



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.  
Thursday Morning, January 29, 1857.

**Senatorial Election.**  
Rumor says that the Republican Senators, the night before the meeting of the Legislature, took an oath that they would not vote, to bring on the election during the present session. If this be true, they have taken three oaths, at least, one when they were admitted to the K. N. Lodge; one to stay off the election, and one to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana. It is not probable that there will be an election this session unless they consider their last oath the most binding, (which is not likely to be the case,) or unless some of the Republicans should be prevented by sickness or some other cause from attending, when the question comes up.

We call attention to our first page. It will be found quite interesting. Iota has drawn a striking contrast between Lewis Cass and the Senator elect from Michigan, Mr. Chandler. The article on dress was written for another latitude, but will answer for this, with very little variation; we bespeak for it a careful perusal.

**LEGISLATURE.**—In another column will be found a summary of the legislative news, which we clip from the Locomotive. Very little business has been finished, but we should judge that the members are applying themselves pretty closely to business from the amount that they have cut out, and referred to the different committees.

**The Quakers have Voted.**  
The Legislature of Pennsylvania, although Democratic by a small majority, has elected Simon Cameron, Republican, U. S. Senator for six years. The means and appliances which were made use of to bring about a result so mortifying to the feelings of the Democrats, can be gleaned from the following correspondence of the Philadelphia Argus:

"THE REWARD THEY GOT.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus writes: that one of the three recent Democrats who voted for Simon Cameron for Senator, openly boasts that he received eight thousand dollars as the reward of his perfidy; that he would have voted for Forney for five thousand, for the reason that he agreed with the latter in political principle.

There can be no doubt that Cameron's election was effected by the most direct corruption, and measures should be taken to ferret it out, if possible. We have arrived at a most lamentable stage of political degradation, when elevated offices like that of our United States Senator, are struck off to the highest bidder in so shameless a manner.

The gangrene of corruption has already penetrated far into the vitals of our republic system; when such an open and bold transaction can take place. The developments in Congress and the recent Senatorial election in Pennsylvania, showing how monetary influences are at work in effecting our legislation, may well startle and alarm the country. They are most important disclosures, and an investigation of them should be prosecuted with ability and vigor. The Senate will be disgraced if Cameron is allowed to maintain his seat, gained by such unworthy and discreditable appliances.

The feeling on this subject is so intense at Harrisburg that the boarders at Wilkes' Hotel, where Menard, one of the Democrats who voted for Cameron, lodged, have protested against his residence. He was consequently dismissed by the landlord. Brady, to whom he applied for board, refused to receive him. Omit has given Wagonseller and Lebo notice to quit. In the House, an effort was made to expel Menard."

**Retribution.**

There is a vague rumor afloat, that at some of the precincts in Huntington Co., where the board of Electors were Republicans, that legal voters were denied the right to exercise the elective franchise, even after they had taken the oath prescribed by law. A portion of the community thinking that such high-handed measures ought not to go unpunished, instituted legal proceedings against them, in some ten or a dozen cases, in order to ascertain, whether the Judges of an election have the right to refuse taking a man's vote, if he chance to be opposed to them in politics.

One of the cases has been investigated and the guilty party has been mulct in a fine of fifty dollars and some three or four hundred dollars costs.

A change of venue has been taken in the other cases.

The Herald could probably throw some light on the subject.

The "New York Musical World," the pioneer journal of music in the United States, has entered upon its seventeenth volume, with many valuable improvements, both in artistic skill and literary merit. The names of the editors are a sufficient recommendation to insure for it public favor. See advertisement.

**Correspondence of the Democrat.**  
**Indianapolis Asylum for the Blind and Insane. School Taxation, &c.**

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Doubtless there are many of your readers who have never visited the Capitol of our State. Let such an one, on going to Indianapolis for the first time, ascend to the top of the Asylum for the Blind where he has a fine view of the whole city and he will exclaim, as I did: "This is the place for our State Capitol." I was going to write a description of the city, the Capitol grounds, &c., but when I bethought me of the public spirit of Marshall county's sons I thought best to desist, as perhaps every one of them is expecting soon to become a servant of the people, and be sent hither himself. Thus my description would only break the charm of novelty—if these aspirations should chance to be realized. But if these aspirations do reach the Capitol in this way, their time will not doubt, be so completely absorbed with the cares of State as to leave them no time for visiting the Asylum. Hence a few words concerning these may not be unacceptable.

The Institution for the Blind is a very large, handsome edifice situated in the north side of the city. On visiting it, the first that attracted my attention was the sound of music, vocal and instrumental, issuing from various rooms; and occasionally one of the blind would pass us in the halls singing merrily, thus manifesting great enjoyment, while shut out nearly every thing that to us, makes life happy. Various kinds of work are performed by the inmates such as weaving, making brushes and willow baskets. Their library is quite a curiosity. The raised letters require much space. I noticed a copy of Davies' Lullaby's Geometry in five volumes folio. My visit was at such an hour as to prevent my witnessing any of the school exercises; nor did I learn how many there are in the institution.

From the Asylum for the Blind we repaired to the Insane two miles west of the city. Here we were shown through the different wards by one of the gentlemanly officers of the Institution. It is truly pitiable, on entering one of the wards, to see the wild state of lunacy which meets you from so many countenances. If your sympathies were called forth in behalf of those to whom all the beauties of nature are forever closed, it was forgotten in the midst of those whose minds are a total blank—the windows of whose souls are darkened. The inmates are permitted to engage in amusements of various kinds, and some of them even work a little. None of them are kept constantly confined though in one or two of the wards visitors are not allowed. As we entered the building, and again on leaving, from a window of one of these latter wards, we were assailed with the most bitter denunciations, for daring to "trespass on the property of the Commonwealth of Virginia." There is a marked difference in the conduct of the sexes. Most of the men are seen standing or sitting alone, seeming lost in thought, were it not for the vacant expression of the eye. Scarcely a word passes between them. On the other hand on reaching the door of a ward for the women a buzz is heard, and you enter to find nearly every tongue busy. The constitutional peculiarity of the sex is manifested here in all its purity. My companion who happened to be quite a tall young man, was claimed as a "Presbyterian preacher" by one of them, and no sane Yankee could ask questions faster than she did. Some of them take much pride in dress, others are entirely careless as to their appearance. We were informed that there are 255 inmates.

This Asylum, and also that for the Blind is kept in the neatest manner; no public house could present a cleaner or more inviting appearance. We spent a short time very agreeably in conversation with Drs. Arthur and Barnes, and left with a sad consciousness of the fallibility of all things earthly.

Much to my regret, want of time prevented my visiting the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

These Asylums were erected, and all the expenses incurred by them are defrayed by the State. This is more than has been done by any other State in the Union, thus placing Indiana in the front rank with respect to charitable institutions. This is a noble manifestation of the liberality of our citizens, and, judging from this liberality in providing for our unfortunate sons and daughters, we should naturally expect to see the most liberal means employed for the education of our more fortunate youth—more fortunate in the possession of all the natural faculties; but who, if left without a proper education, are more unfortunate than those who, though blind and dumb, yet are permitted to behold the lights of science, morality and religion.

We are at present subject to a one mill tax on our property for the support of common schools. This homestead tax is barely sufficient to sustain a school from two to three months in the year, and yet strange to say, there are those who are opposed to any increase of this small pittance,

simply because living in a rich populous county, they are unwilling to help the poorer counties. This is too narrow a policy for a liberal people to adopt. Shall we hesitate to act the part of honor and magnanimity when the interests of public schools demand some sacrifice from the more fortunate counties? Whatever benefits the poorer persons in a community benefit the one rich man who may live there. Whatever is an advantage to the State, is an advantage to every individual in the State. How few are personally benefited by our charitable institutions, and yet no one objects to the tax for their support. We are heavily taxed for the support of our judiciary system, and yet hundreds of our citizens never had and never will have a suit in court. But no one complains, because we know it to be for the good of society that the laws be maintained and executed. This is the view we should take of the school law, and I believe that all liberal and enlightened citizens will so look upon it and cheerfully comply with any requisition that may be made upon them for the support of common schools. It will be no sacrifice and no expense in the end, for with the increase of knowledge crimes will diminish, and we shall eventually put money in our pockets by a wise and liberal system of public instruction. This is a subject I have at heart; and though I thought not of writing thus when I commenced, yet the subject arose to mind, and a few thoughts were placed on paper, and I transmit them to you in their crude state.

J. P.

LA PORTE, Jan. 23, 1857.

**Speech of Hon. Horace Heffron.**

OF WASHINGTON.

On the appropriation bill, delivered in the Senate, Jan. 12, 1857.

MR. HEFFRON said: Mr. President: I have listened with patience to the remarks of the gentleman from Howard, (Mr. Murray,) and others of the opposition, in regard to this bill. We are told that it is a "fair, just and equitable bill," and one which all Senators, irrespective of party, should vote for. Sir, I am a young man, the youngest member of this honorable body, and should, perhaps, let older and wiser heads debate this question. Sir, this bill was introduced the first day of the session, at the close of the day, and printed copies of it were laid upon our tables the next morning; but they were soon taken away again, for the alleged reason they were full of errors. On Saturday afternoon another bill was placed upon our tables, entirely different, in many particulars, from the first, and we were asked to pass it before we had time to examine it, and see if its provisions were just and equitable. A vote of this Senate has made it the special order of the day.

Sir, I have given the bill a slight investigation, and have found corruption enough in it to satisfy one with its provisions, and satisfy me that the bill has not the virtue of right in it. I impugn the motives of no Senator upon this floor; but when I find that the county of Floyd, with a vote of 3,257, has one Senator and one Representative, and the adjoining county of Clark, with a vote of over 3,500, has but one Senator in connection with Scott, which gives some 1,200 more votes. I am astonished that Republican members should tell us that this is a fair bill. Floyd a doubtful county in politics, with a vote of 3,257, entitled to a Senator and a Representative; while Clark, a Democratic county, with 200 more votes, has only half a Senator and one Representative! In other words, by this bill it takes 4,300 in the Democratic District of Clark and Scott for one Senator, and the Democratic county of Floyd is given a Senator for 3,257 votes. Call you this a fair bill.

Let me cite the county of Allen, with a vote of 4,949, which by the present ratio of representation entitles her to one Senator and two Representatives, yet this bill joins her to Adams, thus making an aggregate vote of 6,233, and because these counties are Democratic they get but one Senator and three Representatives while Wayne county with a vote of 5,746 gets a Senator and three Representatives. Why this distinction? Simply because one is largely Republican, and the other largely Democratic. Henry county, with 1,500 Republican votes, and a vote of 4,000 has a Senator and two Representatives, while Posey and Vanderburgh, with 5,842 votes, and a large Democratic majority have only the same number jointly. So with Clay, Monroe and Owen—with 7,162 votes they get only the same representation as Wayne county.

Sir, I go still farther. I find the county of Vanderburgh has 3,000 votes, and gets but one Representative, while the county of Fulton, with only 1,666 votes has a Representative. In other words, Sir, it takes two Democratic votes in Vanderburgh to equal one Republican vote in Fulton. Let us continue our investigations. Take the following districts under this bill: Fountain, Grant and Tipton; Huntington and Whitley; Henry, Porter, Lake, Pulaski and Starke; Kosciusko and Fulton; Marshall and St. Joseph; Elkhart; Lagrange and Noble; Steuben and Da Calb; Decatur; Rush; Ohio and Switzerland; Fayette and Union, all now represented in this Legislature by Republicans, each and all of which fall short from 200 to 1,200 under the ratio, and making fifteen Senators, all Republicans. We find only nine Districts represented by Democrats under the ratio, and they only from 50 to 250.

Take this bill as it is, with 14 Republicans holding over, and at the next election the opposition will undoubtedly elect fourteen more, perhaps fifteen—thus, forever giving them a majority here. It is a complete gerrymander of the State for political power.

Now, Sir, take sixteen counties, all of which are Democratic, and we get sixteen Representatives for an aggregate vote of 49,816, or one Representative for every 3,113 votes, while the ratio is only 2,350—Under the ratio of right we are entitled to five more Representatives on the floor of this House.

Now, Sir, take a portion of the Republican districts under this gerrymander, and we find that they get nineteen Representatives

for a vote of 34,251, or one for every 1,802. Therefore, while under this bill it takes 3,113 Democratic votes for one Representative, it only requires 1,802 Republican votes for one Representative—the Republican coming some 600 under the ratio of 2,350, while the Democratic districts are more than 720 over in each instance.—Thus, 34,251 Republicans get nineteen members in the House, while 49,816 Democrats get only sixteen. "Justice and fairness indeed! What names to couple with such a bill of abominations! Again, we find the vote for Buchanan in this State to be 118,662, and the entire vote of the opposition 116,762, giving the Democrats a majority of 1,910, which should in justice entitle us to one-half the members in each House. But instead thereof, under this bill, the Democracy gets but 21 or 22 Senators, 44 to 45 Representatives. What fairness! Take a ratio of 2,350, which is correct, and multiply it by forty-five, and we have only 105,750 Democratic votes, while they, with 55 members, should have 129,250 votes, which every one knows they have not got.

This, Sir, gives a majority of the votes of Indiana, a majority in the Legislature—a proposition unparalleled for audacity, entirely opposed to the spirit and letter of our institutions, and unprecedented in the history of Indiana legislation. We have been told that as a condition to the passage of the bill raising the salary of our Governor, this Apportionment Bill must become a law. Sir, I have no authority vested in me to speak the will and wish of the Democratic party on this subject, but I can say for the Democratic members on this side of the Chamber, that such threats will fail to force us into the support of this bill of inequities. We will let the salaries of all officers stand as they now stand before we will be coerced into the support of any such measure as this. They have lived upon the present salaries and can continue to do so, and I doubt not but they are willing to do so, rather than that the Democratic members of either body should vote for a bill so unjust as the one under consideration. I will vote for a fair and equitable bill. We of the South, I know are gradually losing our power, while that power is tending to the Central and the North; but it is an outrage upon us in the South, so to gerrymander the State as to defraud us out of five or six members in the House and six or eight in the Senate.

I have not time, Sir, to expose all the enormities of this "fair and just" bill; I have only time to show a few of them. When the timely gauge that covers it shall have been entirely stripped from it, and the whole rotten and iniquitous thing laid bare to the public gaze, it will meet a fate as deserved as will be the fate of its authors. They tell us that the present apportionment is wrong—perhaps it is. But two years since a bill passed this body, apportioning the State. It was sent to the House, where it was allowed to sleep until so late a day, as to exclude the Senate from action upon its amendment. Another thing, Sir, the opposition passed a bill in the House, which provided for 101 Representatives, one more than the Constitution allows, and in this bill they left the county of Dubois out entirely. Such was fustian sagacity then! But they have improved greatly since; for they now give us a bill providing for all the counties, but so arranging them as to give the Republicans a large majority in the Legislature, while their party is largely in a minority in the State. I have but this to say to Republican Senators in conclusion: Although you have the power on this floor to pass this bill, there is in the other end of this Capitol a majority of honorable gentlemen who will place their feet upon the monster and strangle this banishing of Black Republicanism. Here the Democracy are powerless. We are in the minority. But, Sir, we are not conquered nor can we be. The opposition may vote us down, and pass bills over our heads—they may trample the customs and usages of this body under foot—they may insult the Governor and the President of this State—in a word they may do "as seemeth good unto them"—they may, and will, pass this bill as it is—but they cannot swerve the Democratic Senators from their rights nor prevent them from exposing to the public gaze the enormities of the majority.

When you give us time to examine this bill, and to amend it as it should be, I will vote for it. So will every Democratic Senator upon this floor. We are threatened for our action; yet, Sir, I tell the gentlemen of the opposition that this never can become a law. Sir, we will appeal to the people in this matter, and they will sustain us who hold in their hands the destinies of the State—and instead of having fourteen Representatives elected to this body next year, we shall have but ten—being quite a difference from this Apportionment Bill. Two years from now I predict that both branches of the Legislature, and all the State officers will be Democratic. Then will the wheels of government roll on again, unwreathed by revolutionary Senates, or insubordinate State officials.

**Legislative Summary.**  
SENATE.  
Both Bodies of the Legislature have now fairly settled down to their work; and they are occupying most of the time in committees, digesting and arranging the various matters referred to them, for the action of their respective bodies. In the Senate, on Friday, no bill or joint resolution received final action, although two were up on their third reading, but referred back, with instructions. The resolution of the House, agreeing to the election of John B. Dillon, for Librarian, and appointing Monday for a joint election, was laid on the table.

On Saturday, the only matters of importance was a report from the committee in the case of Le Roy Woods, Senator from Clark County, who reported that his seat is vacant, on the ground that he holds two offices of trust and profit. Final action on this report was deferred. A resolution was adopted referring that part of the Governor's Message in relation to charges of the means used in procuring the passage of the Bank of the State to a select committee of Messrs. Heffron, March, Bobbs, Gooding and Wilson. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, bills were passed on their third reading, to define embezzlements and prescribe their punishments; to enable plaintiffs to recover in suits of less than \$50 in Common Pleas Courts; requiring County Auditors to have the delinquent districts published in the paper having the largest circulation in the county—(a good law.) Mr. Wallace presented a minority report in the case of Senator Woods, declaring that he is entitled to his seat on the ground that he was not commissioned as Chaplain. A number of other matters were up, but nothing that received final action.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the only bills that finally passed, was an act in relation to Guardians and wards; and to provide for the approval of Constables Bonds. The judiciary committee reported in favor of the amendment of the present interest law; and in favor of a bill to serve defects in the acknowledgment of deeds; and to give the Common Pleas Court jurisdiction in suits amounting to \$2,000. The Senate adjourned at noon, to give the committees time to work.

On Thursday, but little was done—a long discussion on the rules of the Senate for 1855, and particularly on that one declaring that no Senator shall vote on any question in which he is particularly interested, occupied part of the morning, and all the afternoon. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill, authorizing County Auditors to demand fees for recording deeds, in advance, which passed to a second reading. A number of resolutions of inquiry and instruction, were introduced and passed.

Among the mass of resolutions, reports of committees, bills introduced, &c. in the proceedings, there was no definite action on any thing worthy of notice.

On Saturday a large part of the time was occupied in discussing the report of the State Auditor, on his relinquishing the bonds of the Allen and Shawnee Banks, and accepting individual securities, and the whole question was referred to a committee, for thorough investigation. A test vote was taken on the repeal of the School Tax, deciding in favor of the tax.

On Monday bills were introduced up to No. 69, on various subjects, among others to provide for receiving the bills of the Grannery and Shawnee Banks for taxes. If this is done, it will at once make these banks as good as gold, and if the State is liable, this should be done. A joint resolution was passed, requesting our Senators and Representatives to urge the repeal of duty on sugar. This is good.

On Tuesday, committees reported against abolishing the grand jury system; against abolishing capital punishment; against allowing parties to suits to swear on their book accounts; against dividing their school funds according to the number of scholars; and against abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. A joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to require foreigners to be naturalized before they can vote, was lost by a large majority.

On Wednesday, a large amount of business was done. The bill regulating Divorces passed to a third reading. It was discussed at considerable length, but the amendments proposed were all laid on the table. The joint resolution urging the repeal of the duty on sugar passed, and will be forwarded to our National Representatives. Several petitions from different parts of the State, have been presented, urging the passage of a law to prevent incompetent persons from practicing medicine. A law on this subject would be of great benefit, and we hope the committee will frame one that will pass.

On Thursday, Reports were made against re-organizing the militia; against giving the Governor power to appoint officers to the Benevolent Institutions; to require a bond of \$53,000 from the State Auditor; and the bill increasing the number of Judicial Circuits was reported against, but referred back with instructions. A bill was introduced to regulate elections, requiring a residence of six months in the township, and an oath that he has not been hired to make his residence for the purpose of illegal voting. Two or three bills of special importance were passed, and action on others laid over.

**Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.**

New York, Jan. 23.

The Atlantic has arrived with dates to the 7th. Lord Napier has been appointed Minister to the United States. He is a practical diplomatist, having served in Russia, Austria, Persia, Naples and Turkey.

The Archbishop of Paris while officiating in St. Etienne Church was stabbed to the heart by a discharged priest named Verges. The Archbishop instantly expired.

Conference proceedings in Paris obscure. The Pays says Conference met on the 3d, but the *Moniteur* is silent. Delay attributed by some to necessary time to prepare protocols; by others to new disagreement, not a principle respecting compensation to be paid Russia. No apprehension is felt of any other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before, but expectations of a peaceable settlement increase. A favorable augury is drawn from the apparently cordial reception given by Napoleon to the Swiss Agency. The London Gazette published official accounts of hostile operations against China, confirming previous details. Atlantic arrived at 6 P. M., 7th. The London Times objects to the appointment of Lord Napier,

on the ground that, though well fitted by diplomatic experience to represent the country in the East at any despotism and military court of continental Europe, he is not the right man for the mission to Washington.

The Archbishop of Paris was performing religious services when he was assassinated—the assassin stepping forward, lifted his cape and plunged a Catalan knife to his heart, exclaiming, "Down with the Goddess!" an expression which he afterwards explained to refer to the doctrine of Immaculate Conception. The Archbishop fell forward and instantly expired.

A Sister of Charity who had observed the movement of the assassin, attempted to throw herself between him and the Archbishop. She was wounded in the hand. Verges Ovas, formerly a priest of the Diocese of Meau, had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The market for provisions is firmer than at last advices, with but little speculative inquiry. Pork is dull. The stock at Liverpool is of very poor quality and excelled by the fresh. The auction sales of bacon went off heavily.

**License Issued.**  
A. H. Stevenson to Elvira Curtis, Jesse R. Moore to Sarah F. Allen, John H. Blank to Malinda L. Weston, Lorenzo D. Park to Sarah A. Anick.

**Public Notice.**  
There will be an election held at the M. E. Church in this place on Saturday, the 14th of February, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for said Church. All persons interested will please take notice.

W. S. HARKER, Pastor.

Plymouth, Jan. 29 '57.

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

**New York Musical World, for 1857.**

This oldest of American music journals, has now reached its seventeenth volume. Its editors are R. S. White, Edward Rogers, May, Dec., and Augustus M. It furnishes weekly, eight pages of reading matter, and three of music. The former is the best original and selected material the editors are able to furnish, the latter is a regular feature, generally permitted by American publishers of the very best of the new, and the economy of this proceeding music and securing, at the same time, such taste in its selection as may be attributed to the editors of the journal, we think suggest itself. The music can be detached from each number, and bound with or without the reading matter, at the close of the volume. The subscription price of the Musical World is but two dollars a year. Five copies \$9.00; ten copies, \$15.00; and twenty copies, \$25.00. Single copies for export of Canada, Canada subscribers pay 25 cents for the necessary pre-payment of American postage.

Address, MEDICAL WORK OFFICE, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

In Common Pleas Court, April Term, 1857.

Milo W. Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Clark Marical, Defendant.

Be it remembered that on the 17th day of January, 1857, Milo W. Smith, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, his complaint for Foreclosure, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Clark Marical, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the April term of the Marshall common pleas court, 1857, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the third Monday in April, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Common Pleas, Marshall County. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY, SS.**

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1857.

Thomas S. Hayden and John L. Safford, vs. Henry B. Hine.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by C. H. Reeve, their attorney, have filed in my office their complaint on account, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the August term of the Marshall Circuit Court, 1857, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall Circuit Court. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1857.

Cephia H. Nottor, Albert Jewett, and Benjamin C. Buzby, vs. Henry B. Hine.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by C. H. Reeve, their attorney, have filed in my office their complaint on account, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the August term of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall Circuit Court. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1857.

Anson G. Phelps, William E. Dodge, Daniel James, James Stokes, William E. Dodge Jr. and D. Mills James, vs. Henry B. Hine.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by C. H. Reeve, their attorney, have filed in my office their complaint on account, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the August term of the Marshall Circuit Court, 1857, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall Circuit Court. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**STATE OF INDIANA.**  
**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term 1857.

Benjamin F. Jones and Bernard Lauth, vs. Henry B. Hine.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by C. H. Reeve, their attorney, have filed in my office their complaint on account, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the August term, 1857, of said court, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall Circuit Court. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**STATE OF INDIANA.**

**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1857.

Leonard White and Ichabod Jewett White, vs. Henry B. Hine.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by Liston & Williams, their attorneys, have filed in my office their complaint on account, and appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana; he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the August term of the Marshall Circuit Court, 1857, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1857, unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest: NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall C. C. (prece 25c)

Jan 29-1857

**INTEREST.**—Those owing interest to the School Fund, would do well to square up by the 20th of February, unless they would prefer having their delinquencies collected by law. It is hoped those in arrears will prompt in responding to this modest hint.

Jan 29-1857

**AUDITOR.**

**DISSOLUTION.**—The copartnership heretofore existing between Fisher and Lyman H. Andrews, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The demands due against the firm will be settled by F. Fisher. December 11th, 1856.

F. FISHER.

L. H. ANDREWS.

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