

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 7.

**Eye this.**—We had a little confab with the Devil, in our office, last night relating to the expediency of "addressing" his patrons on the occasion of the approaching "New Year." His satanic majesty authorized us to offer the Palladium for one year, as we now do, to the author of a well adapted piece, from 80 to an 100 lines in length. It is wanted about the 25th inst.

From the Editor, at Indianapolis, dated Dec. 2.

The session of the Legislature opened yesterday; all the members of both houses being present except three or four, who were detained by indisposition. The Senate was organized by electing A. W. Morris, Secretary; James Morrison Assistant Secretary; John Finley, Enrolling Clerk; Oliver Morse, Door-keeper, and Isaac Nailor, Sergeant-at-Arms. And the House by electing Nathan B. Palmer, Speaker; A. S. White, Clerk; Jesse Jackson, Assistant Clerk; Rufus Hammond, Enrolling Clerk, and J. A. Graves Door-keeper.

The vote for Speaker, on the first and only ballot, stood, for Palmer, 38; for E. M. Huntington, 24—scattering 9. The principal Clerks in both Houses, were elected without opposition. For Assistant, in the Senate, the vote on the 2d and last ballot stood, for Morrison, 18; William Hendricks, Jr., 10; scattering 1. Two ballots were had for Enrolling Clerk to the Senate—on the 2d Finley 19; scattering 10. For the other officers in either House, the contests were short, save for sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, and door-keeper in the House, which extended to 6 or 7 ballots.

This morning the President of the Senate announced the appointment of the following

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**

**On Elections.**—Messrs. Long, Leviston, Thompson, Tannehill, Mastin, and Wallace.

**Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Hillis, Morgan, Collett, McCarty, Paine, of Fountain; Feeny, Hoover, Seigler, and Morrison.

**Education.**—Messrs. Whitcomb, Dumont, Payne, of Harrison; Culley, Clark, Farrington, Thompson, and Chambers.

**Judiciary.**—Messrs. Farrington, Whitcomb, Dumont, Battell, Griffith, Embree, and Payne, of H.

**Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Morgan, Feeny, Logan, Long, Seigler, Hillis, Mastin, and Daily.

**Roads.**—Messrs. Hendricks, Beard, Hoover, Wallace, Mastin, Thompson, and Chambers.

**Canals and Internal Improvements.**—Messrs. Hanna, Farrington, Clark, Collett, Seigler, Beard, Feeny, Paine, of F.; Hillis, Wallace, Dumont, and McCarty.

**State Prison.**—Messrs. Logan, Daily, Griffith, Leviston, Hoover, Tannehill, and Morrison.

**Affairs of Indianapolis.**—Messrs. Morrison, Long, Dumont, Hendricks, Embree, and Daily.

**Claims.**—Messrs. McCarty, Battell, Culley, Logan, Leviston, Chambers, and Tannehill.

**State Library.**—Messrs. Dumont, Payne, of Har. Whitcomb, Thompson, Culley, Griffith, and Collett.

**Public Buildings.**—Messrs. Clark, Battell, Feeny, Dumont, Hanna, Griffith, Payne, of H.; Collett, and Paine, of F.

**Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Beard, Hoover, and Culley.

**Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Leviston, and Embree.

The Standing Committees in the House were announced to-day, but I have not room for their insertion here.

The Election of Prosecuting Attorneys is set for Thursday next—six to be elected. The candidates in our District are, Mr. John Test, Jr. and Mr. Cushing.

The last Indiana Democrat announces a change of Editors of that paper. A. F. MORRISON, Esq., has been succeeded by N. BOLTON, & Co. The political complexion of the Democrat remains unchanged. We are pleased with the specimen sheet under the auspices of the new Editors.

A Boston paper, in substance, wishes Mr. Clay more success in repairing his dilapidated fences at home, than in puffing his self-importance and patriotism to the square toed democrats of New England.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Nullification in South Carolina, states that the whole delegation in Congress from that State, with an isolated exception, will vote against re-chartering the United States Bank. Cold comfort this to the Bankites.

The Indiana Democrat, in a long article, accounts for the removal from office of Messrs. DRAKE and ST. CLAIR. The cause of this unexpected occurrence is attributed exclusively to a false report made by Col. Gardner, the Government Agent; as yet the charges preferred have not been made known to them. According to the Democrat, the conduct of Gardner in this matter is highly reprehensible and deserving of public indignation. This proceeding has a tail to it—"murder will out."

The surplus revenue it is thought will create considerable dissension in the Congress of the United States. This matter need not be agitated, as there is none of consequence in the Treasury. A pourcentage to a great that Congress will so fashion this matter in future, as to leave so little on hands, after meeting the current expenses of the government, that the members will not squabble about it long, least they shall be thrown upon their individual resources for travelling expenses home. On this subject the Constitution is explicit—see St. Article.

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**—At a late hour on Thursday evening, we received proof slips from the Indiana Democrat office embracing this State paper; and by dint of hard labor, we were enabled to lay it before our readers in this day's publication. There is nothing extraordinary about it, except its "milk and water" tone. We find His Excellency in favor of any and every proposition, just in accordance with the wishes of the people, to be made known by their representatives. He recommends a little of every thing and finally nothing. We are not naturally prone to loud meriment, but we enjoyed a hearty laugh while glancing over that part of the message which speaks of the establishment of a State Bank. The proposition, says the Governor substantially, has been before the people, and if their representatives have ascertained from them, whether they are for or against it, he will be found zealously co-operating with them—that is, he will think as they think, and go as they go, be it right or wrong!

We like decision of character and firmness of purpose, while we acknowledge that a decent respect to the wishes of the people, on the part of public functionaries, is due. To say that we disapprove of the message from exordium to finale, would be going too far; its general features would have been very good, had they been properly expressed; we complain most of its prepossessing exterior!

Thus much we have barely had time to say, and now commend the document to the careful examination of our readers, presuming that they will bear in mind the frailty of human nature.

## UNITED STATES BANK.

In the Tennessee Legislature, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution "instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives of that State in Congress, to vote against a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States." This is as it should be. That body assigned as a reason, and it is quite a logical one, that the institution is "detrimental to the interests of the Union." The Senate of Tennessee emphatically says, the U. S. Bank is detrimental to the interests of the Union!—An overwhelming majority of the people who compose this Union, have long since virtually expressed the same opinion—and yet we find, in the Halls of Congress, and elsewhere, men lauding its praise and urging—strenuously urging the expediency of its re-charter.

The present winter will probably develop some matters relating to the Bank, that will place that institution in an unenviable attitude before the American public. Such evidence of its corruption will be adduced, that none but the unblushing—the case-hardened—will dare, even faintly to echo the adulations of its own hirelings and parasites.

When an overgrown monied institution arrays itself against the administration of the government, presenting a train of melancholy evils, and is found exerting its powerful influence over the press, and in elections, thus corrupting the free elective franchise, there can be no hesitation in arriving at the only legitimate conclusion, that it should be deprived of existence. Already has the venomous fangs of the monster perforated the life seat of virtue—the blighting contents of its chest have polluted clean hands and corrupted pure hearts, and precipitated many, who had been gathered around its brilliant surface, from a high estate, down, down to the deepest depths of human degradation. A glance—a look—a fascinating smile, and then the mantle is cast about its victim. Thus has the Bank maneuvered to keep up a seeming show of popularity. The very nature, then, of our institutions is repugnant to its being—the honor and glory of the republic forbid its duration, and a wise and virtuous people have willed that it shall no longer stand.

The institution itself can set up no claims whatever to a re-charter. She has enjoyed, uninterrupted, all the immunities originally granted her, during the whole period of her existence—she has thus far run her race in peace and quiet, and battened, and become proud and aristocratic in the enjoyment of those privileges, and now, forsooth, the people, in their collective capacity having declared that to re-charter her would be detrimental to their interests, they are to be assailed; their dignity insulted, and their motives discredited; and by whom! a medley of groveling disaffected politicians and bought-in presses. Let these things be viewed in their proper light, and we doubt not but that the reiterated cries of the Bank advocates will be hushed to silence in the universal shout—down with the monopoly!

Tennessee is entitled to much credit for the invincible stand she appears to have taken in this matter; let the other States emulate the proud example.

In 1811, a state of things quite similar to the present existed; Mr. Clay was then opposed to re-chartering the U. S. Bank, and, as his friends claim him to be a pink of consistency, we must view him hostile to a like measure now. In the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Clay, as chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the 'memorial of the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank praying a continuance of the corporate powers of the Bank,'

### REPORTED.

"That your committee have duly considered the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have made through their agents; that, holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress to grant the charter, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the Constitution. But if it were possible to surmount this fundamental objection, and if the rule which forbids during the same session of the Senate, the re-agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still beat a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs."

For, as respects the body itself, it is believed, that the existing laws afford as ample means, as a qualified continuance of the charter would, for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and the final distribution of its funds. But should and inconvenience be experienced on this subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and such as the State authorities upon proper application, would not fail to grant. And,

"In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking power, were to fulfill, bona fide, the duties of closing its affairs, your committee cannot perceive that any material advantage would be derived; whilst on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might in its operations, become a serious scourge."

"Your committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged, as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter are far from being realized. It has long been obvious that the vacuum in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by a withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other banks. This operation is now actually going on; the paper of the Bank of the United States is now rapidly returning, and that of other banks taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionally enhanced, and when it shall be further increased, by a removal into their vaults of those deposits which are in the possession of the bank of the U. States, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation, will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent and tottering situation known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large."

With equal propriety may it now be said, that a continuation of the powers of the Bank might, and in all probability would, operate as a "serious scourge" upon the community. The apprehensions that have been indulged, as to the distress that would result from a non-renewal of the charter are never to be realized. The vacuum in the circulation of the country, occasioned by a withdrawal of the paper of the U. S. Bank, is fast filling up by the paper of other Banks. "The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionally enhanced," in consequence of a removal into their vaults of those deposits which were in the possession of the United States Bank. And if the Bank is really in an "insolvent and tottering" situation, that fact cannot be too early disclosed to the public, nor was the disclosure prematurely removed. If, also, "a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of

those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent and tottering situation known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large," it will be as beneficial now as it could have been in 1811. That such would be the result is very evident, and hence the cause of so many half made merchants and journeymen speculators rallying under the standard of the Bank—they fear a disclosure of their actual condition! They are unwilling that the "public at large" should be as wise as the Bank—know that they are in a state of tottering insolvency!!

The friends of the Bank argue, that it has afforded facilities to the government and to the people, and consequently is entitled to a re-charter, or that the measure would be expedient; this either betrays ignorance, or depravity, or a state of vassalage to the institution. This argument is in the mouth of every political street traveler, and it is as fallacious as it is puerile. Suppose, for instance, that a man's whole life shall present an uninterrupted series of eventful services to his country; services that should entitle him to the appellation of benefactor if you please, and then, in an evil hour, he shall commit an overt act, as treason, and marshal a force against liberty's citadel—what, let us inquire, would be the consequence! Answer this interrogatory, and you will have solved the problem in relation to the Bank. No one pretends that the U. S. Bank has not been of utility to the country in some respects; yet this is no argument in favor of a re-charter. If a similar institution is required, and we believe no one questions the fact, let one be established, when the merited fate of this will be a beacon light to direct her in the pathway of duty, and learn her to attend exclusively to her own concerns, in which she will find ample employment, if she should avoid an "insolvent and tottering" condition at the expiration of her charter.

By a concerted arrangement, the Louisville opposition papers, and the Cincinnati Gazette, are out upon Mr. Lane, our immediate representative in Congress. This attack, gratuitous as it is, was not commenced exactly in the order we had expected—but that a systematic attack was to be made on him during the present session of Congress, with the avowed intention of destroying his influence in the House, by a few reckless individuals, we were perfectly aware some months since. Some of the less crafty who were in the secrets of those who were to engage in this manly, though unseemly business let the "cat out of the wallet," and by that means we were advised of such intention. The "record investigation" of his acts and doings is in no wise calculated to prejudice the character of Mr. Lane, as proved by the late Election returns. The "record investigation," of which the Gazette speaks, was made pending the late canvass, when the allegations were triumphantly met by the accused—and though the prejudice of years was yet ranking in the bosoms of many who knew him not, a fair "record investigation" convinced them that it was founded in error and upon the misgivings of political and professional "rival spirits." This district groaned under the weight of garbled and mutilated "records" for more than two months antecedent to the election, and yet the motive of those who procured their publication and gratuitous circulation was properly appreciated, as the result very clearly shows.

How noble then does it appear, having failed of success at home—in the shade of the Clerk's office and "records," and in the vicinity of Mr. Lane's residence—that they should pursue him at a distance, avowedly "to destroy his influence in the Congress of the United States." The fact of itself is a sufficient commentary on the transaction. What! "destroy the influence" of the people's representative and paralyze his efforts to serve them to advantage, merely to gratify a splenetic desire!—magnanimous! We repeat, Mr. Lane has nothing to fear from a fair "record investigation," which is more than the Gazette can, in truth, aver respecting the National Intelligencer and the U. S. Bank from an investigation of the "fair business transaction" between the parties.

The wire-workers in this business are known and their motives understood—disguise is useless, therefore step from behind the screen gentlemen and assume the responsibility.

**Baltimore Nomination.**—The nomination of Judge McLean, by the "Chairman" of the Baltimore convention of "Workmen," does not seem to take. The Jackson "Working-men," never can reconcile it to their feelings to bestow their suffrages upon the Judge as the successor of President Jackson. They have too sacred a regard for the principles they so ardently cherish, and have so manfully and zealously contended for, to serve them up as a peace offering to their untiring and unrelenting opponents. As soon would they second the aspiring views of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster as those of Judge McLean.

**From the Columbus, (O.) Hemisphere.**

**THE HON. JOHN McLEAN.**

This gentleman, a few years since the Anti-masonic candidate for President, it seems, is now the favorite of a few individuals in Baltimore, professing to be Working-men. The WORKING-MEN in the East, have heretofore been considered by us Backwoodsmen, as strictly democratic in their principles and measures; at least this has been the opinion we have entertained. But, though we do not concede the point that this meeting was composed, really, of working-men, yet, we wish an expression, and decided opinion from our brethren of that class in the East, if this nomination meets their views. If it does, we forewear the name Working-men, forever, as understood in this instance.

Judge McLean is known to be decidedly favorable to the re-charter of the U. S. Bank; his opinion on the Cherokee question has not—cannot be forgotten—and his interested and indecisive course, generally, (we speak of politics alone,) must be a sufficient guide to every true republican, as it regards the firmness and decision of his character.

We do not forget that Mr. McLean did, at one time secede from the Democratic party—not only secede, but in letters written to decided Clay-men, expressed his total and unqualified disapprobation of the course pursued by General Jackson, then President. Some of his Lebanon friends can settle this matter to his satisfaction.

As we hinted in our last paper, we are also prepared to show, and that undeniably too, that this same Judge McLean, when in possession of an office for life, did unfold his real feelings toward the present administration. We are aware, that with his usual policy, he wrought slyly, behind the curtain, as it were, of the political world, but he has not been sly enough to prevent his conduct from coming before the public, or his expressions from being published. What think you of the following sample, reader!

"SO HELP ME GOD, WAS I A MEMBER OF THE NEXT CONGRESS, I WOULD PREFER ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST GENERAL JACKSON, FOR HIS REMOVALS FROM OFFICE."

We challenge a denial of this statement, as we stand prepared to prove it by gentlemen of the first respectability among our citizens—and by one though we have never seen, heard from, nor conversed with him, who has been for 16 years a Representative and Senator in Congress from one of the States of this Union.

This language was used in Columbus, while Judge McLean was presiding as Judge, and in the year 1830. Let his friends deny it if they dare—we shall meet them ere they close the account. Thus much for the friendship of Judge McLean to the present administration.

We now put the question, is there one among the party who professes to be a Republican, who approves of the Judge's language! Has President Jackson, during the whole of his career, done ought but what was beneficial to the community, and advantageous to the nation? Has he not set his face as a flint against the most powerful monopoly in the land? Has he not, as a statesman, added imperishable laurels to the warrior's victorious wreath! Has he not saved his country, by his prudence, energy and firmness, from the polluting grasp of the most dreaded aristocracy on earth! He has! and for this would Judge McLean, and his open and avowed enemies IMPEACH him!!!

We have said enough at this time to warrant our friends to beware of a "wolf in sheep's clothing," and we freely add, we have said no more than we will be borne out in. Let every Democratic Republican sift well the materials which they intend using for their next Executive head. Let him be open, fair, honorable, consistent, and the choice of the majority, and we shall again have a man chosen by the whole PEOPLE.

**From the Baltimore Gazette.**

The Editors of the New-York Gazette have received the following interesting communication from their valued correspondent, dated,

**Central America, Province of Costa Rica, City of Cartago, October 2d, 1833.**

The civil war, and intestine troubles which have so long rent our unhappy country, are, thanks to heaven, succeeded by a calm; and there is a universal greeting from every province for a most speedy and thorough reform. Every State in the Union evinces a desire to adhere to the federal compact, and one and all are using their utmost endeavors to procure a revision and amendment of our constitution, and purge it of all the abuses which we have been experiencing from our independence to the present time. To these propositions, some public and designing individuals have offered resistance, which is the more to be regretted, as they are shielded from the arm of the Law. We are not desirous, at public cost, to criminate any one, on the contrary, we are persuaded, that many of them if not all are actuated by good faith, but they have gone contrary to the most unanimous voice of the nation, and in consequence have prevented our advancement, and caused the universal consternation, disgust and sufferings, under which we are now groaning.

In consequence of this attempt to counteract public opinion in every province, the people have risen heart and hand, resolved to remove every obstacle which has caused the ever to be lamented revolution throughout the Central America for the last seven years.

The events of this unhappy period have been most sensibly felt, and the ruin of our most opulent and respected families the result; the sacred rights and liberties violated—all this has gone contrary to the advancement of our infant Republic, and we now find ourselves reduced to the most narrow limits. Little attention has been paid to the public instruction, the grand fountain of all our riches, agriculture is abandoned, commerce paralyzed, confidence destroyed—in fine, we have experienced all those ills, which must inevitably result to a republic shipwrecked in its first onset.

A figure like this is all Central America, with the exception of the province of Costa Rica; here good order has prevailed, and although the disasters in her sister provinces have partially been felt here, still she has made most rapid strides in agriculture and education.

It is our belief, the revolution has ceased, and public opinion will triumph over the times and the most rigid pre-occupation. We trust we have arrived at our desired point—all parts greet reform, but as yet, doubtful and undetermined: as yet, we know not the precise end, nor the precise means pointed out, until a consultation is held upon the numerous plans proposed: It is determined to convene a diet, composed of members of the Assembly of the different States in the Union, to form a project to reform in the Constitution, and afterwards communicate the results of their labors to the different States for their approbation and correction. This mode we hope will determine our intestine troubles and heal the wounds which have been so long bleeding. We hope to have a constitution more simple in its organization, more analogous to our dispositions and interests.

We have now only to be vigilant in our elections, selecting our most enlightened and trust-worthy persons; those who are in the confidence of the public, and will watch with vigilance over its destinies.

If sordid interests and disordered passions remain in silence but a short time, we think reason and common sense (although scarce articles,) will usurp their place and the prosperity and advancement of all America. Heaven grant, after so many sacrifices we may receive this most precious patrimony—upon this basis rests our future happiness or misery.

**PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.**

**Startling Fact.**—It was stated by Dr. Cathcart, in his remarks before the temperance meeting last Wednesday evening, that he was in the habit of making a memorandum of every murder in the United States which came under his notice; and that during this first of the present year he had noticed one hundred and fifty-six murders and suicides!!! and he thought a number had escaped his observation.

**WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER, Esq.** the successor of Mr. St. Clair as Register of the Land office, at this place, entered upon his official duties on Thursday last. Mr. McCARTY, the successor of Gen. Drake, has been discharging the duties since the 11th inst.

**Ind. Democrat.**

The horse Paul Pry performed a match against time, on the Long Island course, trotting 18 miles in 50 minutes and one second, and with the greatest apparent ease. This is considered one of the greatest performances in this country, and, indeed, probably in any other.

**Saturday Courier.**

The young men of Boston have presented Mr. Clay with a pair of Silver Pitchers.

Mr. Clay yet remained at Boston, or was in the neighborhood of that city, at our latest dates—[in waiting for another brace of pitchers we presume.]

**MARRIED.**—On the 27th ult. by John Saltmarsh, Esq. Mr. MADISON SERRE, of Boone county, Ky. to Miss. DETSEY BRASHER, of this place.

**LAWRENCEBURGH MARKET.**  
Apples, green, bush, 25, dried, do. 62 to 75; Butter, lb. 12 to 18; Beef, lb. 3 to 5; Chickens, doz. 75 to \$1; Corn-Meal, bush, 37 to 50; Cheese, lb. 6 to 8; Eggs, doz. 6 to 8; Flour, bbl. \$1, cwt. \$1.62 to 1.75; Lard, lb. 7 to 8; Oats, bush, 15 to 20; Potatoes, do. 15 to 25; Pork, lb. 3 to 4; Peaches, dried bush, 50 to \$1.

**TAKEN UP** by Peter Allen, in Laughery township, Dearborn county, Ia. on the 11th day of November, 1833, an IRON GREY HORSE, supposed to be 13 years old, fourteen hands and a half high; a square bob tail, light mane and fore-top cut off close; some saddle marked; on each side marked with harness; shod all round; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$18, by George Nichols and Wiet Allen, before me this 19th day of November, 1833. A true copy from my estray book.

W. CONAWAY, J. P.  
Nov 20, 1833. 47-3\*

**TAKEN UP** by Elijah Rich, Jr. of Manchester township, Dearborn county, one estray CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE with a star in his forehead and snip on his nose, the right hind foot white about 15 hands high, and about 6 years old appraised at 25 dollars, by Robert Slater and John Malatt. Certified by Nov 20, 1833. 47\* M. McCracken, J. P.

**TAKEN UP** by Aquilla Causey, of Union township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 15th day of October 1833, an estray bright BAY MARE, near 15 hands high, somewhat cross fallen, several saddle marks, some white on both hind feet, very old, and nearly blind. Appraised at \$10, by Benjamin Blue and William Blue. A true copy from my estray book.

Nov 12, 1833. 47\* WM. GERARD, J. P.

**Mould Candles.**

MANUFACTURED in this place, and for sale at Cincinnati prices, by the box or less quantity, by L. W. JOHNSON.

N. B. Cash and the highest price paid for any quantity of good clean Tallow.

Nov. 7th, 1833. 48-

**STATE OF INDIANA, Dearborn county, Sc.**

**Dearborn Circuit Court.**

Sarah Ann Hill }  
versus }  
John Hill, } On petition for Divorce.

NOW comes Sarah Ann Hill, by Major and Lane, her attorneys, and files in the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, her bill or petition, praying a divorce from her husband, for cause of abandonment; and the said Sarah having proved to the satisfaction of Miles C. Eggleston, Esq. President Judge of the third judicial circuit of the State of Indiana; that the said John Hill is not a resident of this State, who has ordered publication of this matter as the law requires—

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said John Hill, of the filing and pendency of the aforesaid bill or petition for divorce, and that unless he be and appear before the Judges of the Dearborn Circuit Court, on the first day of their next term, to be holden at Lawrenceburg, in and for said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to gainsay or deny the matters in the said petition set forth, or the same will be heard in his absence and a decree entered thereon accordingly. By order of the aforesaid President Judge.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.  
Nov. 27th, 1833. 46-3w.

**STATE OF INDIANA, Dearborn county, Probate Court of Dearborn County.**

**November Term, 1833.**

In the matter of the Real Estate of Joseph Statelar, dec'd. On petition for Sale of Estate of Joseph Statelar, dec'd. Real Estate for payment of Debt.

IN this matter now comes Benjamin S. Noble administrator of Joseph Statelar, dec'd. by Dunn his attorney, and proves to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Estate is largely indebted over and above the personal assets—that the said deceased died, seized of, in over, and to the three fifths of the one half of In lots Nos. 87 and 88 in the addition to the town of Lawrenceburg, commonly called New Lawrenceburg; subject to a Mortgage to one Jacob Hayes, for the sum of \$95 or thereabouts, that he also died possessed of an equitable title to In lots Nos. 93, 94 and the south half of In lot No. 70, in the same place, which lots and parts of lots have been appraised and the appraisement filed as the law directs: It is therefore ordered, ruled and decreed by the court, that a summons issue, summoning Sarah Statelar, widow of the deceased, Aurelia, William, David, and George Statelar, minor heirs of said deceased, and to their guardians if any they have; and to the said Jacob Hayes, holder of the Mortgage aforesaid, and that notice of this application be published in some public newspaper printed and published in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, notifying the said widow, heirs, Jacob Hayes the Mortgagee aforesaid, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear before the Probate Court of Dearborn county on Thursday the fourth day of the next term of said court, which will commence and be holden on the second Monday in February next, to show, if any thing they have to show, or can say, why the court shall not make an order for the sale of the aforesaid described property for the payment of the just debts of said deceased. By the court.

JAMES DILL, Clerk P. C. D. C.  
Nov. 26th, 1833. 46-3w.

**MARGARET, Francis and Mary Ann Askew,** children and sole heirs of David Askew dec'd. and Absalom Runyon, their Guardian, and the said Absalom Runyon and Polly his wife, late Polly Askew, and late widow of said David Askew: You will please take notice that on Tuesday the 2d judicial day of the next term of the Probate court of Dearborn county, Indiana, to be held at Lawrenceburg on the 2d Monday of February next, I shall move the Judge of said court to appoint Commissioners, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, to divide & set off to us, the 4 of all that part of in-lot number forty one, in the town of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, as laid out by Samuel C. Vance, contained within the following boundaries to wit: beginning on High street at the corner of said in-lot on Walnut street, thence with Walnut street to the alley, thence south-west with the alley twenty two feet, thence in a line parallel with Walnut street to High street, thence with High street twenty two feet to the place of beginning.

GEORGE P. BUEL & J. H. LANE.  
DENY, Att'y. Nov 21, 1833. 46-3

**100 DOZ. BROOMS,** first quality, warranted this year's growth and manufacture, just received and for sale low for Cash, by L. W. JOHNSON.

Oct. 14th, 1833. 40-