

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1862.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OF MARION.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOSEPH RISTINE,  
OF FOUNTAIN.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF DAYTON.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
OF DECATUR.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
MILTON B. HOPKINS,  
OF CLINTON.

## THE UNION SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The administration party have been constantly asserting that there is a strong Union feeling all over the South, and that as our army advanced, and afforded it protection, it would arise in the majesty of its strength and hurl the rebel traitors from the places they had usurped by force of arms. That there is a latent Union sentiment in some parts of the seceded States, there is no doubt, unless the Republican party, by its intensely disunion course, has driven the few Union men there into the Southern cause; but that such a sentiment exists now to any considerable extent we have the most positive evidence to the contrary. Wherever our army has penetrated into rebeldom, with the bare exception of one or two little towns in Alabama, they have found the bitterest and most intense hatred of everything Northern existing in the minds of the people, and with a unanimity truly astonishing.

It will be recollected that when our forces made a reconnaissance, after the taking of Fort Royal, to Beaufort, they found but one man, either rebel or Union, and he was drunk! Recent advances of our troops elsewhere have found the same state of facts to exist, and especially in Tennessee, where, it was confidently asserted, there was an overwhelming Union sentiment, and that the people would welcome our troops with shouts of joy and gladness. So far as our army has penetrated into that State, it has met with no Union feeling. In Clarksville, a city of considerable importance, the secession sentiment, in sight of Northern bayonets, is said to be almost unanimous. We see it stated by correspondents writing from Nashville, that up to last Saturday there had not been a single Union man found in that city!

The truth of the matter is, that the ravings of the Abolitionists of the North, and especially in Congress, have had their desired effect—to alienate the entire South from the Union, that a necessity may exist for wiping out the Southern States, and degrading them to the condition of Territories, that Congress may abolish slavery. That is the programme, and unless the conservative, Union element, is aroused to prevent it, it will be carried out.

The only method by which the Union sentiment at the South may be encouraged and strengthened, is by the displacement of the Abolition traitors at the North, and in their stead to place real Union men—men who have always been for the Union, and who have at heart the best interests of the whole country.

## ALL STATE PRISONERS TO BE TRIED.

A war bulletin, which we publish below, has been issued by Secretary Stanton, ordering a speedy trial of all State prisoners now in custody of United States officers. There is not the least probability that one-fourth of those retained in custody will be convicted of any crime which is punishable by either military or civil law. It is supposed that the administration has sufficiently demonstrated its power to do anything it wants to, either legal or illegal, in this loyal State.

## WAR BULLETIN—OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2—IN RELATION TO THE STATE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, War Dept., Feb. 27.

It is ordered,

First, That a special commission of two persons, one of military rank, and the other in civil life, be appointed to examine the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States, and to determine whether, in view of the public safety and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged, or remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil trials for trial.

Second, That Major General John A. Dix, commanding in Baltimore, and the Hon. Edward Pierpont, of New York, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes above mentioned; and they are authorized to examine, hear, and determine the cases aforesaid *ex parte* and in a summary manner, at such times and places as in their discretion they may appoint, and make a full report to the War Department.

By order of the President,  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It seems to have been the studied purpose of the Chicago papers to appropriate all the glory of the recent victory at Fort Donelson, to the Illinois troops. It is true that the greater part of the forces engaged in that battle, were from Illinois; yet there were other troops, and other officers, who done very creditable fighting, for which certainly a little credit is due them. Gen. C. F. Smith, an educated officer, about whose confirmation to a Brigadier Generalship the abolitionists raised such a howl all over the country, was the first man inside the enemy's fortifications, and the 2d Iowa was the first regiment to follow him. This fact was barely mentioned in the Chicago papers, but if it had been an Illinois General, and an Illinois regiment, column upon column would have been published concerning it.

We are pleased to notice that the Chicago Times correspondent at Fort Donelson, is beginning to realize, though at rather a late date, that there are others than those from Illinois, entitled to some consideration. The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Times of last Friday:

"Gen. Lew. Wallace led in person the impetuous charge of the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, on the afternoon of Saturday, which was characterized by such a frightful loss of life, and resulted in driving the enemy back from the vantage ground they had gained on our right, and sending them howling into their inclosures. Within one hour from the time he had started he appeared again at quarters, jubilant with his success, and, on meeting Gen. McClelland, remarked, 'Sir, the enemy are driven back to their holes, and I have half a dozen American flags floating from yonder hill overlooking their works.' He received not a scratch, although foremost in the brilliant movement."

## CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Connecticut Democracy appears to have been one of those old-fashioned, enthusiastic assemblages which give emphasis and force to Democratic principles, and nerve the hearts of Democrats everywhere to a firm and active discharge of their political duties. It was very largely attended by delegates and others, and the proceedings breathe the true spirit of devotion to the country in the hour of its peril. The ticket, headed by James C. Loomis, candidate for Governor, is said to be unexceptionable.

The platform, a portion of which we give below, was adopted unanimously, and is emphatically sound:

## RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from its organization, been the party of the Union; faithful and true to its best interests, maintaining its dignity in war and in peace, against the assaults and machinations of foreign and domestic foes; and

WHEREAS, The present deplorable condition of the country results from a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles; and

WHEREAS, We fully believe that the Union cannot be restored until the principles and spirit of Democracy prevail in the administration of the Federal and State Governments, and that the triumph of the Democratic party offers the only reasonable hope of awakening the dormant Union sentiment of the South, which can be aroused only by the assurance of safety and equality in the Union; therefore

Resolved, That the present extraordinary condition of our National affairs, in which we have become involved through the pernicious counsels of fanatics, urgently calls upon every Democrat to again rally under the time-honored banner of that political organization which has in war, as well as in peace, in prosperity and adversity, ever proved faithful to the Constitution, the Union, the Government, and the laws, and which banner we will continue to blend with the glorious Stars and Stripes.

Resolved, That resting their organization upon the patriotism of its well tried principles, and still renewing their unwavering fidelity to the constitutional government which they have for nearly three quarters of a century unflinchingly upheld (whether assailed by Northern Abolition or Southern Secession,) the Democracy of Connecticut earnestly appeal to all conservative citizens to unite with them in sustaining the President in all Constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and to defend our country against all foes, whether at home or abroad; and we invite the co-operation of all who are opposed to the revolutionary element which is now making war upon the President and the gallant McClelland, for the purpose of converting the war against secession and rebellion into a struggle for the emancipation of slaves, in violation of the obligations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and South, and especially such measures as would have secured the Border States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure the return of the seceded States, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in utter disregard of the best interests of the whole country, and stamped itself as wanting in patriotism, and destitute of that sound political principle which should actuate a party having in its hands the destinies of a great people.

Resolved, That the Republican party, which promised a restoration of the honesty and purity of the Washington administration, has, in the disclosures of fraud and corruption brought to light by the Congressional Investigating Committee, shown a demoralization not only unknown before in the United States, but unheard

of and unrecorded in the history of nations.

Resolved, That \* we unhesitatingly condemn the idea of issuing irredeemable paper as a legal tender, as violative of the spirit of the Constitution, destructive to private rights, an unwarranted interference with existing contracts, and in the highest degree demoralizing to the financial credit of the United States.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the arrest of freemen without due process of law in States where there is no pretense of a military necessity, therefore, is inconsistent with the principles of a Free Government, and is utterly condemned by the Democratic party of this State.

Our 'Devil,' while making a correction in article in last week's paper, set out two lines and left them out. They are as follows, and should have appeared immediately after the thirteenth line from the top of the second column, second page:

our national existence, they then directly attacked the principle on which our gov-

## Senator Wilson's Proposition to Disburse a Few Millions in Buying up the Slaves of Maryland and Delaware.

The following is a copy of the joint resolution offered in the U. S. Senate, on Friday last, by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, for aid to the people of Maryland and Delaware in abolishing slavery within their limits:

"A Joint Resolution to grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in those States:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That in case the States of Maryland and Delaware, within two years from and after the passage of this resolution, shall enact that all persons held to service or labor within said States by reason of African descent shall be discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor, and that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall thereafter exist in said States, and shall furnish to the government of the United States a correct list of all such persons so freed and discharged within said States, then it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause to be issued and delivered to the proper authorities of said States the bonds of the United States, payable twenty-five years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to such an amount as will enable said States to make compensation to loyal persons within said States to an amount equal to two hundred and fifty dollars for each person so discharged and freed from service or labor."

## A Good Resolution.

The Rhode Island (Democratic) State Convention, which nominated Governor Sprague for re-election, passed, among others, the following excellent resolution:

"Resolved, That the effort now being made to divert this war from its original purpose, as proclaimed by the President and Congress of the United States seven months ago—the maintenance of the Federal Constitution and the preservation of the Union's integrity—and to turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a Territorial condition, is an effort against the Union, against the Constitution, against justice and against humanity, and should be promptly frowned upon by all the friends of Democratic institutions. It is unworthy of loyal citizens, and can find support only with sectional fanatics, who have no love for the Union or desire for its restoration, and whose highest patriotism is an unnatural and unrighteous hatred of the citizens of sister States. And whereas, we perceive gratifying indications that President Lincoln is resisting and will continue to resist this treasonable effort, it is further resolved that in such patriotic resistance he is entitled to, and does, and shall continue to receive, our cordial sympathy and unfaltering support."

Even Rhode Island will endorse the resolution, by the re-election of Governor Sprague.

The Legislature of Georgia recently passed the following resolutions, which were approved by the Governor, and a copy of them transmitted to the Governor of Virginia by the Executive of Georgia:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the separation of these States now forming the Confederate States of America from the United States is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable; and that Georgia will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatsoever."

"Resolved, That the war which the United States are waging upon the Confederate States should be met on our part with the utmost vigor and energy, until our independence and nationality are unconditionally acknowledged by the United States.

"Resolved, That Georgia pledges herself to her sister States of the Confederacy that she will stand by them throughout the struggle—she will contribute all the means which her resources will supply, so far as the same may be necessary, to the support of the common cause, and will not consent to lay down arms until peace is established on the basis of the foregoing resolutions."

## From Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 4.

At the Territorial election yesterday the vote for the State constitution was unanimous. Brigham Young was elected Governor, and Heber C. Kimball Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

## A Letter from Nashville.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday morning publishes a letter from Nashville, dated Feb. 28, from which we make the following extracts:

"Great changes have come over Nashville since she adopted new protectors. From being a busy mart, receiving and pouring out the wealth of a vast tract of country, it has become a deserted city, market places empty, stores closed. Ruin appears at every step, and shabby gentility or broken-down tradesmen pass along the neglected promenades of fashion. It is difficult to describe the state of affairs where all so completely reaches the scene of confusion, desolation, doubt and ill-will, as at Nashville. Union feeling there is none, and the people do not pretend to show any. An enthusiastic army parson declared yesterday the river of discord was in full flow there, and would run on until effectually dammed.

"About one-third of the inhabitants are here—the balance fled southward. Tennessee's Legislators and her unprincipled Governor, who were in convention assembled when Fort Donelson fell, are among the refugees. Memphis holds the lawgivers until that moment now near when cities still nearer the sea will be found necessary for health.

"There was great excitement in Nashville when the bridges were fired. A large committee of prominent citizens expostulated with Governor Harris, and even sent detachments to extinguish the flames. Harris replied that unless allowed to proceed he would order the town itself burned by the military. All the citizens say the fleeing army from Bowling Green treated them shamefully, but excuse it by arguing, 'All forces, your own as well as others, act in the same manner when retreating.' Private houses were broken open, property of all kinds that could be serviceable and easily carried taken away, the owners being told to remunerate themselves from the army stores left behind. The Texas Rangers were especially vicious. The city authorities, who openly avow themselves secessionists, say there has been more quiet here since the Federal army entered than for months before. Ladies, whose careworn looks certainly warranted the assertion, declared that, since Fort Henry's fall, so wild had been the tumult they had been unable to pass a night in quiet, expecting each moment some destructive conflagration caused by drunken soldiery.

"I wandered for a while among the deserted rooms of the State House, from the dome of which the Union flag is flying: official paper, with the stamp of the Confederate States, was scattered around but all important documents had been removed. The building is constructed of fine Tennessee marble.

"For the present, at least, Nashville may be considered warmly secessionist, and the now smothered fire is ready at any moment to break out. Those that give any symptoms at all of loyalty are the poorer classes; the rich ones, although ruin spreads around on every side, seem determined to follow on in the path they have chosen. Among the late refugees was John Bell, who with his companions fled to Memphis.

"While passing along the street an hour or two ago, I stepped into the Banner printing establishment, and was surprised by seeing a man sitting at a counter with a huge pile of bills before him. Supposing I had accidentally entered a bank, I turned to retreat, when a man came in, took a paper, threw down a bill, and passed out. Offering a piece of silver, I received half a dozen notes from the pile in exchange. They were Southern promises to pay five or ten cents, and the bundle of bills, enough, had each one represented the smallest denomination in loyal currency, to have bought a homestead, amounted to three or four dollars. A little farther on, entering a store, a naval officer was endeavoring to buy a handkerchief representing a small secession flag. Colloquy as follows: 'How much for the article, sir?' 'Two dollars.' 'That's dear, my friend.' 'Needn't take it, sir. Wish you wouldn't. You can bring up some soldiers and make me sell, but I had rather have nothing to do with your fellows.' At which 'navy' waxes indignant and salesman impatient, both parting in disgust. Such scenes are frequent here. The former population of Nashville was thirty thousand, of which ten thousand remain, the balance having fled from home."

St. Louis, March 4.

A special to the Republican from Cairo of the 3d says that 'Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

The gunboat Benton, with Gen. Cullum and Gen. Foote, went down the river to-day on a reconnaissance, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes.

"Everything is destroyed that could not be carried away. The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph.

The whole town of Columbus is nothing but ruins. The guns have also been removed from the island below."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CULLUM.

St. Louis, March 4.

The following is the official report of

Gen. Cullum:

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 4.

"Maj. Gen. Halleck: 'Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free.

"At 4 o'clock this morning the flotilla under Commodore Foote, consisting of six gunboats, four mortar boats, and transports conveying the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, a battalion of the Fifty-fourth, the Seventy-fourth Ohio, and the Fifty-fifth Illinois, under command of Gen. Sherman proceeded to this place.

"On arriving here it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry on a scout from Paducah, or by the enemy. Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing infantry, when Gen. Sherman and Captain Phelps, with 30 soldiers, made a reconnaissance with a tug, steaming directly under the water-batteries.

"Being satisfied that our troops had possession, they landed, ascended to the summit, and together planted the stars and stripes, amid the cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

"Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries on the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch, covered by a thick abatis.

"On the land side the fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily. A considerable quantity of ordnance and ordinance stores, a number of anchors, and the remainder of the chain once stretched over the river, and a large supply of torpedoes, were left.

"The desolation was visible everywhere. Huts, tents and barracks presented nothing but their blackened remains, though the town was spared.

"A garrison was left in the work, consisting of nearly 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry.

(Signed) "G. W. CULLUM Brig. Gen."

THE NAVAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Secretary Wells to-day received a dispatch dated Columbus, 4th, saying:

"Columbus is in our possession. Since our reconnaissance of the 2d, the enemy evacuated in haste, leaving quite a number of guns, ammunition, a large quantity of shot and shell, anchors, and the remainder of the chain cable lately stretched across the river, with a quantity of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents, &c., were destroyed. The works were of very great strength."

GEN. HALLECK'S ACCOUNT.

St. Louis, March 4.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following to Maj. Gen. McClelland:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, St. Louis, March 4.

"Our cavalry from Paducah marched into Columbus yesterday at 6 P. M., driving before them the enemy's rear guard."

"The flag of the Union is now flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the West."

"Finding himself completely turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender."

"Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured."

(Signed) "H. W. HALLECK, 'Major General.'"

## Special Notices.

## Cancers Cured or No Pay.

Dr. SWANK will be at the Edwards House from the 15th to the 23rd of March, 1862.

Persons had better call early, as the Dr.'s room is very much crowded generally about noon. He treats all forms of Chronic diseases and especially Cancers, in the successful treatment of which he is scarcely excelled by any Physician in the West—he cures them or charges nothing for his services. The Doctor has given universal satisfaction to his patients, and has cured some very bad cases here.

The Dr. is a regular graduate of one of the best medical schools in the United States, and stands high in his profession as a physician, and has had an experience of some twenty years in practice. But his reputation is too well known to need recommending. He discards all poisons—making use only of innocent and effectual remedies—so acting and preparing his medicines himself. They are pleasant to take—not sickening or debilitating, but bracing—and consequently patients are not deprived of doing moderate labor. He deals honestly with his patients; if he thinks he cannot benefit them, he will tell them so, as it is no physician's interest to deceive his patients. See his Circular (which is held in the size of a common newspaper) contains from thirty-five to forty good certificates of cases of cancers he has cured. He has also more than a hundred specimens of Cancers he took out, preserved in spirits. He carries a full supply of medicines. His charges are reasonable. Counsel free of charge.

Read the following from the Hon. Morris Morris, formerly Auditor of the State of Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1857.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir: Having been troubled for several years with extreme debility and weakness, so much so that I was unable to attend to my ordinary business at times, and having heard of the wonderful cures that your Sanguiferin and Blood Purifier were effecting, I was induced by a friend to try them. I have been using the Purifier for the last twelve months, and find the medicine fully equal to its recommendations. So valuable is its use to me, that I can not now dispense with the use of it at my advanced age of life—seventy-seven years.

Yours, truly,  
MORRIS MORRIS.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings County,  
41m3 New York.

## JOHN D. DEVOR,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

1700 Bee in Westerville Block, Plymouth, Ind. LI Collections promptly made and satisfaction warranted. Deeds and Mortgages properly drawn and acknowledgments taken. 32m2

St. Louis, March 4.

## New Advertisements.

## Notice of Petition to Sell Land.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Marshall County, Indiana, for an order to sell Real Estate belonging to the estate of Emily Welborn, deceased, the personal being insufficient to pay the debts due from the estate, and the same will be heard by said court at its June term, 1862, to be held at the Court House in Plymouth, on the first Monday in June next.

DAVID WELBORN,  
Administrator.

## Commissioner's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Marshall Circuit Court, made at its August term, 1861, in partition proceedings therein pending, wherein Nancy Brown is plaintiff, and James C. Cook is defendant, L. the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said court to make sale of the real estate hereinafter described, will, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Plymouth, for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, the following real estate, to-wit: "Commencing at the south east corner of Pierce street in Wheelers addition to the town of Plymouth; running thence in a westerly direction along the south side of Pierce street to a point opposite the south west corner of Lot No. 6, of said addition; thence in a southerly direction, parallel with the Michigan Road, sixty (60) feet; thence in an easterly direction parallel with Pierce street to the Michigan Road; thence in a northerly direction to the place of beginning;" with all the improvements and improvements thereon, better known as the "Dr. Brown Lot," in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana.

## THE TITLE IS UNDISPUTED.

Trans:—One-third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the balance in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving notes, securing valuation and appraisement, and drawing interest, secured to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. Deed will be made on confirmation of the sale and payment of all purchase money.

Appraised at \$800, and to sell for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

A. C. CAPRON,  
Commissioner.

## Auction Sale of Rail Road BONDS.

Whereas, Lewis Broad deposited with Morgan & Jackson certain Rail Road Bonds, to secure the payment of certain notes and drafts, described in a contract made between the parties February 9th, 1858,

And whereas, By an order and decree of the Circuit Court of Marshall County, Indiana, made at its February term, 1862, in a suit between Wadsworth & Wells, plaintiffs, and said Broad, Morgan, and others, defendants, (recorded on order book E, of the records of said court, at page 274, to which reference is made for more certainty), two of said bonds, to-wit: Convertible Real Estate Bonds, numbers 327 and 333, issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road Company, for five hundred dollars each, drawing seven per cent. interest, payable June and December 1st, semi-annually; redeemable in New York, December 1st, 1866, with interest coupons attached since December 1st, 1858. The bonds to be delivered on sale, and payment made on delivery.

A. C. CAPRON,  
Commissioner.

## Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jarrett Jarrell, late of Marshall County deceased, will, in pursuance of an order of the Marshall County Court, expose for public sale on the premises of the decedent, (his late residence), in Polk Township, in said county, on the 29th day of March, 1862, the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of Jarrett Jarrell, deceased, situate in Marshall County and State of Indiana, and known and described as the west half of the south-east quarter of section ten, (10) and the east half of the south-east quarter of section ten, (10) all in township thirty-four, (34) range one (1) east, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of said estate.

Said sale will take place at the place aforesaid, and between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day.

Trans:—One fourth cash in hand, one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months, from day of sale, giving notes for the deferred payments with approved security, with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

HIRAN A. BANK,  
Administrator.

## Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, Marshall County, ss:

In Justice's Court.

Arthur Gambrell, }  
vs. } Complaint on Attachment.

Charles Snyder, }

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has filed with me his complaint on attachment, and it appearing that the defendant, Charles Snyder, is a non-resident of the county, and a summons having been returned not served upon him, he is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint, and that unless he appear, answer or demur thereto, on the calling of said cause, on the 20th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., said complaint will be heard and determined in his absence.

HENRY MCFARLIN, J. P.

## Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, Marshall County, ss:

In Justice's Court.

John Hoban, }  
vs. } Complaint on Attachment.

Edward B. Rusk, }

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has filed with me his complaint on attachment, and it appearing that the defendant, Edward B. Rusk, is a non-resident of the county, and a summons having been returned not served upon him, he is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint, and that unless he appear, answer or demur thereto, on the calling of said cause, on the 20th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., said complaint will be heard and determined in his absence.

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