

Report of the Committee on Public Printing.

We have received from J. O. PARKS, Esq., a copy of the report of the House Special Committee on Public Printing, and have carefully perused it, together with the evidence accompanying the report. From some remarks made by the Republican papers of Indianapolis, and echoed by the lesser lights throughout the State, the public were prepared to see developed the most astounding frauds ever held up to the indignant gaze of an outraged people. But after the arduous labors of the Committee have been satisfactorily performed, (to themselves, at least,) we opine that for all the good they have done, they might as well "have not been."

The report shows that in a few instances there may have been slight derelictions of duty, caused by a multiplicity of business in the hands of the officers; but in no case does it exhibit intentional fraud on the part of those furnishing material or doing work for the State. They did not find one error in the State Printer's bills. After quoting the law, which specifies the prices he shall receive for the different kinds of work, they state: "The committee have not been able to ascertain wherein these prices have been at any time exceeded by the Public Printer." The committee censure Prof. Larrabee because he did not distribute the Documentary Journals and Agricultural Reports in 1852, and then censure him again because he did distribute them in 1856-7—the law in the latter case being the same as in the former. We should think one real good censure would be sufficient.

The committee was gotten up for political purposes. This can be seen on the face of the report; we need but quote one paragraph to prove it:

"That it is a wrong, [re-printing the Documentary Journals,] practiced upon the State, your committee verily believe, and in the absence of any legal mode of redress, enter their unqualified condemnation, not only of the conduct of Prof. Larrabee, in giving orders for re-printing the Documentary Journals, but of Mr. Attorney General McDonald for giving an opinion so contrary to the plain intent and meaning of the act."

What is the use of having a Supreme Court, if "special committees," appointed for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the Public Printer, have the right to reverse the decisions of the Attorney General? Or what security have public officers, who comply with the law, that they will not be censured by a special committee, because they do not put the same construction on it that the committee does.

More Swindling.

A friend in Stark county informs us that two brothers, citizens of that county, went to New York a few months ago, intending to continue their journey to California. In order to secure a passage beyond the possibility of failure, they procured tickets, intending to go by the next steamer; but not knowing the price of tickets, they paid fifty dollars more than the regular rates. While the steamer was receiving her load, preparatory to starting, the two showed their tickets to the officers of the vessel, and were informed that they were spurious—a forgery! Their chagrin and disappointment was the more insufferable from the fact that they had not money enough to continue their journey, but were forced to return home.

When you go New York, or anywhere else, look out for sharpers.

As we do the Sheriff's advertising, we have a pretty good opportunity of knowing something about the manner in which the business is done. So far as our knowledge extends, the requirements of the law are complied with. Mr. Barnard, in his intercourse with us has been "a man of his word." This, considering that he is a Republican, we desire to make a note of.

The State Sentinel learns that the Rev Dr DAILY has placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Indiana University his resignation of the office of President and Professor of mental and moral philosophy and belles letters in that institution, to take effect when the Board shall accept the same and notify him. The reasons given for this step, we believe, is the unpleasant circumstances which surround him. We regret that any circumstances should have occurred which induce him to vacate a position for the effective discharge of which he possesses so many eminent qualifications and which he has administered with marked success.

Gov HAMMOND returned home from his southern trip last Thursday, much improved in health, and has resumed his duty as Presiding officer of the Senate.

Look out for next week's Democrat.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This is about the 22nd day of the regular session of the Legislature, and but little business of interest to the people of the State has been transacted. Innumerable bills, amendments and resolutions have been offered, but nothing of importance has become law. A great portion of the time has been taken up in discussing the newspaper question; whether it would be better to take one copy of the Legislative Sentinel, or two copies, or none; how many copies of the Journal, the Citizen, the Locomotive, the American, the Volksblatt, &c. That question we believe, has finally been disposed of. Two or three of the strong minded women of the State appeared in the Legislative Hall last Thursday, and one of them read a petition signed by one thousand persons, mostly inhabitants of Wayne County, praying for certain rights in regard to property, and concluding by asking such a change in the Constitution of the State as would give the right of suffrage to women. Two or three speeches were made and the Convention was declared adjourned by the presiding officer and the Senators returned to their chamber. The Sentinel, in commenting upon the proceedings says: "had the ladies retired when the business for which they came was accomplished, the scenes which followed would not have transpired."

THE CLASS-MEETING.

The Senate having retired from the Hall and Mr Speaker Gordon having resumed the chair, the House should have been the House again. The ladies, however, having possession of the floor, knew their rights, and knowing dared and did maintain them. From the seats where grave heads have for years bent in thought, bright eyes sent forth bewildering darts, glowing cheeks blushed in loveliness, and red lips smiled bewitchingly. In such a sea of all that is lovely and enchanting, business was not to be thought of—that rigid systematic business that legislation demands—and accordingly, after several ineffectual efforts to do something, a member gallantly moved that the House adjourn and that the meeting resolve itself into a love-feast. The motion was carried by acclamation—the speaker's hammer fell, and the feast of reason and the flow of soul began." After a number of speeches from members of the House, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Mr Griffin presented a petition from sundry citizens of Lake County praying for an appropriation out of the swamp Land Fund sufficient to connect the Calumet River with the Grand Calumet, which was read and referred to the Committee on Swamp Lands.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of certain colored persons asking for the right to testify in courts of justice, &c, referred to Committee on Rights and Privileges.

Mr Turpie returned the resolution of inquiry whether persons elected to judicial office, and especially Justices of the Peace are eligible to official positions other than judicial offices.

Mr Shull submitted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the Township Library system, and recommending the tax levied for the support of said system to be added to the common school tax.

Sundry resolutions were offered, new propositions made, and at 10 o'clock, in joint convention, elected a President and Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, as follows:

For President of the Board, Ebenezer Dumont; for Commissioners, P M Parks, John F Carr, Betsy F McClelland and Joseph A Bemusdaff.

The afternoon session was taken up entirely discussing the petition from the ladies, as above noted.

In the Senate several resolutions were offered, among which was one

Requiring the Committee on the Courts to report a bill repealing Common Pleas Courts and embodying the principle of the Serrogate system, by giving the Clerks of the Circuit Courts jurisdiction of all probate business not litigated, in vacation.

The State Sentinel (from which we condense our reports) of the 21st has not been received.

SENATE, Jan 21.—We are unable to see anything of importance in the proceedings of the Senate to-day. A memorial from the Society of Friends residing in parts of Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, held at Richmond, praying for the repeal of that portion of our laws which denies to colored persons the right to testify as witnesses, &c.

Mr CONNER reported from the judiciary Committee his bill, (S. 17) providing for the partition of real estate, and for laying the same out into lots and out-lots, and recommended its passage.

The report was concurred in and the bill ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

Mr McCLEAN, from the same committee, reported back Mr. Boown's bill, (S. 29) to exempt personal property from sale on execution, recommending its indefinite postponement.

The report was concurred in.

Mr MARCH, from the same committee, reported back Mr. Conner's bill, (S. 1) to amend the 6th, 7th, 12th, 19th and 20th sections of the Divorce law, approved May 13, 1852, and providing for opening decrees, in the cases therein specified, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

HOUSE, Saturday Jan 22.

Mr CARR asked and obtained leave to submit a joint resolution (No 13) relative to the construction of a new canal at the Falls of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side. Adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr HANCOCK (No 96) to repeal the second section of the act to authorize new counties &c.

By Mr RITTER, (No 97) to provide for

The bill was ordered to be engrossed on a third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Lieut. Gov. HAMMOND appeared in the chair for the first time during the present session.

Mr. WALLACE, from the select committee, reported back Senate bill 2, regulating the choosing of U. S. Senators by the General Assembly &c. Action on the bill postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. KINLEY offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the assessment of taxes for school purposes on people of color, and applying the fund to the education of the colored persons of the State in separate schools.

Mr. TURNER offered a joint resolution [No. 8] directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas and Oregon into the Union at as early a day as possible.

Mr. WALLACE was in favor of the resolution, but it did not go far enough.—He moved to lay it on the table for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GOODING introduced a bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was passed a first reading. The rules were suspended and the bill read a second time, and referred to the committee on temperance.

HOUSE.

Nothing of importance to our readers was done in the House to-day. Petitions were presented, resolutions offered, reports of Committees received, and discussions on taking Messrs. Drapier's Legislative Reports, on the admission of Kansas, Oregon, &c.

By Mr MAJOR, [No 111] concerning licenses to keep ferries; to vend foreign merchandise; to exhibit any caravan circus, rope or wire dancing and every other exhibition of whatever name or description, &c.

SENATE, Saturday Jan. 23.

Mr WILLIAMS presented a petition from sundry printers of the city of Vincennes, praying against reducing the prices now paid public printing, and asking that all bids for doing said printing at a lower rate, be treated as such designing schemes deserve; which was read and referred to the committee on Printing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr O'DELL, [No 103] authorizing County Boards to hear and determine complaints against plank, gravel, turnpike or McAdamsized roads.

By Mr MILLER, [No 104] in relation to abandoned plank, McAdamsized or chartered roads.

By Mr WAGNER, [No 105] prescribing the forms to be used in criminal cases.

By Mr HEFFREN, [No 106] providing for the relief of purchasers of real estate at Sheriff's sales under executions issued on judgments against services on recognizances, where such had been taken after the Revised Statutes of 1852 took effect.

By Mr STUDEBAKER, [No 107] to amend section 4, 5, 18, 20, 28 and 32 of the law regulating general elections, approved June 7 1852; to repeal sections 29 and 30 of said act, and asking a provision supplementary thereto.

By Mr JOHNSON, (No 109) to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act to provide compensation to owners of animals killed or injured by any car, locomotive or carriage of any railroad company in this State, approved March 1 1852.

By Mr COOPER, [No 110] to prohibit Clerks of Circuit Courts and their deputies, and Clerks of Common Pleas Courts and their deputies from practicing law in the courts in which they are clerks and deputies.

By Mr FISK, (No 111) to amend section 6 of the 37th chapter of the revised code of 1852, respecting costs in criminal cases.

By Mr BOBBS, [No 112] to amend an act repealing all laws in force for the incorporation of cities, and to provide for the incorporation of cities, approved March 9, 1857, and to provide for the collection of city taxes delinquent after the first Monday in March, 1859.

By Mr CONLEY, [No 113] to provide for stationery and postage for members [810 of each to each member] of the General Assembly, providing for employing Reporters, and for the publication of the proceedings in certain newspapers, and for the taking of the same.

By the Committee on Education, [No 114] to authorize the State Board of Education to purchase and place in county and township libraries bound copies of the Indiana School Journal.

Mr CONLEY offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the management of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which was laid upon the table.

Adjourned till Monday 2 p m.

HOUSE, Saturday Jan 22.

Mr CARR asked and obtained leave to submit a joint resolution (No 13) relative to the construction of a new canal at the Falls of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side. Adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr HANCOCK (No 96) to repeal the second section of the act to authorize new counties &c.

By Mr RITTER, (No 97) to provide for

the election of a Superintendent of Public Printing, prescribing his duties, compensation, term of office, &c.

By Mr WHETZEL, (No 98) to amend the Supervisor's act of June 18 1852.

By Mr EDWARDS, (No 99) to authorize the publication of certain decisions of the Supreme Court, and the purchase of 600 copies thereof by the State.

By Mr DOBBINS, (No 100) for the appointment by the Governor of a State Geologist &c.

By Mr STILES, (No 101) to regulate practice in civil cases in the courts of this State, in taking exceptions to the overruling of demurrers.

By Mr JEFFRIES, (No 102) authorizing all persons to travel on McAdamsized plank and turnpike roads free of toll, going to and returning from worship on the Sabbath day.

By Mr EARLY, (No 103) to amend the 110th section of the school law, and to legalize certain assignments.

By Mr SHULL, (No 104) to amend section 9 of the act to authorize the construction of levees, &c.

By Mr JONES, [No 105] to compel the owners of town lots to grade and pave the same, and providing penalty for violation of this act.

By Mr KELLY, [No 106] to amend the 117th section of the assessment act.

By Mr WATERMAN, [No 107] to prescribe that the amount of the Sinking Fund on loan or on hand, shall be considered the principal of said fund, and after payment of the interest on the Bank bonds, to appropriate the balance toward common schools, and repealing conflicting laws.

By Mr PARKS, [No 108] for the protection of wild cranberries growing public, on State, and providing penalty for violation of this act.

By Mr COTTON, [No 109] to provide for and secure the rights of married women in real estate.

By Mr HAMILTON of Boon, [No 110] to amend the 76th section of the misdemeanor act of June 14 1852.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Editorial Convention held at Indianapolis on the 18th inst, we learn from the State Sentinel, was rather slimly attended. An organization was, however, effected, and some eighteen or twenty editors recorded their names as members of the proposed Editorial Association. This, out of one hundred and sixty-two newspapers published in this State, does not evince much interest in the objects for which the Convention was called.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature the policy of publishing the laws of the State in the papers of the counties throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to a permanent organization as an Editorial Association of all the editorial fraternity of the State, without respect to party, by the election of a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer.

Resolved, That the object of this Association is the improvement of the character of the Newspaper Press and the protection of the Publishers of the State from impositions to which they are frequently subjected.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a regular bill of prices should be established and adhered to for all foreign advertisements.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft general rules for the government of this Society—to recommend a general system by which to adopt impositions and to secure the best interests of the craft, and to report at next meeting.

A resolution, also, in reference to patent medicine advertisements and one recommending certain agents, were also adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The English and Montgomery difficulty has been settled by Joseph C McKibben and G B Adrien, friends of the Hon Wm Montgomery, and Joseph Lane and Wm E Niblack, friends of the Hon Wm H English. In this settlement, the friends of both parties readily awarded to Mr English the full conviction that when he extended his hand to Mr Montgomery, that the latter gentleman offered him an unprovoked insult; but Mr Montgomery having protested against any such intention, the friends of Mr English expressed for him, his regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

The State Sentinel of the 18th contains the decision of the Supreme Court, "sustaining the constitutionality of the charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana." The Sentinel says the decision was made upon an appeal from the Marion Circuit Court in a suit brought to test the act of incorporation, and review all the points raised which were deemed inconsistent with the Constitution. This opinion of the Court of last resort is important and interesting just now, as the question of a repeal of the charter is raised in the Legislature on account of alleged informality, both in the passage of the law incorporating the Bank and in the subsequent organization of the institution under the charter. The Court decides that neither of these objections, or any which were brought to its notice, were sufficient to invalidate the act of incorporation.

It is a remarkable fact that Arkansas has not a single telegraph within her borders.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The following resolutions were adopted on Thursday afternoon, as embodying the views of the Convention in regard to drinking houses:

Resolved, That a State, whose Constitution and Laws are to "establish justice, maintain public order, and to provide for the peace, safety, and well being of its inhabitants, has no right to throw the shield of protection around such unmitigated evils as tippling-houses, which have shown themselves to be subversive of all these.

Resolved, That on the contrary, every consideration of public good, whether as to pecuniary interest, or as to the lives and morals and safety of the people, demand that such sources of crime and pauperism and suffering, should be absolutely and unconditionally prohibited.

Resolved, That we view with regret the efforts made by some to make the State a partner in the business of making drunkards by granting a license to those who wish to engage in this business.

Resolved, That as a last resort when the State fails to protect its inhabitants, whether from the treachery of Indians, or the attacks of foreign foes or the assassinations of desperate men, or the more dreadful influence of tippling houses, they have the God-given right, which no conventional usages or written law can take away to defend themselves and repel those who attack them.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Legislature of Indiana, now in session, and urge upon them as a duty, to pass an efficient law which shall declare tippling houses, or place of public drinking, public nuisances, and to provide for the punishment of those who keep them, and for the abatement and removal of the nuisance.

The following persons were appointed a State Central Committee of Temperance, viz.: Wm. Hannaman, Chas. Secret W. A. McKenzie, J. Baker, Jesse Harper, Henry Rupe, and Stearns Fisher. The Convention adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock.

Good for "Dick" Ryan.

Dick Ryan—the inimitable, the eloquent, the popular "Dick"—finds no consolation among the republicans, cuts loose from their rickety ship, and declares to the Democracy. The Indianapolis correspondent of the New Albany Ledger speaks of him, as follows:

"The principal clerk of the House, R J Ryan, for reasons satisfactory to himself, drew up a resignation of his post, and placed it in the hands of his friends to be tendered to-day. He subsequently reconsidered the matter, and has, I believe, concluded to continue in the exercise of his public functions. He entered the Democratic caucus last night, and announced his determination henceforth to act with the Democratic party. He snuffed his fingers at the Republicans, declared that he didn't care a d—n for any office they had conferred upon him, and asserted his entire satisfaction with the recent Kentucky 8th of January resolutions. Of course he was rejoiced over as a repentant sinner."

We are glad to welcome Dick back to the party, and can assure the "Woody Heads," who had been felicitating themselves upon the delusive idea that they had escaped his burning wit and biting sarcasm, that they have counted without their host. He is a thorn in their side, under whose prickings they may well wringe.—They hate to love him, and love to hate him, and he knows it. Dick picked the flints of Democracy without mercy among their magazines of treason and disunion, in '56, and '60 will find him no less zealous in the same great cause.—La Porte Times.

Wm. Smith, charged with killing Catharine Halpin, at the residence of John Price, in our city, and Wm Smalley, charged with larceny, broke jail on Monday night, and have decamped to parts unknown. Smith, the murderer, is about six feet in height, inclined to stoop, 27 years of age, has dark Auburn hair, thin face, an imperfect eye, long, with "Adams' apple" unusually prominent. The Sheriff, we are informed, offers a reward of \$500 for their apprehension!—Vincennes Gazette.

The ladies of Honolulu, Hawaii Islands, have caught the Washington fever and are raising a fund to assist in the purchase of Mount Vernon. They have already raised over \$200.

The Legislature of New York costs the State over \$2,500 every day.

There are two sorts of police—the detective and the defective.

THE MARKETS.—Wheat \$1.10, Corn \$1.00, Potatoes 50c, Peas 50c, Beans 50c, and but few in market; Pork per hundred \$4.45, and \$5. Eggs \$1.10, Apples, green, \$1.20, Apples, red, \$1.20, Butter \$1.10, Lard \$1.10, Flour \$1.10, Cranberries, \$1.20, and \$1.30, and all kinds of produce in good demand.

THE LA PORTE DAILY NEWS!

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT SUNDAY). And furnished to subscribers at the low rate of SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, quarterly in advance. It will contain the latest Telegraphic News from all parts of the country, including the New York, Chicago, and other markets. Subscriptions received at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE. ROOT & PACKARD, PROPRIETORS. LaPorte, Ind., Jan. 10, 1859. 7d11 atf

New Advertisements.

ORIENTAL LIFE LINIMENT.

Cures Rheumatism.
Cures Frost Bites.
Oriental Life Liniment
Cures Old Sores.
Oriental Life Liniment
Cures Cuts and Bruises.
Oriental Life Liniment
Cures Scratches on Horses.
Oriental Life Liniment
Cures Sweney on Horses.

Is not a SECRET REMEDY; the Printed Analysis accompanies each Bottle.
Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants at 25 cents, 50 cents, and One Dollar per bottle.
Manufactured by Dr. R. D. PORTER, 96 Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. R. D. PORTER'S TWO MINUTE DROPS

Will Cure Sick Headache in Two Minutes!

These Drops will cure Sick Headache in two minutes. In every case where the patient is not relieved in five minutes after taking the Two Minute Drops, the money will be refunded.
The Two Minute Drops are perfectly safe and pleasant to take, and will be found of instant benefit in sick headache, nausea and sick stomach, faintness, pain in the stomach, colic, or pain in the face, painful cough, depression of spirits, &c, &c. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.
Manufactured by Dr. R. D. PORTER, 96 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

PORTER'S DINNER PILLS

Promote Digestion and impart tone and vigor to the system. In their action they are tonic and alterative, and mildly laxative. They do not gripe, or disarrange the bowels, at the same time they are certain in their action, curing habitual constipation, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, debility, depression of spirits, &c, &c.
As a FEMALE PILLS, they have no superior in America or Europe. These Pills effectually remove the exciting cause, and restore the patient to health in a few days.

These Pills are purely vegetable, containing no mercury or other deleterious drugs.
These Pills are given in doses of one pill after dinner every day until the disease is removed. If the disease does not yield in 48 hours, increase the dose to two or three pills at a time. Dr. R. D. Porter, 96 Third Street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by druggists generally; price 25 cents per box.—Any person who does not live convenient to an agent can have the pills sent by mail, postage paid, by remitting 25 cents to the agent, or five boxes for one dollar. If you desire health, ask for PORTER'S DINNER PILLS, and use no other. Jan. 27, 1859. 3-17

Store House for RENT OR SALE.

The subscriber offers for rent or sale a large Store House in the town of Bremen, Marshall county, Ind., at a reduced price.
JOHN DETTRICK, 96c

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 19th day of February, 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock a m and four o'clock p m of said day, the following described real estate in said county, to-wit:

A leasehold interest for the term of three years and six months from the first day of January, 1857, in out lot six in the town of Plymouth in said county, except so much thereof as has heretofore been leased to C D Burch and occupied, and the tenement therein used by John G Armstrong as a blacksmith shop, and all the improvements, tenements and appurtenances now on said lot.
Taken as the property of Michael Beckler at the suit of Thomas McGee.

O. M. BARNARD, Sheriff M.C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 19th day of February, 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock a m and four o'clock p m of said day, the following described real estate, in said county, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-one (31) in the original survey of the town of Plymouth.

Taken as the property of George Mack, Catharine Mack and Henry Truesdell, at the suit of Daniel Bowen.

O. M. BARNARD, Sheriff M.C.

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The south half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section nineteen, (19) in township thirty-three (33) north, of range one (1) east containing forty (40) acres.

Taken as the property of Christian McQuestion at the suit of James Thompson.

O. M. BARNARD, Sheriff M.C.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by John T. Stringer, living in Center Township Marshall County Ind., one cow, seven years old, white, described as follows. A Red Cow with white spots on the forehead, on the belly and on the tail with small salt in the left ear, branded at fifteen dollars by Ransom Barber and John W. Cleveland before M W Smith Justice of the Peace.

Attest N R PACKARD, Clerk. Jy 13 n7

STATE OF INDIANA.

In the State Circuit Court, March Term, 1859.

Willoughby M McCracken

vs

John A. Burkard.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause having filed his complaint in any office, asks his affidavit, from which it appears that the defendant, John A. Burkard, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana

he is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said action, and that the same will be tried at the March term of the Circuit Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Knox, on the 2nd Monday of March, A. D. 1859, and unless the said defendant John A Burkard, be and appear at the said term, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1859.

O. Brian Atty for plff. 7-13

NOTICE OF SURVEY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by the County Surveyor will, on the 31st day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, township 23 north, of range 3 west, in Stark county, Indiana; to meet at the subscribers, and continue from day to day until finished.

Non-residents who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and defer, or provide for defraying their portion of expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor, and such delinquency placed upon the tax-duplicate and collected according to law.

HENRY BENDER, J. W. MOSHER.

For Sale.

At the Clothing Store of H. PIERCE & Co. June 17-30c.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF 1859.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

"Low Price Store,"

4000 YARD SHEETINGS,
3000 YARDS PRINTS,
500 YARDS GINGHAMS,
1000 YARDS VELVET TRIMMINGS,
1000 YARDS DENIMS,
500 YARDS SHIRTINGS STRIPES,
500 YARDS TICKINGS;
Also a large assortment of

DE LAINES;
DE BEGES,
JEANS,
SATINETTES,
CAMBRICS,
&c

All the above goods, and many more, will be sold at a small advance from cost.

With our large increase of trade we are enabled to offer Better Bargains than ever before.

We return many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have given us, and hope by still making ours the