

## Relics of French Revolutionists

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used for a Court House, is now used as a horse stable, by N. L. Bunce, in Marshall. Only one case was tried at this term, and that a divorce suit.

In 1851 the highest water ever known in these parts occurred. Streams became so high that it was impossible to get to mill, and the nearest was sixty or eighty miles distant. The settlers had to do the best they could under the circumstances, and resorted to corn boiled whole and the near-failing hog-meat, for food.

The first settlement made on the town site of Marshall was made in the Spring of this year by Henry Anson. He then built the house, a log one, lately owned and occupied by Samuel Dwight, and made a pre-emption of the land now covered by the town. While Mr. Anson was cutting the logs and building his house he had to make his living off of "hog and hominy."

In 1851 the County Seat was located at Marietta. A controversy immediately sprang up between that place and Marshall in regard to the County Seat, and continued for several years, much of the time with great bitterness, until it was finally settled by the removal of the County Seat to Marshall on the last day of December 1859. The ill feeling engendered is fast dying out, and our county no longer distracted with strong counter interests and local broils, is on the highway to wealth and prosperity.

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RELICS OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS.—A discovery of some historical importance has just been made in Paris. The bones of Robespierre, St. Just, and Lebas were found by some masons who were laying the foundation of a house at the corner of Rue de Rocher, in the Batignolles. It was there the remains of these men, who performed so remarkable a part in the first Revolution were deposited, the churchyard of the Madeleine being too full at the time of their execution to receive any more corpses. Public balls were held for many years at the place where the skeletons were discovered.

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