

THE DEMOCRAT.

M. A. O. PACKARD, : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,
February - - - 11, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHL. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUELL RUGG, of Allen.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Kansas Once More.

Congress has been, for some days past, in a "sea of excitement" on this "vexed question." The friends of either policy are striving with most commendable zeal to win, and, as yet, it is all uncertain as to which belongs the "balance of power."—The friends of Lecompton may have the heaviest patronage, but in point of energy, and individual strength, the question may well be disputed.

Douglas, "a host in himself," is at the helm of the opposite party, and unpropitious, indeed, must be the winds and waves which he will not successfully out-ride.

The Lecompton Constitution has arrived at Washington, and the President has sent it to Congress, accompanied by a message of considerable length. He sets up the same positions, substantially, that he did in a previous message. His strong point of argument is, that in as much as the people of Kansas suffered the election of June last to go by default, they cannot now come in and claim any rights under that default, and thereby take advantage of their own wrong. This we readily grant, but if, as has been represented by the chief executive of that territory, a portion of the people were legally debarred from exercising the right of suffrage, on that occasion, it puts a very different coloring on the matter—with the premises thus altered, the conclusions must be altered also. And even if they did suffer the election to go by default, as declared by the President, they have an undoubted right to enter their protests against that conventional body transgressing the authority delegated to them by their constituents, which they did in framing, and not submitting the Constitution.

The President quotes largely from Gov. Walker's State papers, to show the revolutionary condition of Kansas during his (Walker's) administration, and his language would seem to intimate, if not a coalition, at least encouragement on the part of the opponents of Lecompton to that treasonable faction in Kansas, called the Topekites. If this is the correct construction to put upon the President's language, we are compelled to utter our unqualified protest against it.

The outrages committed, and rebellious spirit manifested, by that lawless party, have long been a matter of serious lament, and none have more earnestly desired the utter extermination of the "Jim Lane Gang," than this same Douglas party; but if it now happens that we meet on the common ground of opposition to the Lecompton fraud, it argues no sympathy with them in anything beyond this. Is it not true, moreover, that all the law-abiding citizens in Kansas, of whatever party, who have opposed, from the first, every measure of the Topeka faction, are now bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution?

And yet, with all our differences, we profess unabated confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our Executive. Far be it from us to give assent to the mendacious charges heaped upon him by a Republican press; on the contrary, we believe he acts from no other motive than a desire for the best interests of his country. He has expressed a wish, in a previous message, that in the admission of future territory the constitution should be regularly submitted to the voice of the people for ratification, previous to their becoming a State; but, it certainly is a remarkable error in judgment to suppose, that by forcing a constitution, framed in fraud, upon a people, who earnestly protest against it, will allay agitation, and localize, and in a measure settle the difficulties that are now shaking our Union to its center.

It is true, the people of Kansas may have their remedy to speedily and peaceably relieve themselves at the ballot-box, of the wrong imposed upon them; but is it not rather the part of wisdom to suppose that they will act, as injured men have acted in every age of the world, on the impulse of the moment? Though we may not be gifted with the prophetic afflatus, yet we predict, that, if Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, there will be difficulties in that territory of which

all previous ones will have been mere types and shadows, and that law and order will only be preserved by the presence of the Federal troops.

It becomes the opposition to be cautious how they charge upon us improper motives in opposing the Lecompton Constitution. If they have any logic sufficiently acute to show us any inconsistency in our position, we will gladly listen to it; until they do this, we leave it without fear, to the judgment of a sober, thinking people, whether we are not standing faithful to the pledges of the Democratic party, as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the Cincinnati platform, and in all the speeches of our leaders during the campaign of '56.

Washington, Jan. 31.
The Lecompton Constitution, which arrived last night, will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The President has received a letter from Gov. Denver, declaring that if the Lecompton Constitution is forced on Kansas, civil war is inevitable.

Governor Wise, it is said, has also written a letter, strongly protesting against the measure.

The moderate men of the South are beginning to be alarmed.

A Southern member of Congress will wait upon the President to-morrow morning to make a formal remonstrance against the Lecompton Constitution, and to warn him that its passage will destroy the Democratic party.

Mr. Buchanan, however, still persists in his infatuation. He declared to-day that the Lecompton Constitution must go through Congress.

Rufianism in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 6.

House.—The House was in session all night, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, eating, smoking, sleeping, etc.

At about half-past one, a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a witness:

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, you must return to your own side of the House."

Mr. Grow responded, "This is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow, and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that."

Mr. Grow replied, "I mean just what I say—this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said: "I will let you know that you are a damned Black Republican puppy!"

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying: "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off a second time. Mr. Keitt coming at him again Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The reporter adds: "The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue, various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the clerk's desk."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the sergeant-at-arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this fearful contest was quieted.

Further difficulties are apprehended.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 13th, which confirm previous reports of the excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply beef for six days in the week, for seven months; also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. Further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, (to procure which Capt. Marey has been dispatched to New Mexico,) when the army, with a volunteer force two thousand strong will resume their march as soon as the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain the horses and mules.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have born the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health though some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bite.

Another letter from an officer in the army says the Mormons are a "raid of mounted men." They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears their leaders and those who have claims in the Valley will run away, inducing their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

The widow of the late Commodore Carlin was dangerously burned at Georgetown yesterday.

Hopes of her recovery were entertained this morning.

The Senate Committee on foreign Relations, to-day, agreed upon a report, to be presented on Monday, sustaining, generally, the President's Central America message, believing with him that Paulding went beyond the legitimate limits in arresting filibusters on Nicaragua soil, and recommended an amendment to the Neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial, all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plans against nations with which we are at peace.

General Clarkson, Post-master at Leavenworth city, was expected to-night with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that by the end of next week treasury notes to the amount of three million dollars of all denominations will have been issued.

Army and Navy warrants to the amount of two millions and a half have accumulated and will be met by these issues.

Destructive Fire.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 1.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome, on Friday last. Loss \$100,000.

Watertown, Mass., Feb. 2.

The high school buildings in this place were nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Although considerable alarm and confusion prevailed, all the scholars escaped uninjured.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.

On Sunday morning there occurred a large fire, consuming the magazine, market and the adjacent points. Loss over \$50,000.

Another fire took place this morning in Canoe street. Loss covered by insurance. Both fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Synopsis of the President's Kansas Message.

The President's message occupies four columns in type, and was read in Congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It says that delusion prevails as to the condition of parties in Kansas: recapitulates the history of past affairs; pronounces the Topeka government an usurpation, and says that it is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, than the people of Kansas have done. The Convention of last June was a propitious movement to settle the difficulties, but the Topekites, suffered the election to go by default. Hence, they had no right to complain. The Lecompton Convention was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a Constitution, which it did, and submitted the question to the people whether Kansas should be a free or slave State. The President believes that under the organic act, the Convention was bound to submit this all important question to the people. They did so, and again the Topekites defaulted. At the election of officers, January 4th, a wiser spirit prevailed, and the vote was larger. The people of Kansas have, therefore, in strict conformity with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State Government, submitted the slavery question to the people, elected officers, and now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution. The President is decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question by localizing the distracting influences. As a question of expediency, even, Kansas should be admitted, in as much as it would restore quiet to the Union, and prosperity to the Territory and to the people of Kansas. The only practical difference between admission and rejection is, whether they can more speedily change their present Constitution or frame a second, to be submitted to Congress. It should never be forgotten that, in proportion to the insignificance of the slave question, as affecting the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, the fourteen slave States will feel the rejection of the Constitution keenly. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized and cools, and the troops can be withdrawn.

The following is the concluding portion of the message:

"Every patriot in the country has indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would put a final end to slavery agitation—at least in Congress—which had convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great fundamental principles, and if carried into effect, will settle the question. Should agitation be again renewed; should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness; will this arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas, the only practical difference between the admission or rejection depends solely upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present Constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution, to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the rivalry of slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may effect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the Constitution and laws. For this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of 14 States whose slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country.—Already the affairs of the Territory have

engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with one another, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.—Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment. Then every difficulty can be settled at the ballot box—hostilities, (and this is no trifling consideration,) the Government will be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and to supply them in service much needed.—They have been kept in Kansas at the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that there are at least 2,000 regular troops acting under the command of Gen. Harney. Acting upon reliable information I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas. It has involved very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed that there will no longer be occasion there for the troops of the United States. I have thus far performed my duty on this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

Dark and ominous clouds are now impending over the Union. I conscientiously believe that they can be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if Kansas should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any which ever before threatened the Constitution and Union.

[Signed.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The Earthquake in Naples

NAPLES, December 29.

The details which continue to arrive from the provinces of Basilicata and Principate Cicerio are of the most distressing character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not give one-tenth part of the injuries that have been inflicted, partly because the authorities will not make them known, and partly because they are not as yet informed of the greater portion of them. The official journal of Saturday night contains the names of forty-six other townships, hitherto unnamed not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others leveled with the ground; others almost entirely destroyed, churches, dwelling-houses and all; in some, workmen are pulling down the houses, and in other large fissures are opened in the ground. Out of these forty-six places, twenty are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one, it is said, one hundred corpses have been taken out of an other seventy; and it is expected that three hundred will be found: but of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these, "Many victims not all buried." "Vast numbers perished; the number not yet known." "Great, but unknown, the number of victims." It is my opinion, therefore, that what have been called the exaggerations of the public much more nearly approximate to the truth, than the scanty and uncertain information published in the official journal. According to it three thousand six hundred and sixty-five bodies have already been dug out: a fearful number to think of, to which, we add the number as yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the medium statement given of about thirteen or fourteen victims. The first efforts made are to erect temporary wooden buildings for the survivors. Men are employed, too, in knocking down the falling houses and in burying the numerous dead. Care is also being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers. But all the exertions that can be made will only tend to alleviate the misery which has been occasioned by the fearful blow that has fallen upon this unfortunate people.—A general collection is to be opened for the relief of the sufferers, an other will be made by the English themselves.

The characters of the two awful shocks which were the occasion of the disaster, is thus described from Potenza, the Capitol of Basilicata: They were of equal duration, and the first was preceded and accompanied by a fearful subterranean thunder, the same we observed in Naples. The sky was serene and the air was tranquil. The first was undulatory and "sustentative," that which followed about three minutes, and yet more violent undulation and "sustentative," was marked by vertical and convulsive movements. The walls were thrown one over the other; heavy furniture was moved out of its place, or, as it were whirled round, while lighter articles and glass were thrown to a great distance. The effect of the second shock upon the houses may be imagined, during which the falling houses struck one against another. The victims in Potenza seems to have been among the poorer classes who, having retired to rest, had no time to escape. The intendant, Signor Roscia, who escaped in his shirt, seems to have been most meritoriously active. Those who remained alive after the underground thunders and shocks, says the journal, considered themselves rather to have been born again than preserved.

It would be tedious to give you the fresh details which have just been brought in since the commencement of this letter.—They are represented to be of ever increasing gravity, and the names of many other places damaged are given. On the 25th the *namini pratici* had been sent to the site of destruction, and on the 28th three other persons to disinter and disinfest.—From Gaeta had been dispatched two hundred soldiers of the seventh of the line and two hundred pioneers, but the movement was late.

From the hospital two thousand six hundred military tents have been dispatched, and great quantities of material for building, and of food. It is to be hoped, therefore, that though more dispatch might have been used in the first instance, and more energy inspired by the presence of a member of the royal family, the wants of the sufferers will be temporarily provided for.

From Washington.

The Ohio contested election case of Vallandigham against Campbell excites special attention from the question involved. If negroes be entitled to vote, then there may be a show of right in Campbell to retain his seat; but as the majority of the Committee on Elections hold to the contrary, as laid down in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the certainty is that they will report against him, and in favor of Vallandigham. In any event, the case, when bro't before the House, will elicit an animated debate on the question of African suffrage.

The organic act of the Territory of Utah provides, in its first clause, that it may be divided in the discretion of Congress, and that any part or parts may be joined to the surrounding States or Territories. At first it was thought advisable to divide this Territory under the law, and to annex portions of it to California; but this plan has been abandoned; as it would only serve at this time to complicate an already tangled and knotty affair.

Hon. John M. Berneiseel will not be seated. In law, if every citizen in Utah were in rebellion, it would not affect his right. Such, I believe is the conclusion reached.

The inaugural address of Gov. Packer has been a death blow to the Lecompton contrivance, which, after being toppled over by the mastery effort of Judge Douglas, was once more got upon its legs and began to gain strength to totter along.

"When thou art buying a horse or choosing a wife," says the Tuscan proverb, "shut thine eyes and commend thyself to God." Is that what is called trusting in Providence?

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

Land warrants can only be used in Kansas, until after the lands have been exposed to public sale by pre-emptors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR LEASE.

DESIRABLE FARMS, AND HOUSES and Lots—Terms reasonable.

CORBIN & PACKARD, Office over "People's Store," Corbin's Block.

A BARGAIN.

A GOOD Two Horse WAGON, to be sold at a bargain.

M. A. O. PACKARD, feb11d. Office as above.

THE MUSICAL WORLD, Edited by R. Storrs Willis, (Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc. independent contributor,) has entered upon its 19th volume. It is issued weekly, with music in every number which can be detached for binding. Mr. Willis intends to add to the usual attractions of the paper during the coming year reminiscences of his European experiences, the first of which appears in the early January number. Address Musical World Office, No. 379 Broadway N. Y. Feb. 11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Levi Moore, late of Marshall county, Indiana deceased, will offer for sale the personal property of said decedent, on the 6th day of March, 1858, at his late residence in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana; consisting of horse, cattle, carpenter's tools, wheat in the ground and in bin, household goods, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

feb11 EPHRAIM MOORE, Adm'r.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—State of Indiana, Marshall County: Notice is hereby given, that at the January term of the Court of Common Pleas of Marshall county, after final settlement of the estate of David A. Bailey, deceased, about the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars was found remaining for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said court, prove their heirship, and receive their distributive share.

feb11 N. R. PACKARD, Clerk C. C. P., M. C.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—State of Indiana, Marshall County: Notice is hereby given, that at the January term of the Court of Common Pleas of Marshall county, after final settlement of the estate of Samuel I. Patterson, deceased, about the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars was found remaining for distribution among the heirs.

Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said court, prove their heirship and receive their distributive share.

feb11 N. R. PACKARD, Clerk C. C. P., M. C.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, Warren county: Notice is hereby given, that Isaac S. Jones, Administrator of the estate of the late Aaron Lashley, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

feb11 HENRY R. POMEROY, Clerk C. C. P., Warren Co. (print. fee \$2)

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will, on the 22nd day of February, 1858, at ten o'clock a m on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in section 30, township 33 north of range 1 west, in Stark 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.

feb11 JAMES PRETTYMAN, J. B. PRETTYMAN.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by Gideon H. Short, living in West township, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 8th day of January, 1858, four head of cattle—two steers and two heifers; one of the steers is a roan color, the other is dark brindle; one of the heifers is red, with some white on the belly, and a white spot in the forehead; the other is red and white spotted, no other marks or brands perceivable. Said cattle are supposed to be two years old; appraised at the sum of twenty-five dollars, by Charles Knisely and Gideon H. Short, before Daniel Barber, Justice of the Peace.

Attest N. R. PACKARD, Clerk M. C. C. feb11

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, of the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, as the law directs, at the court house door, in the town of Plymouth, in said county, on the 6th day of March, 1858, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and four o'clock p m, of said day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit: Lot number twenty-five in Neidig & Thomas' addition to the town of Bourbon, as the same is designated on the recorded plat of said town, with the tenements and improvements thereon, to satisfy an execution for \$339.04, in favor of Henry S. Louchine and Adolph Louchine, against David and Catharine Boyer, on foreclosure of mortgage.

feb11 J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH, Sheriff (pr. fee \$2) Marshall Co., Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, of the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, as the law directs, at the court house door, in the town of Plymouth, in said county, on the 6th day of March, 1858, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and four o'clock p m, of said day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit: The south east quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, (7) in township thirty-two, (32) north, of range two, (2) east, containing forty acres, more or less; also, the north part of the east half of the north east quarter of section eighteen, (18) township thirty-two, (32) north, of range two, (2) east, containing thirty-three acres, to satisfy an execution in favor of Adrain Foote, against Kellogg Ransford and Ransford.

feb11 J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH, Sheriff (pr. fee \$2) Marshall Co., Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of the county of Marshall, and State of Indiana, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, as the law directs, at the court house door, in the town of Plymouth, in said county, on the 6th day of March, 1858, between the hours of ten o'clock a m, and four o'clock p m of said day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit: Lot number three in the village of Fremont, as the same is described in the recorded plat of said village, with all the tenements and improvements thereon. The rents and profits of the same, for a term of years not exceeding seven, will first be offered, and on failure so to realize the amount due on said execution, the fee simple therein will be sold. Taken as the property of George W. Gordon, to satisfy an execution in favor of William B. Hammit, against said George W. Gordon and William Hooker. Rep. Bail for \$104.45.

feb11 J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH, Sheriff (pr. fee \$2 50) Marshall Co., Ind.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

OGLESBEE & SHIRLEY have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which they will sell cheap for the CASH.

feb11d.

C. P. & C. R. R.

TIME TABLE FOR PLYMOUTH STATION. Pass. Trains leave 9:10 A. M., and 12:05 A. M. " arrive 10:30 A. M., and 1:36 A. M. Frt. " leave 12:30 P. M., Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. " arrive 6:30 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

feb11 N. KENDALL, Supt.

WALL PAPER

C. L. HILL

Has a large stock of Wall & Window Paper, all qualities, at wholesale or retail; also window Shades and Curtains. Fines, FORT WAYNE, IND. mar26-19lv.

Musical Instruments!

C. L. HILL, FORT WAYNE, Keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of

Piano Fortes!

MELODEONS, VIOLINS, and all other Musical Instruments & Music Books. mar26-19lv.

WHEAT! WHEAT!

A FEW HUNDRED bushels of WHEAT taken in exchange for Goods at the Low Price Store. (50) RICE, SMITH & Co.

NOTICE.

An election, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of the Evangelical Association, will be held at the Evangelical Church, in German township, Marshall Co., Ind., on the 15th day of February, 1858. FREDERICK GEISLER, Circuit Preacher.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration, on the Estate of Levi Moore, late of Marshall County Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are notified to file them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent. EPHRAIM MOORE, Adm'r. 1112

New JEWELRY Store!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, Marshall and adjoining counties, that he has opened a new stock of all the different kinds of

Watches! CLOCKS, JEWELRY FANCY GOODS

AND NOTIONS! Generally kept in a first class Jewelry Store. The Goods are of the latest Styles, best quality and will be sold at New York prices.

Being a practical Jeweler himself, and having engaged the services of one of the best workmen in this State, he solicits a share of public patronage. Business stand on La Porte street, one door east of Dr. Lemon's Drug Store.

dec24-5m3. ADOLPH MYERS.

STATE OF INDIANA.) Notice of Attachment. FULTON COUNTY. Cyrus Robbins and Jesse Shields vs. J. T. Grimes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have issued an order of Attachment upon an Affidavit made by Plaintiff, and delivered the same to a Constable to attach certain property belonging to the Defendant. The Defendant is hereby notified that I have fixed upon Monday the 15th day of February 1858, at 10 o'clock, for the trial of the case, and that if he does not appear and give bond for the release of the property attached, before the day of trial, I will proceed to hear and determine the case, and in case Judgment is given against him, I shall order the property to be sold to satisfy said Judgment.

JOHN ELAM, Justice of the Peace.