which has been exhibited at the polls on election days. Many confidentially hoped that this evil would be limited to the cities, and that when the storm of passion had subsided it would pass away, or be suppressed by the local authorities; but unfortunately, the history of the late elections show that it has spread beyond the incorporated cities, and has been quite as violent in the country districts. Unless this growing evil is checked without delay, it will not be long confined to contests between the native and adopted citizens, but all who differ concerning the men to be chosen for office will be arrayed on the one side or the other, seeking not by reason and argument to advance their favorite candidate, but by violence, with arms, to strike down their opponents. Then will the ballot-box cease to be respected arbiter deciding the differences between men—the officers chosen will not command the support of the community in making and executing the laws—the battle will not end when the election is made—it will go on until rebellion and civil war shall take the place of obedience and peace. And why should this be? We determine by our written constitution who is legally entitled to vote. We have the power to punish those who do it without authority. Let us likewise with severe and heavy penalties, chastise those who deprive the legal voter from the exercise of one of his most sacred rights. To secure this great privilege of determining their officers by the voice of a majority, mankind have struggled for ages, and now, when it is secured, shall it be thrown away by selfish ambition? Are not the freemen who conquer freemen by violence as much tyrants over their fellow citizens as the despot who subdues his people by the sword? You should regard that man who deprives a legal voter of his suffrage as an enemy to liberty—as a tyrant not satisfied that man should be free.

In addition to this violent invasion of the right of suffrage there has been a systematic effort made by fraudulent and illegal votes to control the government of the State. All good men must regret that there should be found any so lost to every sense of honor, so dead to every patriotic feeling, that they are willing to rob their neighbors of their legal rights by corruption and fraud. Can such men have considered what fatal consequences will flow from this practice if continued? Though they may acquire a temporary ascendancy, they should remember that the peace and good order of community depend upon keeping the ballot-box so that all men will yield a willing obedience to the verdict it renders—all their civil and social rights—all their hopes of liberty for themselves and descendants, depend upon maintaining the purity of the ballot-box. That this great wrong may not be again inflicted upon the State, you should provide such a measure of punishment as will deter the wicked and protect the good. You should punish the illegal voter, and he who procures an illegal vote to be cast, as a greater felon than the man who has unlawfully taken his neighbor's property. We are all interested in this subject; for if we are satisfied with our form of government—if we are content with the measure of freedom we enjoy, we must maintain the basis of that government and that freedom. And all men must know that liberty and purity of the ballot-box are one and inseparable.

Gentlemen, you have all been more or less engaged in the canvass which has recently closed in Indiana, and you cannot but have observed how few of our fellow-citizens determined their action by any ac-

tual benefit they expected to derive, or injury they expected to suffer from the laws of their own State. Indeed they were seldom called upon to consider those subjects which more nearly affected their local interests, but had their attention rather directed to the laws and institutions of those who reside in neighboring States and Territories; and I think I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that the people of no State ever more thoroughly investigated their duty. After the most careful consideration they have decided that, as for Indiana, she will recognize and execute the Constitution of the United States as the highest law for the government of her people, as that Constitution is interpreted by the tribunal established and authorized by the instrument itself, to decide between the separate and United States.

That as for those who regulate the laws and institutions of other States, we will concede to them the same sovereignty and independence which we claim for ourselves. Nor do we stop here. If our fellow-citizens desire to go beyond the limits of our States and make their homes within the Territories, (purchased by the blood and treasure of all,) we say they go forth of none of their sovereign rights which they possessed as citizens of the State, but fully authorized to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. At the time the Federal Union was formed, all thought as we now do. They believed that it is safe to permit the people of each State to regulate their local institutions in their own way; and that patriotism and christian duty demanded that they should protect them in their rights as they were guaranteed by the letter and spirit of the Constitution which made that Union. But during the last canvass, from the press, the rostrum and the pulpit, the proclamation was made that the citizens of some of the States were violating the laws of God and injuring the cause of human freedom by holding a kind of property, which, when the war of the Revolution began, had a legal existence in every portion of the vast empire which now recognizes as supreme law the Constitution of the United States—that it was our duty to disregard the plighted faith of our fathers, and trample under our feet the agreement they had made, rather than see the constitutional rights of property maintained; and moreover that it was our duty to elect a President of the United States, with a Congress to sustain him, who maintained that when an American citizen crossed the boundary of the State and entered the Territory, he should be no longer a freeman, possessed of the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but reduced to the position of colonial vassals—that no new State should be added to this confederacy unless her citizens made their laws, not in accordance with their own will, but in obedience to the tyrannical dictation of the citizens of the old.

Indiana rejected these anti-democratic, unconstitutional doctrines, exhibiting a patriotism and a fidelity to liberty worthy of the best days of the Republic. She instructed her representatives in the Federal Government to protect each citizen in all his rights of property, according to the guarantees of the Constitution and that they should admit new States into the Union, demanding only that they present a republican form of government.

If I should become possessed of any information during the present session of the General Assembly, important to be considered, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate the same to their respective bodies.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

New York, Jan. 13.

The steamer George Law arrived this morning from Aspinwall. She brings California dates of Dec. 20th, and upwards of \$1,250,000 in specie. She connected, at the Islands, with the Sonora.

The John L. Stephens was passed Dec. 25th, bound up. The Golden Gate left Panama for San Francisco January 1st, with New York passengers and mail of Dec. 21st.

The ships Independence and St. Mary's were lying at Panama, and the Cyane at Aspinwall; all well.

The Nevada left San Francisco Dec. 20th for San Juan, with a large number of recruits for Walker. An attempt was made, a few days previous, to sink her at her dock.

The Orizaba, from San Juan, arrived up Dec. 19th.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the entire State debt unconstitutional, excepting \$300,000, and recommends the adoption of the debt by the Legislature, and that the question of repudiation be submitted to the people. No transfer of stock has been made since the decision. The people are opposed to repudiating, and meetings have been called in various parts of the State, to give expression to the public opinion. At a meeting held in San Francisco, resolutions were passed pledging the redemption of the debt by the people. The amount of the debt is over \$3,000,000.

The Court has also decided that the \$1,500,000 of scrip, issued by the old corporation, for street assessments, was illegal.

The Court had likewise decided a suit brought by a purchaser of city slip property for the recovery of money paid to the city, the sale having since been declared illegal. The decision is that, although the sale was illegal, and therefore the title revests in the city, yet the purchase money must be recovered from the land commissioner who made the illegal sale. The amount in dispute is \$1,200,000.

The court also decided that the city is not liable for \$375,000, for a lot purchased for county buildings.

The Court sanctions the seizure of the Fremont Mariposa grant for taxes, and the estate will be sold unless the taxes are paid.

The mining news is favorable.

Markets dull.

Oranges dates are to Dec. 11th.

The legislature organized December 1st, and Grover was elected Speaker.

A battle was fought November 21st, at Puget Sound, between the northern Indians and the United States steamer Massachusetts; 27 Indians were killed, 21 wounded, and the remainder surrendered. But one of the steamer's men was killed.

At San Francisco, Jose Y. Lamartine has been arrested for an attempt to defraud the United States of land in the city, by means of forged paper and perjury.

Dates from Panama are to 3d of January.

The revolution in Peru is progressing. Gen. Vivanco, the leader of the movement, had been received with enthusiasm at various points. The town of Arica was attacked Nov. 24th, by the insurgent steamers Goia and Opujunc.

Dates from San Juan del Norte are to Dec. 22. No tidings of Walker had been received there for some days. Scott had quarreled with him, and stopped running his boats. Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on the lake and river.

A letter from Granada of Dec. 1st states that the Church of Gaudaloupe was still held by 200 Yankees, who refused to surrender at the summons of General Deloso. They were to be attacked immediately, after which the bulk of the allied force would proceed to operate with General Carrera, against San Juan and Virgin Bay.

The loss of the filibusters since Nov. 24th, was stated at 300; that of the allies was small.

Private letters state that the Indians at Onatepe had risen against Walker, and killed 15 filibusters.

Walker, with 150 men, had attempted to retake Granada, but was repulsed.

Later advices are received from Rivas to Dec. 13. Walker had arrived within one league of Rivas, and was preparing to attack Carrera, who had 600 men, well supplied with provisions and munitions. A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guard. Walker's men are said to be badly off, with scarcely anything to eat, and are dying daily from dysentery.

The 200 men hemmed in at the Church of Gaudaloupe were destitute of water and subsisting off their horses. They, nevertheless, obstinately refused quarter offered them by Deloso.

Mr. Morse, the American Commissioner to Bogota, had proceeded to Carthagena in the British steamer.

A. B. Corwin has been officially recognized as the U. S. Consul at Panama.

Missouri, Jan. 7.

The Vernon State Capitol was burned last evening. Nothing remains of it but the bare walls. The most serious loss is the department of the State Naturalist, the destruction of which is total, and the loss irreparable. The building cost about \$150,000.

Missouri U. S. Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.

The Legislature of Missouri met in this city yesterday. Nothing remains of it but the bare walls. The most serious loss is the department of the State Naturalist, the destruction of which is total, and the loss irreparable. The building cost about \$150,000.

On the first ballot, James S. Green, democrat, was elected for the short term. The vote stood as follows: Green, 29; Benton, 34; Kennet, 32. The nominations for the full term are not yet made.

Pennsylvania, U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

The Senatorial convention met at noon, when Mr. Cameron, republican, was elected on the first ballot. The vote stood: Cameron, 67; Forney, 53; Foster, 7.

MISSOURI SENATOR.—On Tuesday last, the Legislature of Missouri met in joint session, and elected Governor TRISTES Polk, United States Senator for the full term of six years, to commence on the 4th of March next. He succeeds Mr. Geyer, Whig. Mr. Polk was elected Governor in August last, and will now resign the Governorship. The vote stood: Polk 191, Benton 23, Gamble, the K. N. 31, scattering 3.

There is nothing going on in Congress worthy of note.

License Issued

From Jan. 10th, to the 21st.

Daniel Manuel to Charlott Zimmerman; Andrew Snyder to Mary Weiser; Samuel Snyder to Elizabeth Sullivan; John T. Carder to Rebecca Gibson; William Thompson to Christe A. Low; Lazarus Cutler to Mary J. Champlin; Moses Workinger to Lavina Freese.

New Advertisements.

If you want Deeds or Mortgages made out you cannot do better than call at the Recorder's Office. j22t.

TAILORING

A NEW SUPPLY OF
PIECE GOODS
Just Received.

THE public are informed that I still carry on the Tailoring business, and keep always on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, of all styles and qualities. Then bring on your measures and have a suit made up that will not tear, rip, or wear out, without hard coaxing. All custom jobs warranted.

These indebted to me by note or book account will save cost by paying immediately. j22-111

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken out letters of Administration on the estate of James Houghton, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for payment; and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate settlement. The estate is probably solvent. THOMAS HOUGHTON, Administrator. January 10, 1857.—1013

PROSPECTUS FOR 1857.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Established August 4, 1821.

THE publishers of this old and firmly established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their programme for the coming year. Surprised with policies, the claims of literature will be more than ever appreciated by the reading world. We have therefore already made arrangements with the following brilliant list of writers:

WILLIAM HOWITT, (of England,) ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Mrs. M. A. DENNISON, the author of "CULLAH," &c.

We design commencing, in the first number in January next, the following original novelette: TALENGETT; OR THE SQUATTER'S HOME.

By William Howitt, author of "Rural Life in England, Homes of the Poets," &c. This is a story of Australian life, Mr. Howitt having visited Australia expressly with the object of acquainting himself with the novel aspects under which nature and society present themselves in that singular region.

The following Novelets will then be given, though probably not in the exact order here mentioned:— THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. By Alice Cary. An original Novelette, written expressly for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WITHERED HEART. An original Novelette, written expressly for the Post by T. S. Arthur.

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND. An original Novelette by the author of "My Confessions," "ZILLAH, or the Child Medium," &c., &c.

THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. An original Novelette, by Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Mark, the sexton," "Home pictures," &c.

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A tale of the Swiss Cantons. An original Novelette, by Augustine Duganne, author of "The Lost weeks," &c.

We also have the promise of a short and condensed Novelette, by Mrs. HOESWORTH, to run through six or eight numbers of the Post.

*In addition to the above list of contributions we design continuing the usual amount of Foreign Letters, Original sketches, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Articles, General news, Humorous Anecdotes, view of the Produce and Stock Markets, the Philadelphia Retail markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., our object being to give a complete review as far as our limits will admit of the Great World.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the way of engravings, we generally present two weekly—one of an instructive and the other of a humorous character.

L. The postage on the Post to any part of the U. S., paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents.

TERMS (cash in advance): 1 copy, per annum, \$2.00 a year. 4 copies, " " " " " 6.00 " 8 " " " " " " 10.00 " 13 " " " " " " " 12.00 " 20 " " " " " " " 20.00 " Address, DEACON & PETERSON, No. 66, South Third street, Philad.

Sample numbers sent gratis to any one requesting.

The Louisville Weekly Courier.

FOR 1857.

ON the 1st of January, THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER will begin the FIFTEENTH year of its publication. As an enterprising, independent, and reliable commercial paper, it is unsurpassed, while in its politics it is bold and independent, and is earnest in opposition to the dangerous doctrines and tendencies of Knox, Douglass, &c.

A SPLENDID PRIZE NOVELLETTE written by Mrs. M. E. C. C. C., author of "Cullah," "The Quaker's Protege," &c., will be commenced early in January. It is entitled "THE GRAYHOOD," and is founded on the atrocious murder of B. B. Ward, in Lexington, Ky., in 1849. It will be found to be a romance of deep and thrilling interest.

TERMS: 1 Copy of the Weekly Courier 1 year, \$2.00 2 Copies " " " " " 3.00 4 Copies " " " " " 6.00 8 Copies " " " " " 12.00 10 Copies " " " " " 15.00 13 Copies " " " " " 18.00 20 Copies " " " " " 25.00 1 Copy of the Daily " " " 6.00 1 " " Tri-Weekly " " " 4.00 Copies of the celebrated trial of Mat. E. Ward, for the murder of Butler, will be sent to all who get up and forward us clubs.

Specimen copies of the WEEKLY COURIER sent on application. Address W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier Steam Printing House, Nos. 51 and 53 Third Street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1857, in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, the personal estate of John McCormick, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one horse, four head of cattle, one two-horse wagon, harness, farming utensils, corn, wheat in the field, hay, time and wild household furniture, tables, stoves, beds, bedding, and sundry ware, spades, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, valuing valuation and appraisement laws. j22-1112.

THOMAS HOUGHTON, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1857, in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, the personal estate of John McCormick, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one horse, four head of cattle, one two-horse wagon, harness, farming utensils, corn, wheat in the field, hay, time and wild household furniture, tables, stoves, beds, bedding, and sundry ware, spades, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, valuing valuation and appraisement laws. j22-1113.

THOMAS HOUGHTON, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out special letters of administration in the estate of John McCormick, deceased, late of Marshall county, and State of Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. N. L. CARPENTER, Administrator. j22-1113.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by Joseph V. Dunn, living in Center township, Marshall county, Indiana, two yearlings, with one spotted and one red Heifer, white face, with some white about the belly. Said estrays were appraised at seven dollars each, by John Scott and John Henry, before M. L. Smith, Justice of the Peace. Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk. j22-933 Marshall Circuit Court.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by John H. Evans, living in Tippecanoe township, on the 13th day of December, 1856, a dark Roan Steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. Marked as follows: a crop of the left ear and a slit in the right. Valued at nine dollars, before James Turner, a Justice of the Peace. Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk. j22-933 Marshall Circuit Court.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out special letters of administration in the estate of John McCormick, deceased, late of Marshall county, and State of Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. N. L. CARPENTER, Administrator. j22-1113.

TO NON RESIDENTS.

THE undersigned will, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1857, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, proceed to survey & locate the corner of his land, in Sections 25 and 26, township 12, range 3 east in Marshall county, Indiana,—to meet on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is surveyed.

Non-residents, who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time above mentioned, and defray or provide for defraying their portion of the expenses of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate, and collected according to law. PETER HOO