

press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempt to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least, believe the public deposits would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient despatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts; but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any, be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns, in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those in New York have further agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the State Banks which could be devised—yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposits, and in the faithful performance of their duty as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the Banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the Government to its will. In his opinion the action of the General Government on this subject, ought not to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" all else belongs to the States and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one Bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before your eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action: Upon him has been devolved by the Constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under the circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises.—Far be it from him to expect or require, that any member of the Cabinet should at his request, order or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declaration of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character & usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist.—Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after a most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to

preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, October 5.

R. B. Taney, Esq., late attorney general, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States since W. J. Duane, resigned. This change in the cabinet is understood to have originated in the proposition of the President to remove the public deposits from the United States Bank. The measure did not meet Mr. Duane's views, and to relieve himself from the embarrassment of acting contrary to his feelings, he resigned.

Correction. In noticing the death of Mrs. Cook last week, her name was incorrectly printed Eliza, instead of Alice. The error originated in the copy furnished, and not with the printer.

The cholera has entirely abated at Columbus, Ohio, and we believe in all the towns visited by it in the west. New Orleans, at our last information, was suffering very much from it and the Yellow fever.

Late News. We see it stated in some of our latest exchange papers, that the cholera broke out in the village of Troy, Ohio, on the 26th August, and caused a very general panic among the inhabitants. It might as well be added that the same disease prevailed to an alarming extent in Maysville, Lexington, Cincinnati, and other towns in the west, in the last year.

We have heretofore omitted to mention that a treaty will be held with the Miami Indians in this state at or near the mouth of Little river, on the Wabash, commencing about the 10th inst. The land sought to be acquired by this treaty, is the most valuable, taken as a body, in the state, and lies in the vicinity of the Wabash & Erie canal. The commissioners, on the part of the United States, are Messrs. Marshall, Schamehorn and Porter.

The hon. John W. Campbell, district judge of the United States, in Ohio, died at his residence in Delaware on the 24th ult. Mr. C. was a highly respectable gentleman, and a man of very general information—his death is much regretted.

Flour is stated to be worth from 10 to 15 per barrel at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES. The United States Bank is no longer the sole receptacle of the public moneys. The President, by and with the consent of his cabinet, has ordered a change of the deposits to the state banks, in all the eastern cities, to commence with the present month. The money now in the United States bank, we understand, is not to be withdrawn, save in the way of government disbursements; but no more is to be deposited in the branches at New York, Albany, Boston, Baltimore or the mother bank at Philadelphia. The reasons that have induced the government to make this change, are explained by the president in a paper we republish to-day.

Accompanying the exposition of the president's views, we find a report by the government directors of the U. S. bank, which must go far in convincing the unprejudiced mind that this bank is not a proper depository for the public funds; and that the government in changing them, is acting with an eye to the general weal. The report will be given in our next.

From the Globe of Sept. 29.

We are authorized to state, that the deposits of the public money will be changed from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, and that it is believed, they can be completed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in time to make the change by the first of October, and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should render an earlier action necessary on the part of the government.

It is contemplated, we understand, not to remove, at once, the whole of the public money, now on deposit in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there till it shall be gradually withdrawn by the usual operations of the government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the U. States, for pressing upon the commercial community, and to enable it to afford, if it thinks proper, the usual facilities to the merchants. It is believed, that by this means the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

Heavy Loss.—On Monday, of last week, a Flat Boat, loaded with merchandise, ran foul of a snag, about 20 miles above Maysville, and sunk in forty or fifty minutes, in about five feet water.—The greater part of the cargo, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, books, stationery, &c. and variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000, could not be removed until after the boat sunk, and was consequently thoroughly immersed in the water. The goods were landed here on Saturday evening, (having been delayed, we understand, from unavoidable causes,) and delivered to a commission house, through whose exertions and those of many of our citizens who kindly lent their assistance (among whom the ladies were conspicuous,) they have been thoroughly dried and re-packed. But the loss will be very heavy, probably not less than 50 per cent. upon cost. The hardware will be worth but little—and the silk fancy goods, ribbons, books and stationery, will be found to be much damaged—the cottons suffered less, and the woolen goods were but slightly injured. It is not yet ascertained what amount of insurance, if any was effected upon the goods. *Edg.*

READING, PA. Sept. 17.

A singular and melancholy Accident.—A most singular accident occurred at Hamburg, in this county, a few days since. Mr. Moyer Tobaccoist, of that place, threw a club at a cow he was driving, which glanced from her side and struck his son, a lad about 9 or 10 years old, on the throat, or windpipe, which immediately terminated his life. It was his only son.

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer.

LEONITES AND RAPPIES.

Among the delusions existing in our section of country, none were more remarkable than those which existed among these two societies. Indeed it seems exceeding strange that any body of people could in the very midst of our free and happy society, be so misled as most of these have been. But such as we wonder at the manner in which Mr. Rapp conducted his society so successfully, we were struck with amazement at the blind fanaticism that enabled a noted impostor, called Count Leon, to lead from Mr. Rapp's jurisdiction & government, a large body of the Economy Society. This Count Leon we stated was an impostor from Germany, who pretended to be a messenger sent by Heaven for the special purpose of regenerating the Germans at Economy, and establishing a Zion in the West. The means he took to inveigle the Economites were in keeping with his real character—and suffice it to say, were so ridiculous, so impious, so knavish, that no people but those he gained over, would for a moment treat them seriously. He promised to turn rocks into gold; to cause rain and drought when he or his followers pleased; to dress all his followers in "purple and fine linen," and to make them "fire spontaneously every day." They believed in him; they thought, poor souls, that roasted pigeons would fly on their dinner table each day to be eaten—and that all they had to do was to eat, drink and be merry; so they left Mr. Rapp and followed our hero, Count Leon. But like many other poor mortals, they were doomed to disappointment. Roasted pigeons did not fly to them—clothes did not fall from the skies ready made for each of them, and worse than all, the rocks that were to have been changed into gold, were soon ascertained to be forty years too young. The Count found out this last fact and with tears in his eyes informed his followers of it. By degrees things began to wear a bad appearance. Count Leon's followers, located at Philipsburg, quarrelled with Rapp's followers located at Economy, ten miles distant; both applied to lawyers, and lawyers as a matter of course, fleeced both. The Philipsburgers were poorest, and have broken first. The Count with all his heavenly powers, has fled—taking with him a few particular friends. The rest of the Philipsburg Society is dissolved, and Philipsburg with its appendages is advertised for sale. Such have been the consequences of blind fanaticism to the honest Germans who left Rapp's Society, and followed Count Leon with a view of bettering their condition. It affords an instructive lesson, not to those Germans alone, but to all who place implicit confidence in fanatic leaders, who live on the credulity of an honest, but too credulous people.

A line of stages, owned by a company of Yankees, is now running between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The distance between the two places is about 100 leagues, which is travelled in five days, at a cost to the passengers of 70 dollars. Three of the drivers are the principal owners, each of whom, it is said, realized, in the first year, a profit of \$40,000.

Disturbances of a serious character have lately taken place at Montreal. The inhabitants of that place and the soldiery have in several instances been arrayed against each other, and it has required all the exertions of the magistrates and officers of the troops to prevent fatal consequences. There is a jealousy and a bitterness of feeling, both on the part of the populace and the soldiery which seems to require but a favorable opportunity to manifest in the shape of open hostility.

Vagrant Impostors.—Under this head, the Westchester Herald gives the following facts; a general republication of which cannot be too thoroughly urged, at the present juncture.

Albany Argus.

"There are a number of middle aged, well dressed men, who traverse the United States through, and impose on the generosity of the public. They have printed petitions pasted on muslin, which state, that they have been wrecked and lost their all on a voyage from Europe to this country; others, that they have been wrecked among the Turks, and their families at this time held in slavery, and they wish to raise funds to purchase their liberty. They generally have the name of the captain with whom they were wrecked, signed to the petition, and sometimes certified by a notary public to be true. They usually pretend to be ignorant of our language, although they will soon speak it well.

"These petitions are to be procured in New York at 50 cents each! They have been practicing this imposition about thirty years; and it must be unquestionably the duty of every citizen to expose the impostors to the public, that we may guard against them."

GENERAL ARNOLD.—During the traitor Arnold's predatory operations in Virginia, in 1781, he took an American captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the captain "what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him." The captain declined at first giving him an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged, he said, "why sir, if I must answer the question, you will excuse my telling you the truth; if my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off your lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue at Quebec, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet."

Tragic.—Positive intelligence has reached Hagerstown of the death of Dr. CHARLES SWEARINGEN, of Cumberland, in this State, by his own hand, on Thursday last. Armed with a loaded rifle, he entered the room of a public house where several persons were seated, and fired upon Mr. Thistle, a young gentleman and member of the bar, who was one of the company, the ball taking effect, which ere this may have proved fatal.—Swearingen immediately retired to an adjoining room, re-loaded the rifle, and shot himself dead upon the spot. The wound that Thistle received was considered dangerous. We state circumstances as they have been detailed in private letters. No cause has been assigned for these tragical acts. *Williamsport (Md.) Banner.*

The Port Gibson Correspondent states that Mr. Poindexter has declined being a candidate for reelection to the Senate of the United States—intending after his present term of service shall expire, to travel for a year or two with a view to the restoration of his health.

A lot of 18 bales cotton, a new crop, from the plantations of Mr. Singleton, in Sumter district, was brought to our market on Saturday last, and sold immediately on landing at 20c. This is the largest lot yet brought to our market.

Charleston Courier, Sept. 9.

Omnium-Gatherum.

Borrowing.—"If it were as customary to borrow a man's hat or coat, or his breeches, as it is to borrow his Newspaper, things would come to a pretty pass."—We think so too.

A little girl who had been advertised as lost some time since in Alabama, has been just discovered. She had been stolen away by some villain, who colored her face and disguised her so successfully that he was enabled to sell her as a negro slave; but the purchaser soon found that the hue, at sale, was not the true born flesh color. The deed is one of the most ingenious villainy.

A letter from Brassoria, Texas, of August 31, informs that the cholera was more than usually fatal in that village. The number of deaths was forty, out of a population of two hundred—one fifth.

The sales of Wool from Washington county Pa. the present season, are estimated at \$250,000. The county is famous for sheep.

Fecundity.—A woman, by the name of Mrs. Horton, in the town of Riverhead, has had four children within twelve months.

Sacketts Harbor Watchman.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Gazette, of the 4th inst. says that a load of flour, was sold in that place last week, at fifteen dollars a barrel.

The Sirocco of the Mediterranean is hot, moist, light and rapid—and effects the head with a painful sensation of heaviness and compression. Hence the saying of the Italians, of a dull book; "it is a sirocco performance."

It has been computed that nearly two years sickness is experienced by every person before he is 70 years old, and therefore that ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. Till forty it is but half, and after fifty it rapidly increases.

Good and Bad Luck.—The following is a literal copy of a letter, received some time last month, by a lady in Savannah from her overseas:—

"This will inform you of your good and bad luck, young Dick was born yesterday and the lightning killed your three sheep. August, 1833.

A Lithographic Portrait of Sergeant Andrew Wallace, aged one hundred and four years, for sale at the office of the National Gazette, for the benefit of the veteran.

U. S. Gaz.

The receipts for travelling and exportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, for the six months ending the 31st August, exceeded \$168,000.

A New Nation.—There is a brace of Yankees in South Carolina, peddling gold finger-rings made from cow horns.

In 1832 there were 30,312,615 pounds of tobacco imported into England and Ireland. The quantity of silk imported within the same period, was 4,224,897 pounds.

The population of Ireland in 1831, according to the returns made to Parliament, was 7,783,836.

A stone was recently found in a lot near Auraria in Georgia, weighing between twenty and thirty pounds, with large particles of gold thickly interspersed in it from the size of a pepper corn to that of a marble. This is an unusual circumstance, gold being almost universally found in grains. The specimen is one of the richest ever seen, and has been broken up and sent to New York, the owner keeping the finest pieces. *Phil. Daily Ad.*

AN OLD FASHION.—The costume of the Spanish ladies is simple, graceful, and becoming. It commands the admiration of every foreigner, and we wonder it has never been adopted by the fair of other countries, who are desirous of displaying their charms to the best advantage. The Spanish belles are aware that their costume is not susceptible of improvement, and they dress in the same manner their great-grandmothers did two hundred years ago. *Lovell Journal.*

MARRIED.—On the 26th inst. by hon. John Livingston, Capt. MARTIN TRESTER to Miss MARY ANN WINKLEY—all of Laughery township.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lawrenceburg, Ia., on the 1st of October, 1833, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Agleston Mr.	Lawrence Jacob
Armstrong E. Mrs.	Longdale Thomas
Armstrong John	Larrison George
Blackmoore Robert	Lucas Tudor
Bell Hugh	Moore Mary
Bowers James	McKernan John
Bishop Jackson 2	McWilliams James 2
Bradley Bonapart 2	Mitchell Wm.
Baker Joseph E.	Mason John
Baily Mary B. Mrs.	Mote Mary
Brown James	Mason Robert
Brasher G. W.	Majors D. S.
Cobb Wm.	Moore Wm.
Caldwell Isaac	Morris Isaac
Cheek George	Michael Phillip
Cosaboom Rebecca Mrs.	Marsh David
Cathers John	Mendell Abijah jr.
Colshen Jesse	Mills Cyrus
Curtis Thomas	Moore William 2
Cooper Charles	McBride James
Chapman Carter	Moran Richard
Clark Cyrus	Nealey Daniel B.
Cooper Richard S.	Noble B. S.
Clark Jotham	Neeland John
Craig Mary A. Miss	Perine David
Douill Joseph	Ripley Wm. P.
Duskey Rachel	Pratt Edwin G.
Dils Wm.	Prost Richard
Dunn G. H.	Pierce Mr.
Douglass Wm.	Ramsey Watkins
Elliott Samuel	Ruels Levi
Elliott Gardner 2	Ravenscroft Ashford or
Farrar Henry M.	Thos.
Fuller Benjamin	Smith Sarah Mrs.
French John I.	Shank Emily Miss
Ford Nathaniel	Stattler Sarah Mrs.
Fleming Wm.	Smith Hamilton
Ferry Thomas G.	Stevens Andrew N.
Gary Micah	Shered James
Gibson David	Thornton George
Garrard Hamilton	Tipple R. S.
Goucher Samuel P.	Upp William
Griffith Francis	Wyatt S.
Gilbert Mary, Care of	Woodberry Caroline
Thomas	Way Philip
Hillhouse James	Wickersham Isaac
Holladay Jediah 2	Wheeler Percy
Hayes Joshua	Wright James
Howard Samuel	Wilkinson John
Johnson Abraham 2	Wilkinson John R.
Johnson Wm.	Wymond Wm.
Jonson Jacob	Wiley Hiram
Dow John M.	

JAMES W. HUNTER, J. P.

ZANESVILLE SALT, for sale by the bbl. by N. & G. SPARKS. Oct. 4, 1833.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale ONE ACRE of Land on the Indianapolis road, in Manchester township, about 10 miles from Lawrenceburg. The property is advantageously situated for any mechanical business or for trade, and is in a thickly settled neighborhood. On the lot there are a GOOD HOUSE, STABLE, OUT-HOUSES, WELL of WATER, CISTERN, and other conveniences for a family. The whole will be sold low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SIMON TOZIER.

Sept. 30, 1833.

NOTICE.

ON Friday the first day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz. A VALUABLE FARM, containing eighty acres, more or less, being the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-five, of township seven, in range three; about thirty acres of which is under cultivation, together with one

Frame Dwelling House, ONE SAW-MILL, ONE GRIST-MILL, and other Out-Buildings all of which will be sold on the premises, now occupied by John R. Rounds. Terms, one half down, and a credit of six months for the balance.

JOSHUA GIVAN.

Manchester, Sept. 26th, 1833.

Pay Your Debts!

A LL persons indebted to Wm. Brown, or the firm of Wm. & Ellis Brown, either by Note or Book Account, now due, will please call and make settlement by the 1st of November, either by Note or Cash. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to find their Notes or Accounts at the Justices office for settlement. We have to pay our debts—so must our debtors.

WM. & ELLIS BROWN.

Sept. 30th, 1833.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Manchester, Ia., on the 1st Oct., which, if not taken out before the 1st Jan'y, 1834, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Beach Joel	Kempton Joseph
Barrett Isaac	Larrison Geo.
Barton William	Richardson Joshua
Chance John	Riggins Isaac C.
Caldwell Jno.	Smith John
Elliott John	Selder Robert S.
Elliott Rayleigh	Snell John
Ewan Joseph	Todd Nathaniel
Faulkner Cornelius	Willson Ira

OLIVER HEUSTLE, J. P.

Manchester, Oct. 1, 1833.

Notice.

A SCHOOL TEACHER will find employment for six, nine or twelve months, by applying soon to James Ainsworth or Wm. S. Ward, York-Ridge, Kelso township, Dearborn county, Ia.

October 3, 1833.

P. S. A recommendation is required.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned notices all concerned that he has taken out letters of administration from the clerks office of the Dearborn Probate Court, on the estate of Archibald McCabe, late of said county deceased. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned; and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JOHN McCABE, Adm'r.

Oct. 4, 1833.

Rectified Whiskey.

A Few Barrels of GOOD RECTIFIED WHISKEY for sale by N. & G. SPARKS. Oct. 4, 1833.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall expose to public sale on Saturday the nineteenth day of October next, at the residence of John Conaway, late of Dearborn county, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased, consisting of

Corn, Wheat, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FARMING UTENSILE, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day and continue until all the things are sold. Terms—12 months credit on all sums over three dollars. WILLIAM CONAWAY, Adm'r.

Sept. 27, 1833.

LUMBER.

500,000 FEET BOARDS, 500,000 SHINGLES, 30,000 FEET JOIST, 85,000 FEET SCANTLING. Also 50,000 feet of last year's Lumber well seasoned, for sale by WM. TATE.

Lawrenceburg, Aug. 29, 1833.

Those indebted to the subscriber are desired to make settlement by the 15th Oct. next. Those who neglect this invitation, may expect that the most summary means will be resorted to close their accounts. WM. TATE. Sept. 19, 1833.

TAKEN UP

BY William Cox, of Logan township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 19th day of August, 1833, A BROWN MALE, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be sixteen years old, some gray on the weather; no other marks or any brands perceivable. Appraised to \$8. Also A YEARLING COLT, of a dark bay color, near hind foot white, and white face; no other marks or any brands perceivable. Appraised to fifteen dollars by John Swales, and Casper Johnson. I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my book of estrays, given under my had this 26th day of August, 1833.

ROBERT BRADSHAW, J. P.

Flax & Hemp wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of good clean Hemp or Flax, if delivered early in the season. L. W. JOHNSON. Aug. 7, 1833.