

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

September 1st, 1867, the public debt of the United States was \$2,492,783,365 00. September 1st, 1868 the public debt was \$2,535,614,313 03, showing an increase in one year of profound peace of \$32,830,948 33. We give the figures of the secretary of the treasury, and not those of a political preacher. The steady increase for the past year has averaged nearly two and three quarter millions dollars per month, and during the last month the increase reached the sum of \$12,000,000. Verily, we are "reducing" the public "blessing" at a fearful rate. The only "extraordinary" expenditures of the government, causing this increase are a great standing army in time of peace, to be used to secure radical electoral votes, and a freedmen's bureau which feeds thousands of abled-bodied negroes for the same purpose; except, also, of course, radical stealings. This "reduction" of the public debt will become very interesting some day if radicalism is continued much longer. "Poor people pay no taxes now," and will continue to pay none for ages to come at the present rate. But they would find a change agreeable, when they could pay their just and equal proportion, and no more, and see some good result from their payments.

GOV. HENDRICKS IN PLYMOUTH.

Last Monday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a dispatch was received in Plymouth, stating that Gov. Hendricks would arrive here at 5 o'clock, and remain during the night. The Governor's enthusiastic admirers immediately proceeded to make such arrangements as the limited space at their disposal would admit of, to give him a fitting reception. The German band, always ready for an emergency, met him at the depot, in company with a goodly number of his friends, who had heard of his intended arrival, and persuaded him to consent to deliver at least a short speech from the balcony of the Parker house, in the evening. Accordingly at half-past 7 a bonfire was built, the band played a few pieces, and the Governor was introduced to the largest crowd that has yet assembled in our town during this campaign, at an evening meeting.

It is needless to attempt to give a synopsis of the speech. It was replete with living illustrations, unanswerable arguments, and powerful eloquence, for which no man in the country is more justly celebrated than Thos. A. Hendricks. The entire speech was listened to with marked attention, interrupted by occasional bursts of applause.

After Gov. Hendricks' speech, Col. I. B. McDonald, of Whitley county, followed briefly, in a very happy effort, which was fully appreciated. The Colonel is in real earnest, and makes his blows tell.

Considering the fact that the demonstration was impromptu, it certainly goes to show that the democracy of our place are fully awake, and ready to respond to the call of duty however brief the call may be; and that the conservative element is awakening to the importance of the contest before us.

DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.

When John L. Westervelt and other radical bushwhackers, state to the people that the expenses of Marshall county for last year were thirty-five thousand dollars, they state what they *know* to be a falsehood. They know that the county expenses were more than ten thousand dollars less than the sum they name. Hence when they persist in the statement they deliberately lie, and lie for the purpose of misleading the public.

Furthermore when they state that the building fund is not amply secured, they willfully and deliberately lie, for they *know* every dollar of the fund is secured with at least three dollars for every one dollar loaned.

We ask the people of Marshall county to watch and mark well these men who are endeavoring to steal their votes by manufacturing and retailing their base and slanderous lies. Men who descend to such conduct are unworthy the attention of any honest man, and ought to be treated with contempt by every man of honor. A branded liar is hardly admissible to honest society.

THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN AND THE BUILDING FUND.

The editor of the *Republican*, who said, a few weeks ago, that the Marshall county building fund was not properly secured, and that the county would most likely never get it all back, has evidently concluded to have his share of said fund while it is going, from the fact that he has two thousand dollars borrowed out of that fund. He being a new-comer in this county, and having no real estate here to mortgage, prevailed upon his democratic brother-in-law to mortgage for him, and get two other good democrats to go on his note as personal security. He probably now thinks, privately, that the Marshall county building fund, and plenty of democratic friends, are not such very bad things after all; for had it not been for the creation of that fund, and the timely assistance of those friends, the editor might have been put to a little inconvenience and the publication of the *Republican*

through the campaign, might have been a question.

We hope to see the editor a little more modest in his remarks concerning the building fund, and those who created it. Democrats having furnished him the means to run his paper, they will expect him to do a good job of blowing for the party to which he has recently attached himself, but we hope for his own sake that he will not, after knowing what he does of the manner in which the building fund is secured, resort to wilful misrepresentation concerning it, for mere partisan purposes. He now knows all about how it is secured, and if he again says that the county will most likely never collect it all, we must then doubt either his judgment or his candor.

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

The radicals are sore troubled over the southern states. After legislating out of the constitution to their heart's content, with plant and unscrupulous tools to enforce their unlawful and unprecedented acts, after declaring those states in which the Jacobins obtained a majority at the last election fares held in them, entitled to cast their electoral votes, and that right to those states wherein Jacobinism met with a merited defeat; after allowing negroes and radical non-resident radicals to vote "early and often," by their infamy, termed a law, and declaring it a penal offense for a conservative to vote, after compiling registry books containing nothing but fraud, and with the ballot box in the hands of their villains and office seekers; in short after patching the whole machinery up to their hearts content, they still are fearful of the result, and utter cries of ominous forboding.

TRAGEDY AT KNOX.

We learn that a tragedy was enacted in the orderly town of Knox, Starke county, on last Monday. As near as we could get the particulars, the circumstances were as follows:

John W. Chapman, who was a lieutenant in the army, was possessed of a violent temper, and had frequently threatened to kill his father, and other members of the family. About a week ago he was threatening to kill his brother, at his home a short distance from Knox, and he became so violent in words and actions that it was found necessary to bind him with a cord to prevent him from carrying out his threats. To effect this, a young man, named Len. Collins, was called upon and did assist in binding him. Chapman was incensed against Collins for the part he had taken against him, and declared that he would shoot him the first time he met him after being released. They met on the street in Knox last Monday, when Chapman drew a pistol and fired at Collins, but missed him; Collins fled, obtained a revolver, and returned to the street, and shot Chapman through the head, killing him instantly.

The affair created great excitement in the town. Collins has not been arrested, the citizens generally declaring that he shall not be put in prison.

A BUSHWHACKER DISGUSTED.

The Rev. Payne promised John L. Westervelt a few days ago that if he would come out to his neighborhood a good meeting could be held and much good be done. Of course the veteran bushwhacker was ready; and Payne accordingly spent a day in riding around among the faithful, apprising them of the feast he had prepared for them.

The day of enjoyment arrived, and the evening thereof followed the day, and the time was fully come for the bushwhacker's sayings to be made known to the assembly. Six republicans including the speaker, Col. Sumner, who was willing to speak, and likewise the host, formed the audience; excepting a few democrats who stood aloof and witnessed the proceeding. This being a pretty fair average crowd for Westervelt, he proceeded to make his speech, and continued it for three or four minutes, when one of the faithful whispered to him "not to make a fool of himself; that the copperheads were laughing at him, and there were none 'loil' present; to make the best of it." This sound advice was not to be disregarded, and with an expression of intense disgust the old fellow swallowed himself and returned home a sadder and a madder man, with a few well digested lies in his stomach that had to remain there until he had better luck in procuring auditors; or until his managers would let him speak without auditors.

POSSIBLE AND IMPOSSIBLE.

Capt. Johnson in his speech (he has but one) says, "Go with him to Shiloh," etc., and he will show a reason for supporting radicalism.

We would say—go with us to the laborer's humble home, and see him partake of his frugal meal and look at his scanty wardrobe. See on his table taxed tea, coffee and sugar; and on his back the tax collector's receipt, and we will show him a reason for not supporting radicalism. His tri o is impracticable and purely sentimental, ours is easy and convenient.

A BORE.

The "irrepressible" dutch doctor still bores the readers of the *Republican* with his brilliant essays. We sympathize with our neighbors; they have got an elephant; or in other words a correspondent who uses more space in less purpose than most journalists can tolerate. But how to get rid of the old man is the puzzling question.

Can't you coax him to quit, neighbors? Try it, and if you can shake him off this time be cautious in the future.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Vessel Sunk in Lake Michigan and Fifty Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

On Monday evening, at 10 o'clock, the propeller Hippocampus, plying between Chicago and Benton Harbor, Mich., in the peach trade, left the latter place for Chicago. She was due in Chicago on Tuesday morning at day-break, but as yet nothing is known of her, other than that she sailed into the darkness on Monday evening, heavily freighted and with many passengers on board. That she was lost, with all on board, there can be no doubt. The mystery and uncertainty that attaches to the calamity enhances its effects. The number on board is estimated at from 50 to 100, and none have been heard from. Another account says that the steamer Dunbar, from Chicago, yesterday, about 30 miles from Michigan City, picked up a part of the cabin and one of the lounges of the missing boat. Passengers report seeing a large part of the hurricane deck, and also cabin doors and stools.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the managers of the agricultural society of Marshall county, last Saturday, it was determined to hold our annual fair, commencing on the 22d of October, and continuing three days. Joseph Westervelt, Esq., was appointed to solicit advertisements, and procure the publication of the premium list in pamphlet form. A disposition was manifested to actively labor to make the fair the most interesting one ever held in the county; and with the proper effort this will be no difficult task. We hope it will be successful, for every resident of Marshall county is directly interested in the county fair and all things that pertain thereto.

NOT SO.

John L. Westervelt says he is badly abused by THE DEMOCRAT. Not at all! We have simply told a few truths about him, so far, and before we get through with him we will promise to tell enough more to make him very sick of deliberately lying about his betters. We shall not abuse him at all, but simply call up a few reminiscences which will prove pleasant to the public than to himself. "Go in," brother Westervelt!

ARGOS, Sept. 4, 1868.

Pursuant to order of the Red, White and Blue company, in regular meeting, we report the following declaration of principles and rules for permanent organization of a company.

Declaration of Principles:

1. We the democracy of Walnut township propose to establish guarantees for the protection of the rights of every white American citizen.
2. To restore every state to equal rights in the Union.
3. To restore the gem of civil government to the whole American people.
4. To discharge the public debt according to the contract,—in justice to the bondholder and the people;
5. Therefore we, the members of the R. W. & B. Co., willingly endorse all the principles above set forth by the national democratic party, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to defeat the radical heresy of negro-equality.
6. That we cordially invite all young men who are in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair to join our ranks.

Rules and Regulations:

1. This organization shall be gotten up in military style and consist of the following officers: Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Orderly Sergeant, Treasurer.
2. It shall be the duty of the Captain to preside over all meetings, to preserve order, and decide all ballots cast on a tie.
3. It shall be the duty of the first and second lieutenants to assist the captain in all business transacted, and to preside in his absence.
4. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant to act as secretary, and keep a correct account of all proceedings.
5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds belonging to said organization and pay out the same as may be ordered by the commanding officer.
6. It shall be the duty of every member to meet at Argos every Saturday afternoon, for drill, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
7. It shall be the duty each member, while out on parade, to keep in line, preserve good order and to obey all commands.

G. W. KROUSE, Capt., J. WORTHINGTON, 1st Lieut., R. W. WILLIAMS, 2d Lieut., JOHN HUSSY, Sec'y, C. J. RIDDLE, Treas.

—There was a mass meeting of the democracy at Kokomo, Indiana, on the 2d of September. Hon. James C. Allen, of Illinois; Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky; Colonel R. J. Ryan, and Hon. E. M. McDonald spoke on the occasion.

—On last Saturday morning a young man who registered his name at the Briggs House, Chicago, as A. Billingsheimer, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

HIGH TAXES.

NUMBER TWO.

The next item in order, in the exhibit referred to last week, is an allowance of \$599 to the library fund. As this allowance is probably not very well understood, we will make a few remarks by way of explanation. The law in reference to the organization of new counties provides that the commissioners appointed to locate county seats, may receive donations in money and lots, and that 10 per cent. of such donations shall be given toward the purchase of a county library. In the year 1840, all the donation fund remaining on hand, which was about \$5,000, was transferred to Levi C. Barber for building the court house. Of this sum the library was entitled to \$500, which allowance was made by the commissioners. The library trustees have occasionally drawn the interest, the principal not being needed. In the year 1857, the commissioners ordered the order, which amounted, at that time, to \$690, of which the library trustees have drawn \$599.

POOR HOUSE.

An addition has been built to the poor house, at a cost of \$1,433 32, which was the lowest amount that any responsible man would do the job for. The inmates of the poor house became too numerous to be accommodated in the old building; consequently an addition became a necessity. The bridge, library, and addition to the poor house allowances, amounting to \$2,702 42, are all extraordinary expenses, and if deducted from the expenses as set forth in the exhibit, it would leave the ordinary expenses of the county at \$19,881 26.

POOR EXPENSE.

There were allowed for the relief of the poor, \$3,714 40, and to the families of soldiers, who have been beggared by the war, and brought to the greatest destitution, the sum of \$973, making \$4,687 40, the amount which has been paid for both classes of poor. The law allows the commissioners to have the poor kept in the county when they can be kept cheaper there than at the poor house. Therefore the commissioners, through the township trustees, have provided for all such outside the poor house. The law also requires that the families of soldiers shall be comfortably provided for, and in no case shall any of them be sent to the poor house. The township trustees are ex-officio overseers of the poor, but the law provides no means for the trustees to relieve the sufferings of the poor, or to bury one of them when dead. The trustees had many times to furnish assistance themselves, or give orders on merchants and provision dealers, which would be taken if the trustee would be individually responsible. In view of the great increase of the duties of trustee in this department, consequent upon the war, the commissioners passed an order authorizing the trustees to carefully examine into all applications for temporary relief, and take the affidavit of the applicant if they saw proper, and in all cases where they were well satisfied that the applicant was entitled to assistance, such trustee was authorized to draw an order on the county auditor, who would draw an order on the county treasurer, who immediately cashed the same. We think the trustees have discharged their duties, in reference to the poor and the families of soldiers, to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, although in some instances they may have been imposed upon; yet in the main they have exercised a sound discretion, and acted honestly between the poor and the county. We take pleasure in saying, in this place, that the three radical trustees we have are not an exception to these remarks.

It is extremely doubtful if there is another county in the state, in which the poor and the families of soldiers are as well cared for as in this "copperhead" county. We are quite sure that there is not a radical county in the north, whose exhibit of receipts and expenditures show as much to have been paid for the benefit of the poor and soldiers' families, as does the Marshall county exhibit.

We feel grateful for the privilege of living in a county which looks after the poor who are unable to take care of themselves. We have frequently asked the wives or widows of soldiers, when they would bring their township orders to get an order on the treasurer, if their husbands were living. They often would say that their husbands had been killed, or died on some battlefield, and never was heard of afterwards, or had died since their return home, from disease contracted while in the service. We should like to hear some of those who are croaking about high taxes open their batteries on these two items of expense—poor and soldiers' families.

PRINTING EXPENSE.

Public printing—\$81 65—less than one-fourth the amount which Schuyler Colfax's organ in South Bend receives for the same service.

ROAD EXPENSE.

—\$249 65. Road viewers are allowed \$1 50 per day. When the surveyor is one of the viewers he receives the same as another viewer, and his legal fees per mile.

SURVEYOR EXPENSE.

—\$563 75. This allowance is for surveying the lands of non-residents; when a section is surveyed each tract bears its pro rata share; the surveyor makes return to the auditor, under his certificate and seal.

the auditor places them on the tax duplicate, and the treasurer collects them as other taxes.

SCHOOL EXAMINER ALLOWANCE.

The school examiner is allowed by law \$3 for each day that he is actually employed in the discharge of his official duties. He presents his bill to the commissioners, makes oath that it is just, when it becomes the duty of the commissioners to make the allowance.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The law requires the school examiner to hold one institute each year, and if there is an average daily attendance of forty persons who wish to qualify themselves for teaching, the examiner will certify the fact to the auditor, who will draw an order on the treasurer for \$50 to defray the expenses of the institute.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY POOR FARM.

The law requires the commissioners to employ some suitable person to take charge of the farm, and of the county poor, under such regulations as they may agree upon. In the exhibit it is shown that the superintendent was allowed \$639 80, but for the year ending September 1st, 1868, he gets only \$495.

SHERIFF EXPENSE.

The sheriff was allowed \$601 36. The law specifies what the sheriff shall receive for mileage, serving notices, posting notices, distributing poll books, notices to road viewers, to township trustees, &c., all of which he itemizes in a bill, to which he swears, and lays the same before the commissioners for allowance.

There are several small items in the exhibit which we have not noticed, such as insurance, specific wood, wolf scalps, registers, elections,—allowances which will not be objected to by any person of sound mind.

ERRATA.—In my article of last week, under auditor expense, for 50 cents read 5 cents. The sub-head "printing expense" should read "delinquent expense." Mc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.
CHICAGO, Sep. 6, '68.

For months past Chicago has had to endure a constant annoyance in the shape of professedly religious public meetings in the court house square. These assemblies were always well attended, especially on Sundays, but the great mass of auditors were of the lowest class of street loafers and vagabonds, and a more wretched baroque upon religious services could scarcely be imagined. Incomprehensible spiritualists, blasphemous infidels, week-headed Christians, a jeering, ignorant crowd, and a lot of hardened, wicked women at the windows of the jail near by, blend their voices in these meetings, and together pour forth a torrent of blasphemy, argument, obscenity and piety, in a manner well calculated to shock the sensibilities of every decent thinking man who comes near or has the misfortune to live in the vicinity. I am glad to see that at length the daily papers have become cognizant of the existence of this nuisance and call upon the police to abate it. When this is done, however, there will, of course, be a howl from all sides about the freedom of speech.

Not long since Chicago had a sensation in the shape of a kidnapping case. The victim being a remarkably good little boy. His story was rather too high-colored, but still found many believers. Now all the romance is knocked out of it by the arrest of that good little boy for larceny, and his consequent shipment to the house of refuge. It has suddenly appeared that he was a most accomplished little liar. The police have relinquished their search for those mythical kidnappers, and the sensation is no longer a success.

Two severe breaks occurred last week in the Washington street tunnel excavations, letting in the river, and wrecking all the machinery within reach. Damage fifteen thousand dollars. The process of repairing is actively commenced.

A new theatre of the "variety" class is to be started in December, and the erection of a building for it has already begun. It will be located on Dearborn street, next to where the old "variety" was used to stand.

Jo. Jefferson is creating another furore here with his magnificent impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," drawing large audiences constantly and swaying them to smiles and tears alternately as no other actor now upon the American stage can do.

Next week we shall have the French opera bouffe at Crosby's.

The woman's home is to be enlarged so as to shelter 300 girls instead of 60 as at present.

The public schools of Chicago resume regular sessions to-day. They are in all twenty-eight in number, and of 18,321 scholars.

The weather is remarkably fine. The fall trade is quite good.

Don.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT.—I have letters from friends in the south, some of them old citizens in Indiana, which bring cheering news. I give you some extracts below: C. H. REEVE.

"Glad to hear such cheering news from your section in behalf of Seymour and Blair. There is quite a stir in Georgia just now (Aug. 27). The niggers are all to be turned out of the legislature. The issue came up yesterday in the lower house, and is under debate now, and as the speaker has decided that the negroes cannot vote in their own cases, and as there are 27 of them, they will all go at once. That will give the democrats the majority. The niggers are losing ground daily. Things fast assume the shape of 'whites against blacks,' and the few whites that are trying to make nigger equality respectable, will not come out with them in the daylight.

On the 18th inst. the niggers held their Grant & Colfax state convention to nominate electors. After blowing long and loud through papers and posters for a month previous, they did not have 500 strangers in all in the city. Ninety-nine out of every hundred were negroes—dirty cornfield hands. In the procession of from 600 to 1,000 there were only eight white men. I only wish all the north could have seen it. In the evening the niggers made a raid on the police and two or three got killed. I would like to give you a detailed account of this "loil" party down here, but have not time now.

You say the niggers expect to carry the southern states? They will not get three states south of the Ohio. They may carry Tennessee, Louisiana, and South Carolina, but I think not. To a great extent the blacks will vote the democratic ticket. Georgia will give 25,000 to 50,000 democratic majority. Alabama in proportion. The democrats are working hard and organizing to a man. They will know every voter, his color, and where registered.

If the northern democrats, with every advantage, do half as well as the oppressed southern people with voting, radicalism will be buried out of sight."

—Hugh Quigley was found drunk in Jersey, Sunday, with the 'Key to Heaven' in his pocket.

—In a certain French village there is a law that no one shall drive or ride a horse into the river running by the place, as the water is used for drinking. One morning a man was seen riding his horse out of the river, and was at once arrested. But the judge said the law only prohibited a man from driving or riding a horse into the river, and as the man was only seen riding his horse out of the river, he must be discharged, and he was discharged him.

—Upon a whaling bark which sailed from New London the other day was a young man who arrived in New York from a ten years' residence in China and California on June 20, having in his possession \$20,875. He took to gambling, invested too much money in "faro bank," and upon July 20 he was penniless.

THE CAMPAIGN.
LINKVILLE!!

A. C. Capron, Esq., Will address his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day at Linkville, North township, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, at early candle-lighting. Let all turn out and hear an able and truthful speech on the real questions before the people.

Morris School - House!

There will be a Democratic Pole-raising at the Morris School-House, in Polk township, on SATURDAY, SEP. 12, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and a speech in the evening by that fighting and working democrat,

Capt. J. M. Confer.

Turn out and have a good old Democratic rally for the right.

At South Bend, Ind.

Covs. Hendrick's & Baker will meet at South Bend on the 17th OF SEPTEMBER, and discuss the issues of the day. Let every Democrat who can, go and hear our champion, and witness the triumph of truth over error.

AT BREMEN.

The Democracy of Marshall and St. Joseph counties, in the vicinity of Bremen, will meet on THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, at Bremen, to hear that able and fearless advocate of Democracy,

C. H. REEVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHAPEL SCHOOL.
The full term of this very popular school—MISS L. A. BORTON, Teacher,—will commence on Monday, Sep. 21, 1868.
Applications for admission should be made to either of the undersigned directors. Price of tuition, \$4 per scholar, payable in advance. R. D. BILL, J. D. GRAY, J. D. INTERVART, 2-3v

NOTICE!
I would say to all who are indebted to me that I am in great need of money at this time, and if you ever intend to pay I want it now, as money will do me more good at this time than at any other time.
J. PAUL, Ag't.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the livery stable of ALLEMAN & ROSE, is fully prepared to meet every want of the livery business. He has better horses and finer buggies than has ever been kept in Plymouth, which he is prepared to furnish the public on the most reasonable terms. Travellers covered to any part of the country on reasonable terms.
S. L. HARVEY

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued by the clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Saturday, October 3, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate situated in Marshall county, Indiana (to-wit):

Lot number nine (9) in David Kengles addition to town of Bremen, in the county of Marshall and state of Indiana.
And in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount demanded by said commission and order of sale, I will, at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, the fee simple, in and to said real estate to satisfy said writ in favor of Christian Hensley, vs. Jacob Baird. Said sale to be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.
DAVID HOW, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued by the clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Saturday, October 3, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section number eighteen (18), township thirty-four (34), north of range number four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situated in Marshall county, Indiana.

And in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount demanded by said commission and order of sale, I will, at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, the fee simple, or the entire right, title interest and estate of Christian Hensley, in and to the above described real estate, to satisfy said writ in favor of Christian Schult.

Said sale to be made without regard to appraisement laws.
DAVID HOW, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868, at the late residence of Samuel Snyder, Sen., deceased, all the personal property of said decedent, not taken by his widow, consisting of grain, hay, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of over three dollars; the purchaser giving his note with approved security, and paying valuation and appraisement laws, with ten per cent. interest from day of sale.
JOHN WHITESSELL, Adm'r.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY.

In Common Pleas court, October term, 1868.
Barbara Snyder, vs. Elizabeth Snyder, Leash Durick, Partition.
Martha King, & Henry Snyder.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, but her attorney, has filed in my office her complaint against the defendants, and it appearing by the affidavit of a competent person that the said defendants, Adam Snyder, Leash Durick, Elizabeth Barch Martha King & Henry Snyder are non-residents of the state of Indiana, they are therefore hereby notified that the plaintiff's complaint against them, and unless they appear, answer or demur thereto, at calling of said cause on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Plymouth, in the second Monday of October, 1868, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence.
JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale from the Marshall Common Pleas court, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1868, between the hours of