

Beautiful Ballad.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flow'rs,
For I am sad, and wet, and weary;
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still and dreary;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and food and dwelling,
For valor's wretched orphan girls;
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking;
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute, unasking;
They have no heart for woes like mine;
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling,
Yet once a crowd of flatterers fawned,
And fortune smil'd on me and Ellen.

Oh! buy my flow'rs, they're fair and fresh
As mine and morning's tears could keep them;
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to see them!
Yet this sweet bud, if nursed with care,
Soon into fulness would be swelling,
And nurtur'd by some gen'rous hand,
So might little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;
And I've no food to carry there,
To soothe the tears she will be shedding.
O! that those mourner's tears which fall;
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen.

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless blessed, sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those pitying Heaven's own weeping.
Unknown we've lived unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,
Of two young broken-hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen.

No one has thought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'er shading,
And I, like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnoticed and unwept am fading;
My soul is struggling to be free—
It loathes its wretched earthly dwelling!
My limbs refuse to bear their load—
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

New Monthly Magazine.

A little Wife and Cow wanted.—The following sublime poetic effusion is from the "Middlesex Gazette," printed at Middlesex, Connecticut:—

I WOULD WISH,

If Heaven the grateful liberty would give
That I might choose my method how to live,
Near some fair town I'd have a small retreat,
Built uniformly, but not idly great;
A little garden just before the door,
And one behind more ample than before;
A little field wherein a cow might stay;
A little wife with temper kind and free,
Courteous to all, but most of all to me;
One that would choose but little for to roam,
Because a woman looks the best at home,
Business I'd have sufficient for to find
Employment for the body and the mind,
Open to all should be my purse and door,
No one more welcome than the old and poor.

Marriage of Sir Walter Scott.

To begin at the beginning.—When the Marquis of Downshire, about fifty years ago, was about to proceed on his travels, he begged some letters of introduction, amongst others, from the Rev. Dr. Burd, Dean of Carlisle, who had been his early friend. This gentleman communicated to his lordship one letter, recommending him to the favorable notice of almost his only continental acquaintance, Monsieur Carpenter of Paris, an individual who held the lucrative office of provider of post-horses to the royal family of France. The unhappy result of this new association was the elopement of Madam Carpenter, a very beautiful woman, in company with his lordship. The only step taken by the husband in this case, was to transmit his two children, a boy and a girl, to his frail wife, with a desire, signified or implied, that she would undertake the duty of bringing them up. The children, accordingly, lived for some years with their mother under the general protection of Lord Downshire, until at length the lady died, and the young noblemen found themselves burdened with a responsibility which he probably had not calculated upon at the time of his quitting Paris. However, he placed the girl at a French convent for her education, and soon after, by an exertion of patronage, had the boy sent out on a lucrative appointment, his name having been previously changed, on his naturalization as a British subject, to Carpenter. It was a stipulation before the young man received his appointment, that 200*l.* of his annual salary should fall regularly every year to his sister, of whose support Lord Downshire was thus cleared, though he continued to consider himself as her guardian. Miss Carpenter in time returned to London, and was placed under the charge of a governess named Miss Nicholson, who, however, could not prevent her forming an attachment to a youthful admirer, whose addresses were not agreeable to the Marquis. His lordship having learned that a change of scene was necessary, wrote hastily to Mr. Burd, requesting him to seek for a cottage in his own neighborhood among the Cumberland lakes, fit for the reception of two young ladies, who could spend two hundred a year. Mr. Burd having made the desired inquiries, wrote to inform his lordship that there was such a place near his own house, but that it would require a certain time to put it into repair. He heard no more of the matter, till, a few days after, as he and Mrs. Burd were on the point of setting out for Gilsland Wells, on account of the ill health of the latter individual, they were surprised by the arrival of two young ladies at their door in a post-chaise, being the persons alluded to by the Marquis. His lordship had found it convenient to send them off to the care of Mr. Burd, even at the hazard of the house not being ready for their reception. This was at the end of the month of August, or beginning of 1797. The dilemma occasioned by the unexpected arrival of the young ladies, was of a very distressing kind, and Mrs. Burd was afraid that it would, for one thing, put a stop to her intended expedition to Gilsland. Her husband, however, finally determined that their journey thither should still hold good, and that, to place his guests above inconvenience, they should join the party proceeding to the Spa.

Having duly arrived at Gilsland, which is situated near the borders of Scotland, they took up their residence at the inn, where according to the custom of such places, they were placed, as the latest guests, at the bottom of the table. It chanced that a young Scotch gentleman had arrived the same afternoon, though only as a passing traveller, and he, being also placed at the bottom of the table, came into close contact with the party of Mr. Burd.

Enough of conversation took place during dinner to let the latter individuals understand that the gentlemen was a Scotchman and that in itself was the cause of the acquaintance being protracted. Mrs. Burd was intimate with a Scotch military gentleman, a Major Riddell, whose regiment was then in Scotland; and as there had been a collusion be-

tween the military and the people at Tranent, on the militia act,* she was anxious to know if her friend had been among those present, or if he had received any hurt.—After dinner, therefore, as they were rising from table, Mrs. Burd requested her husband to ask the Scotch gentlemen if he knew anything of the late riots, and particularly if a Major Riddell had been concerned in suppressing them. On these questions being put it was found that the stranger knew Major Riddell and he was able to assure them, in very courteous terms, that his friend was quite well. From a desire to prolong the conversation on this point, the Burds invited their informant to take tea with them in their own room, to which he very readily consented, notwithstanding that he had previously ordered his horse to be brought to the door in order to proceed upon his journey. At tea their common acquaintance with Major Riddell furnished much pleasant conversation, and the parties became so agreeable to each other, that in a subsequent walk to the wells, the stranger still accompanied Mr. Burd's party. He had now ordered his horse back to the stable, and talked no more of continuing his journey. It may be easily imagined that a desire of discussing the major was now the minor bond of union between the parties. Mr. Scott—for so he gave his name—had been impressed, during the earlier part of the evening, with the elegant and fascinating appearance of Miss Carpenter, and it was on her account that he was lingering at Gilsland. Of this young lady, it will be observed, he could previously have known nothing: she was hardly known even to the respectable persons under whose protection she appeared to be living. She was simply a lovely woman, and a young poet was struck with her charms.

Next day Mr. Scott was still found at the Wells—and the next—in short, every day for a fortnight. He was as much in the company of Mr. Burd and his family as the equivocal foundation of their acquaintance would allow; and by affecting an intention of speedily visiting the lakes, he even contrived to obtain an invitation to the dean's country house in that part of England. In the course of the fortnight the impression made upon his heart by the young Frenchwoman was gradually deepened; and it is not improbable, notwithstanding the girlish love affair in which Miss Carpenter had been recently engaged, that the effect was in some degree reciprocal.—He only tore himself away, in consequence of a call to attend certain imperative matters of business in Edinburgh.

It was not long ere he made his appearance at Mr. Burd's house, where, though the dean had only contemplated a passing visit, as from a tourist, he contrived to enjoy another fortnight of Miss Carpenter's society. In order to give a more plausible appearance to his intercourse with the young lady, he was perpetually talking to her in French, for the ostensible purpose of perfecting his pronunciation of that language under the instructions of one to whom it was vernacular. Though delighted with the lively conversation of the young Scotchman, Mr. and Mrs. Burd could not help feeling uneasy about his proceedings, being apprehensive as to the construction Lord Downshire would put upon them, as well as upon their own conduct in admitting a person of whom they knew so little to the acquaintance of his ward. Miss Nicholson's sentiments were if possible of a still more painful kind, as, indeed, her responsibility was more onerous and delicate. In this dilemma, it was resolved by Mrs. Burd to write to a friend in Edinburgh, in order to learn something of the character and status of their guest. The answer returned was to the effect, that Mr. Scott was a respectable young man, rising at the bar. It chanced at the same time that one of Mr. Scott's female friends, who did not, however, entertain this respectful notion of him, hearing of some love adventure in which he had been entangled at Gilsland, wrote to this very Mrs. Burd, with whom she was acquainted, inquiring if she had heard of such a thing, and "what kind of a young lady was it, who was going to take Watty Scott?" The poet soon after found means to conciliate Lord Downshire to his views in reference to Miss Carpenter, and the marriage took place at Carlisle within four miles of the locale of first acquaintance of the parties.

The match made up under such extraordinary circumstances, was a happy one; and a kind and gentle nature resided in the bosoms of both parties, and they lived accordingly in the utmost peace and harmony.—The bounteous but unostentatious beneficence of Lady Scott will long be remembered in the rural circle where she presided; and though her foreign education gave a tinge of oddity to her manners, she formed an excellent mistress to the household of her illustrious husband, and an equally excellent mother to her children. One of the last acts of Sir Walter Scott, before the illness which carried her to the tomb, was to discharge an attached and valued servant who had fought himself one day so far as to speak disrespectfully of his mistress. He lamented the necessity of parting with such a servant, and one who had been so long with him; but he could not overlook an insult to one whom he held so dear.

*The Tranent Riots took place 25th Aug., 1797.

A Searching Operation. "Billy, my dear, where have you been at this time of night, to get your shirt turned wrong side afore!" "Been, mother!—been to an auction, where a man lost his pocket book; and they shut the doors, and searched us all from head to foot; that's how I got my shirt turned;—glad to clear out any how—staid two hours, and they had'n't half stript when I left 'em."

A gentleman paying his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter, and of course entitled to the honor of being very accomplished, inquired of her if she was not lonesome, there being no society in the neighborhood, and how she spent her time; she replied she was not lonesome; she amused herself with reading and writing. He asked her whether she was most fond of writing prose or poetry. "Narry one," says she, "I writes small hand."

A Seawing Justice and a Sworn Marriage.—The Lynn Record relates a laughable anecdote of a Justice of the Peace residing a few years since, in the western part of the state, which is too good to be lost. The magistrate aforesaid was called the Seawing Justice, and the sequel will show that he had a fair claim to the title.—At a certain March meeting, having been as usual, laboriously engaged through the day until late in the evening, chiefly in administering the oaths of office, he returned home overcome with fatigue and the effects of transient stimulants, and throwing himself in his arm chair dropped to sleep. The form of oaths administered by him through the day, continued to buzz in his ears, like the sound of the life and drum in the head of a soldier the night after a muster, when a wedding couple and suit presented themselves at the house for marriage. His good wife a little discomposed by the sudden and unexpected visit, ran to her husband and called him by name, shook him violently by the shoulder, and repeated Mr. C., Mr. C. do pray wake up, here's a couple come to be married. Mr. C. partly waking and rubbing his eyes, looking up to the couple, who were standing directly before him. Are you the couple, said he, addressing himself to the Hymeneal candidates? They nodded assent. Well, hold up your hands. The bashful couple obeyed. The justice proceeded, you sever-

ally and solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of your respective offices, faithfully and impartially, according to your best skill and judgments, so help you, &c. The confused couple and their witnesses and their friends waited, as if for something farther. That's all says the Justice, except my fees for administering the oath. The fees were paid, and the astonished couple with their associates, retired exceedingly agitated with anxiety, doubt and laughter at the strange occurrence, while the justice never dreamed of any thing out of the way till informed by his faithful spouse, when it was too late to rectify the mistake. Boston Transcript.

A little beyond the Yankees. However adroit the Yankees may be in matters of manufacture and traffic, yet they fall infinitely short of some others in slight of hand, in matters of thefts and robberies. The following circumstance, which is said to have happened in a neighboring city is a very happy illustration of this remark. A gentleman having had a valuable watch stolen from his person, advertised that he would give the thief fifty dollars for its restoration and that no questions should be asked. A short time after a man called on him and informed him that on payment of the fifty dollars the watch should be restored. The money was handed to the stranger and the watch to its rightful owner, who remarked that although he was under an obligation to ask no questions, yet he had a curiosity to know the manner in which he obtained the watch, and would make that enquiry, leaving his answer or refusal at his own option.—The man readily enquired of him if he did not recollect that on a certain night a man put his hand on his shoulder, saying "how are you," and instantly asked pardon for his abrupt salutation as he was mistaken in the person he supposed he was addressing at the same time patting him on the shoulder in the manner he did at the time he referred to. The man recollected the circumstance and the stranger said at that time he took his watch. The man was much gratified at the recovery of the watch and so much amused by the manner in which it was stolen, that he stepped into a shop of his acquaintance to tell the story. While recapitulating the circumstances he attempted to pull out his watch, when lo it was gone again, the rogue having stolen it the second time, while telling the manner he stole it the first. This certainly beats the Yankees "all hollow," as the saying is. N. Y. Daily Ad.

Swimming Dogs. All dogs can swim, although some dislike the water, and take to it with difficulty, at the bidding of their masters. The bulldog would appear the least likely to combat with a heavy sea, as the Newfoundland dogs often do; and yet the following circumstance is well authenticated:—On board a ship which struck upon a rock, near the shore during the gale, there were three dogs, two of the Newfoundland variety, and an English bulldog rather small in growth, but very firmly built and strong. It was important to have a rope carried ashore; and as no boat could live for an instant in the breakers towards the land, it was thought that one of the Newfoundland dogs might succeed; but he was not able to struggle with the waves, and perished. The other Newfoundland dog, upon being thrown overboard with the rope, shared a similar fate. But the bulldog though not habituated to the water, swam triumphantly to land, and thus saved the lives of the persons on board. Among them was his master, a military officer, who still has the dog in his possession.

Indiana Democrat,

PUBLISHED AT INDIANAPOLIS, IA.

THE Proprietors of the Indiana Democrat take this method of informing the public, that they have made arrangements, by the employment of competent Reporters, to ensure a faithful and interesting detail of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature, during the ensuing session. The paper will, as heretofore, be published twice a week, during the session, and will contain, in addition to the legislative reports, the earliest important news of the day—foreign and domestic, Congressional intelligence, politics, miscellaneous matter, &c. &c.—The political course of the paper is so well known and established, that it is unnecessary to remark further on this subject, than to say, that it will be the ambition of the proprietors to make it deserving the liberal patronage it has already received from an enlightened public. The additional expense of a semi-weekly paper, in stock, materials and workmen,—together with the employment of a Reporter for each branch of the Legislature, makes it necessary that we should appeal to the generosity of the citizens of our State, to sustain us in the undertaking—hoping and believing, that we shall be enabled to make a full return for their patronage.

TERMS.

The price of subscription, to regular subscribers, is two dollars for fifty-two numbers, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months, or three dollars at the end of the year.

For the paper, during the session of the Legislature, (published twice a week) SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS in advance.

Subscriptions can be forwarded by the members of the Legislature and Delegates to the State Convention, through the Post-Office, &c.—Post-Masters are respectfully solicited to act as our Agents in obtaining subscriptions. To all who will aid us in furthering the extension of the Democrat amongst the people, we promise to make a suitable return, either by furnishing them a paper, or allowing a reasonable compensation. Advance subscriptions will be preferred in all cases.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editors of the Indiana Journal respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they intend, as usual, to publish their paper twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and to furnish their subscribers a faithful and impartial sketch of the proceedings of the General Assembly, for which purpose competent reporters will be engaged. Those wishing the paper for the session only, will be furnished at 75 cents as usual, payable always in advance. Increased exertions will be made to make the Journal interesting as well as useful. This paper was published twice a week during the sessions at least three years before any other establishment would undertake it, and when it was a losing concern; and it is hoped this fact will have some influence with the public in reference to our present effort. Subscribers for the session only will please to forward their names on or before the 1st of December. Members of the Legislature are authorized and requested to act as agents for us in receiving subscriptions and money.

Cash for Pork.

WE will pay CASH for a quantity of PORK, to be delivered the first suitable weather. TOUSEY & DUNN. Nov. 8th, 1832.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale ONE ACRE of Land on the Indianapolis road, in Manchester township, about 10 miles from Lawrenceburgh. 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. SIMEON TOZIER. Sept. 30, 1833.

Lands for Sale.

SIX EIGHTY ACRE LOTS OF LAND in the town of Manchester, Dearborn county, State of Indiana. Said Lands are in sections 21, 22, and 23, 3 of which have improvements of from 20 to 30 acres each, with Fruit Trees of different descriptions; most of said Lands are on the borders of Tanners Creek and near the School land in said town. The one third payment will be required down, and for the balance a credit given. For terms apply to Isaac Ferris of Manchester, who has the Patents from the United States in his own name, for the same. November 5, 1833. 43-1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, I have levied upon and will offer for sale at the courthouse door, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Monday the 24 day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on said day, two out-lots in the town of Lawrenceburgh, numbered 30 and 31—taken as the property of John Snyder. The rents, issues and profits of said lots for seven years will be first offered, and if the same will not bring enough to satisfy the said judgment, interest, and costs, then I will offer for sale all the right, title, interest, and claim of said Leonard in and to said lots. WILLIAM DILL, Sheriff D. C. By D. C. SMITH, Deputy. Nov. 7, 1833. 43-ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed from the clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, I have levied upon and will offer at public sale at the courthouse door in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Monday the 24 day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on said day, the following described property, viz: N. E. 1 of out-lot No. 11, as laid out on the original plat or plan of the town of Lawrenceburgh, county aforesaid, containing one acre more or less; Also, the undivided two-thirds of lot No. 172, in said town, running 41 feet on High street, and back parallel with Walnut street to an alley in the rear; taken as the property of Frederick Utz and will be sold to satisfy three several judgments—one in favor of Benjamin Wilson against said Utz and Lytle W. Johnson, one in favor of John & West against said Utz, and one in favor of George Gaines against said Utz. The rents, issues, and profits of said property for seven years, will be first offered, and if these do not bring enough to satisfy said judgments, interest and costs, then I will offer for sale all the right, title, interest and claim of said Utz in and to the said lots. D. C. SMITH, Dep. Sheriff D. C. For WM. DILL, Sheriff. November 7th, 1833. 43-ts

STATE OF INDIANA: DEARBORN County, David Tibbets) SEPTEMBER TERM, 1833.

versus) On complaint in Chancery. John T. Bishop.)

NOW comes the complainant aforesaid, by Major & Lane, his attorneys, and files his bill of complaint against said defendant, praying that defendant be compelled to make complainant a title to a certain tract of land in the said bill described, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by due proof now here in court made, that John T. Bishop, the defendant aforesaid, is not now a resident of the State of Indiana; it is therefore ruled and ordered by the court, now here in Chancery sitting, that notice of the pendency of said bill of complaint be published for four weeks successively, in some public newspaper printed in Lawrenceburgh, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear here on the first day of the next March term of this court, and file his answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree entered thereon accordingly. By the court.

October 23, 1833. JAMES DILL, Clerk. 43-4w

Sale of Land.

PURSUANT to an order of the Dearborn circuit court, made at their September term, 1833, the undersigned commissioners appointed by said court to carry said order into effect, will offer for sale to the highest bidder the S. W. quarter of section 34, town 7, range 1 west, on Saturday the 18th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on said day; on the said premises: to be sold as the property of the heirs of Alexander White—on the following terms and conditions, to wit: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from the time of said sale on such deferred payments, which said payments and interest are to be secured by note and mortgage on the property purchased, together with such personal security as said commissioners shall deem necessary.

SOLOMON MANWARING,) Commis- ARTHUR ST. C. VANCE,) sioners. WILLIAM MARSHALL,) Nov. 4th, 1833. 43-ts

LAW NOTICE.

DANIEL J. CASWELL and PHILIP L. SPOONER, are associated in the practice of law, in the Dearborn Circuit Court. All professional business entrusted to either, in the said court, will receive the punctual attention of both. Office on High street, in the room formerly occupied by E. Walker, Esq. where P. L. Spooner may be found, except when absent on professional business. Lawrenceburgh, Sept. 10th, 1833. 43-1f

FRESH FLOUR.

A few Barrels Manufactured from New Wheat, for sale by L. W. JOHNSON. Aug. 7, 1833. 30-1f

Water Lime.

5 Barrels Water Lime for sale by TOUSEY & DUNN. October 25th, 1833. 41-

Clocks, Watches, &c.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive and splendid assortment of JEWELRY. TABLE AND TEA SPOONS, (SILVER AND COMMON.) Also—A Selection of Common, Patent Lever and Repeating WATCHES.

And various other articles, not strictly in his line, among which are

Percussion Caps, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at Cincinnati prices. He has removed his shop to the room on the east side of High street, one door south of Dr. Ferris' Drug Store, where he will be ready at all times to repair Watches, Clocks, and attend to all kinds of business in his line. F. LUCAS. 12-1f

Nov. 19, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received from NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Hats, Caps, BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, which they will sell low for Cash. N. & G. SPARKS. October 24th, 1833. 41-

OFFICER'S GUIDE & FARMER'S MANUAL.

(By JOHN CAIN, Esq.)

JUST received and for sale at this office a few copies of the above named work, "containing a comprehensive collection of Judicial and business forms, adapted to the jurisprudence of Indiana, with an explanation of law phrases and technical terms both Latin and French; to which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Indiana." The Guide & Manual contains an abstract of the principal laws in force in the State, and correct forms for transacting legal business.—In short, it is a lawyer of its self, by the aid of which every intelligent reading person may be enabled to transact his ordinary law business correctly, without the aid of counsel. July 20th, 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. Lawrenceburgh, Aug. 20, 1833. 43-1f

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from the CITY OF NEW YORK, in addition to their former stock, an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call. TOUSEY & DUNN. October 15th, 1833. 40-

Revised Laws of Indiana.

A FEW copies of the Revised Laws, the Pamphlet Laws of 1832 and 33 and the Indiana Gazetteer (a new and valuable work just published by Douglass and Maguire, Indianapolis.) received and for sale at this office. Sept. 14, 1833.

STATE OF INDIANA: DEARBORN County, Amelia Collins) SEPTEMBER TERM, 1833.

versus) On Petition for Divorce. Asa Collins.)

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Lane her attorney, and files her bill praying to be divorced from her said husband, for cause of abandonment—and proves to the satisfaction of the court that the said Asa Collins is not a resident of this state; it is therefore ruled and ordered, by the court now here, that notice of the filing and pendency of the bill aforesaid be published for three weeks successively in some public newspaper printed in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, notifying the defendant to appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court on the first day of their next March term and answer to the bill of complaint aforesaid, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. By the court.

29th October, 1833. JAMES DILL, Clerk. 43-3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Probate Court on the estate of CALEB HAYS, late of said county, deceased, notifies those indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is believed to be insolvent, and will be settled accordingly.

MOSES ADAMS, Adm'r. November 8, 1833. 43-3w

PENSION OFFICE.

THE undersigned being frequently called upon to attend to Pension business, and finding great difficulty to get money conveyed with safety to Pensioners; now gives notice, that he has opened an office at Lawrenceburgh, Ia. where Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, in this part of the state, can receive their money without the trouble, risk and expense of going to the more distant places of deposit for Pension Money.—Any information relative to the mode of proceeding to obtain claims, will be given. Persons who apply to this office, will do well to make application a week or ten days before the 4th of March and September annually. D. SYMMES MAJOR. November 15, 1833. 44-3mo

ZANESVILLE SALT, for sale by the bbl. by N. & G. SPARKS. Oct. 4, 1833. 38-

Fresh Flour.

A Few barrels of Fine and Superfine FLOUR for sale by TOUSEY & DUNN. Oct. 25th, 1833. 41-

100 DOZ. BROOMS, first quality, warranted just received and for sale low for Cash, by L. W. JOHNSON. Oct. 14th, 1833. 40-