

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 4.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES G. READ.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID V. CULLEY.

In justice to our citizens, and for the character of our village, we feel ourselves called upon to correct the misapprehensions that have gone abroad, in consequence of the mysterious conduct of a citizen of our county. On this two weeks ago, he left this place without any seeming cause, and unknown to his family or neighbors, took with him some \$5 or \$600 dollars, which led to the supposition that he had been murdered and robbed of his money; an ineffectual search for two days was the consequence.

These circumstances gave birth to the various rumors about calculated to prejudice the moral character of this community. We are happy however to have it in our power to state, that the lost man is found—he returned on last Wednesday night to the bosom of his family, where he is now enjoying the sweets of home, and the comforts of his money, except the few dollars he necessarily expended in Cincinnati during the 10 or 12 days of his itinerancy there. It is the opinion of some that he has been laboring under mental alienation, which we think most probable, as we understand he says he has no recollection of leaving this place. Taken all in all, it is most singular. The money he had in possession was paid him in this place about mid-day, which was the last certain intelligence had of him until the day of his return, when an acquaintance found him in Cincinnati.

☞ In this paper we have given the reasons assigned by the President, for withholding his signature from the Land Bill of last session. They need no comment.

☞ The Report of the Post Master General may be found in preceding columns. Examine it.

State Bank Bill.—This document has come to hand; it is too long for insertion, and is quite uninteresting in its details. We have given a condensed view of it from the Indiana Journal.

Congress is moving tardily along in business. The U. S. Bank occupies much time. The session thus far has been a boisterous one, and bids fair to continue so. Mr. Biddle has memorialized Congress, by order of the board of directors of the U. S. Bank, he says, for redress for grievances growing out of the removal of the public deposits—it grieves him no doubt. In our next we shall note the principal proceedings of Congress.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It is a source of some amusement to witness the writhing—the twisting and turning of the opposition from their restlessness under the late nominations of the Democratic Convention in this State. The terms they have employed when speaking of them are too low, base, and grovelling to demand serious notice. Every engine is brought to bear in an endeavor to degrade this movement of the people, and to discourage them in the prosecution of their laudable design. Such motives are appreciated, however, and will be met accordingly—the game they are playing is distinctly understood.

The Democratic party, in accordance with their views, moved for a Convention—held it—and transacted its business, and are determined to support the nominations; and no effort of the enemy can dissuade the people from it, or disconcert their arrangements. We want no stronger proof of their uneasiness than the course of treatment at the hands of the trained of the opposition.

There are some who doubtless honestly oppose the convention system; they do so, however, without looking at things as they really are. There is no more democratic mode of bringing before a community, an individual for public favor, than through the intermediate agency of a Convention. In this way the claims of all the prominent men in an entire district may be deliberately considered by the people in a representative capacity. The delegates assembled, acting under the responsibility of their obligations to their constituents must and will forego private preferences and predilections, and cast their votes upon the man best calculated to subserve the public interests. They are not, when appointed, as they always are, by the people, obnoxious to the charge of being leaders, or dictators—they are in fact the servants, the legitimate agents of the people, and virtually, they are the people themselves. They may be instructed by them—and having certain specified powers delegated to them, they must confine their action within the pale of their instructions. If, then, there is anything dictatorial in this, we are unable to discern it, except that dictation which emanates from the people—and we presume no man will be found sufficiently reckless to deny to the people the right to 'dictate' for themselves. This mode of bringing forward men for public stations bears date with the origin of our institutions. New York and Pennsylvania resort to this mode—the Eastern States practice it, and why not the Western States also? If the people would turn their attention to this plan they would be less annoyed by demagogues, and we would have men in office better qualified for the discharge of duties consequent upon their election to high and responsible stations. We should seek for men to fill the public offices who are qualified—men of merit—and few such will be found to announce themselves as candidates; their modesty forbids them. If we would have competent and faithful public servants, we must select men who would, with a modest diffidence, agree to accept such trusts as the public may feel disposed to confide in them.

To effect these objects, then, it is alone necessary for the people to convene in the smaller districts and select from their body a representative, and instruct him as to their views, if necessary, and that representative, as a duty bound, will represent the voice of that assemblage. In this manner was the late convention gotten up, and the people are entirely reconciled to the proceedings of that body—they are determined to support the candidates of their own selection. It is their manifest disposition, every where in the State, to do so, that causes such alarm, and excites such consternation in the enemy's camp, and not the dangerous tendency of the principle involved in the Convention system, about which they are so very clamorous, and prate so fluently.

They have not dared to deny the principle in full; they know that to do so would be to thwart their own views—they are morally certain that the conflicting claims of the remnants of the sundry parties that now compose the opposition, will ultimately have to be settled by some such procedure. We speak in reference to the great question of the succession, which, in this case, they wish to fold in the garment. If the principle holds good in one case, it must in all cases. If it is proper to hold a National convention, it is no less so to hold a State, or County convention. We believe in the whole system—and we abhor precept without example.

The "signs of the times" are portentous. The opposition are likely to have some little difficulty in arranging their affairs as to candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Lieut. is shrewdly suspected for having an itching to be Governor, and the Governor is announced for re-election. The question, then, very naturally presents itself, will Mr. Wallace's friends surrender his pretensions to the first office? Whether they will or not remains to be seen. Amongst his warm political friends it has been surmised that he is the most prominent man of his party; and out of this circumstance, it is highly probable, "doubts" have arisen as to his being a candidate for re-election. Such doubts are expressed.

The Wabash Courier, a staunch opposition paper, holds this language: "Gov. Noble is, we understand, a candidate for re-election, on his own merits, and 'the honest judgment of the people of Indiana, without looking to party men or party measures for aid.'"

The foregoing emanated from an opposition press, and every opposition paper in the State espouses the cause of the present incumbent, while, we believe, not one of the number identified with the democratic party favor his aspirations. How strange then is it, that the Courier should endeavor to palm so gross an absurdity upon the people, as that Gov. Noble does not 'look for party aid.' Facts speak the condemnation of the assertion. It is useless to undertake to disguise the fact; the approaching election will be contested upon party grounds—the line is already drawn. The Republicans of Indiana have too often been lulled into security under the cuckoo note, the siren song, to be again lured by false pretences, and the symphonic sound of NO PARTY!!!

OBITUARY.—Died, on Friday the 27th ult. in this place, after a protracted illness, the WESTERN STATESMAN, in the 4th year of its age. We would suggest the propriety of inscribing on its tombstone the following

EPITAPH:

"Hobgoblins o'er its hearse did strew;
Buckeye blooms and sprigs of rue;
And o'er its grave bull-frogs were seen,
Croaking the Pans that died of spleen!"

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

The following is a brief epitome of the Bank bill, which was reported to the Senate a few days ago, and ordered to be printed.

It provides for ten Branches, and its charter continues to the year 1859. Its capital is \$1,600,000, one half of which to be owned by the state; and the other by individuals or corporations. The capital of each Branch to be \$160,000. Before any Branch can be organized \$80,000 of its stock must be subscribed by responsible individuals or corporations, and \$30,000 paid in specie, the residue of the stock in two equal annual instalments. When the sum of \$80,000 has been paid in at any Branch the state subscribes for her \$80,000 of stock and pays \$50,000; the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments. The state gives to any of her citizens who are stockholders the right of having their second and third instalments in bank paid for by the state to the Bank, by such stockholders giving bond and mortgage on the fee simple of unincumbered real estate, the fair cash value of which shall be at least double the amount of the loan thus made for the payment of any such instalment, conditioned for the payment of such loan on or before the expiration of nineteen years, and the interest thereon payable semiannually at the rate of 6 per cent.

The State Bank is governed by a President and Board of Directors. The President is elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, to hold his office five years. There are to be elected in like manner four Directors on the part of the state, holding their offices one, two, three, and four years. The other Directors of said Board are made up by one Director being sent from each Branch. The state carries on all its operations through its Branches and has a controlling power over them.

The Branches are governed by the President and board of Directors, not less in number than seven nor more than ten, three are appointed on the part of the state by the President and Directors on the part of the state in the State Bank; the others by the stockholders. The President is selected by the Board of Directors of the Branches, and is one of their number. The dividends of the Branches are declared upon their respective operations by the Parent Board, and to be paid to each Branch accordingly. The several Branches are responsible for the payment of any loss occasioned by the failure of any Branch in one year, the debts on such failing Branch bearing an interest of 12 per cent.

For the payment of her stock in the Bank and to enable her to make the loan to citizen stockholders for the payment of the 2d and 3d instalments on their stock, the state is to negotiate a loan of one million three hundred thousand dollars for 20 or 25 years, at an interest of 5 per cent., if the whole number of Branches should organize; if there should not be that number then the loan is to be in proportion to the number of Branches organized according to the foregoing provisions.

A sinking Fund is created, consisting of the unapplied balance of all loans on the part of the state, made for the purpose of paying for the state stock in the Bank or for paying the instalments of the stockholders, the dividends of the state stock in the Bank, &c., and the principal and interest of the loans that shall be made to stockholders as aforesaid as the same shall be paid in. This fund is under the direction of the President and Directors on the part of the state in the State Bank, who are styled the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is made the duty of said Board to see to the payment of the interest on the state loan, and for this purpose they have the right to require the services of the Bank free of charge. The Board is to loan all the moneys belonging to said fund at the same rate of interest, and for a like time, and under similar provisions as are required by the several acts now in force regulating the loaning of the Seminary funds. This fund is pledged for the payment of the state loans made for the purpose of purchasing the state stocks in Bank and for loans to stockholders, the interest thereon, and incidental expenses. The residue of said fund to be a permanent one for the purpose of education, under such provisions as the Legislature may hereafter prescribe. Indiana Journal.

Bank Debate.—The Bank managers in the House of Representatives, are determined it seems to overrule the will of the majority of the House, as the Bank itself has undertaken to apply the rack to its debtors, to wring submission from the nation.

The House, in three decisive votes, by yeas and nays, referring the memorials and reports touching the removal of the deposits, to the Committee of Ways and Means, has declared its intention to put the Bank upon its trial and after a full inquiry and report of facts, to enter upon the argument of the questions involved and to decide upon its fate. Notwithstanding the wishes of the House have been thus most clearly manifested, it appears that the leaders in the Bank interest are resolved to frustrate them. Mr. McDuffie, by a sort of legislative legerdemain, has appended an amendment to the motion to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, which enables him, in a speech to drag the whole matter before the House. Mr. Chilton of Kentucky availing himself of the same device, proposed an amendment, and after consuming the day in making a speech, withdrew his amendment, it having answered the purpose of giving him an opportunity to pour out a declamation. Mr. McDuffie will proceed upon the same course to-day. To-morrow a National will come out and follow suit. The next day a Nullifier, (Mr. Chilton, perhaps) will tack on some amendment, and proceed, forthwith to nullify all the able speeches and reports that he has himself made against the Bank—and thus, probably, in succession, for the space of an hundred days, some national will have his sentiments responded by a number so as to give the Bank time to press the community—extort petitions from its debtors—from stock jobbers—from its favoured State Banks and to ply in its present exigency and influence of its secret service fund—But in vain will its orators talk against time—in vain will Mr. Biddle press his pockets. The vote of the honest representatives of the people has already recorded the doom of the corrupt monopoly. Globe.

From the Indiana Journal, of Dec. 18. LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Not having room to bring up our Legislative proceedings, in extenso, we will state, briefly, some of the prominent matters upon which the attention of the Legislature has been recently engaged.

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by Mr. FARRINGTON, from the judiciary committee, amending the law regulating fees, &c. so as, among other alterations, to allow Recorders 12 1-2 cents for every 100 words in recording deeds, &c. A considerable portion of the day was occupied in the consideration, in committee of the whole, of a bill to incorporate the Rising Sun Insurance Company, upon amendments offered to which animated debates took place, in which Messrs. Culley, Dumont, Battell, Farrington, Griffith, Payne of H. and Whitcomb participated; and it was finally reported to the Senate with various amendments which were concurred in, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, two petitions were, on Monday, presented, praying the formation of a new county in the northern part of the state, against which a remonstrance was also presented, all of which were referred to a committee. The committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. CRUM, their chairman, reported, on Monday, against the expediency of legislating, at this time, on the subject of establishing asylums for the objects of charity, which report was concurred in. The same committee also reported against the propriety of releasing individuals who have not resided in the state a year from the payment of a poll tax which was also concurred in. The joint resolution offered some days ago by Mr. WILLET, disapproving of the appointment of non-residents to offices within this state, and instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Tyler's appointment as Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville, was, on Monday afternoon, discussed at considerable length in committee of the whole, and, judging from the indications then afforded, it would seem probable that it may pass the House. On yesterday, the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill abolishing the office of Agent of the 3 per cent. fund, when the term of the present Agent shall have expired, and devolving the duties of that officer on the Treasurer of State. Two propositions to change the present mode of electing Prosecutors Attorneys—one of which provides for their appointment by the Governor and Senate, and the other for their election by the people—were yesterday the subjects of discussion. The first proposition having been advocated by Mr. BIGGER, and opposed by Messrs. STEELE and VAN DYKE, was negatived by a large majority. The question next being on so amending the law as to have the elections made by the people, Messrs. SMITH of Fayette, WILLET, and HUNTINGTON, all of whom had voted for vesting the appointment in the Governor, preferred giving the election to the people rather than to continue it in the Legislature. Mr. EVANS and Mr. CARTER also gave their views in favor of a change. Mr. THOMPSON spoke against the change. Mr. BROWN of L. moved to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, which motion was decided in the negative by a large majority. Before any further question was taken the House adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The select committee, appointed by both Houses on so much of the Governor's message as relates to a State Bank, having been in conference several days, and having freely interchanged opinions on the subject, have, we understand, agreed upon the provisions of a bill, and appointed gentlemen to draft it. It is probable therefore that a bill will be reported in the course of a few days, and we shall soon afterwards, probably, be able to give some guess as to the final disposition of the measure.

P. S. In the afternoon of yesterday, the subject of changing the mode of electing Prosecutors Attorneys was again taken up, and a desultory debate took place on the various propositions, in which Messrs. Crum, Thompson, Steele, and Bigger participated. The matter was finally referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill providing for the submission or the election to the people.

From the Indiana Journal of Dec. 21.

In the Senate, an animated debate took place yesterday and the day before in relation to the public lands, involving, along with the principle of reduction, the principle of distributing the proceeds among the States, on the plan of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, claiming however for the states in which the lands lie twenty per centum instead of twelve and a half before making the distribution. The resolution out of which the debate grew was finally laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. THOMPSON from the judiciary committee, reported against the expediency of legislating upon the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt. Mr.

HUNTINGTON moved to re-commit the report to a select committee with instructions to report a bill providing for that object; upon which an animated debate took place, in which Messrs. THOMPSON, COLERICK, HUNTINGTON, CARTER, SMITH of Fayette, STEELE, and PIERSON participated. The whole subject was finally, on motion of Mr. ANGLE, postponed indefinitely. The same committee also reported against the expediency of legislating on the subject of extending the laws of the state over the Indian territory. Mr. BROWN of T. moved to commit the report to the same select committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to that subject, but before the question was taken on that motion, the report and motion were ordered to lie on the table. Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the select committee to which a petition on that subject was referred, reported, on Thursday, a memorial to Congress praying the establishment of a Hospital at Evansville; and Mr. RAY from the committee on military affairs reported a bill to repeal an act entitled "an act for the encouragement of education." Mr. BROWN of T. from a select committee reported, on yesterday, a memorial to Congress praying an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Wabash and White rivers. Late yesterday evening, the bill providing for an additional Senator and two additional Representatives in the northern part of the state was considered in committee of the whole discussed, and reported to the House, after which the vote was taken on ordering it to a third reading, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 34.

From the Indiana Democrat, Dec. 28.

On Thursday, in the Senate, a considerable portion of the day was consumed in committee of the whole, on an amendment offered by Mr. FEENEY to a bill relative to the militia, to repeal the law of last session, entitled "an act for the encouragement of education;" which act gives persons liable to perform militia duty, the privilege of paying one dollar per year to the officer of the county who may have the legal charge of the seminary fund, for an exemption from the same, except in cases of war, invasion, or in aid of the civil authorities. Messrs. Feeny and Battell supported the repeal of this law—and advanced among other reasons, that it virtually went to prostrate the militia system, and was therefore unconstitutional. Several clauses of the constitution and an act of Congress were read in support of the position. It was also stated, that a number of military officers had threatened to resign, if the law was continued in force. Messrs. Dumont, Whitcomb, Morgan, and others also participated in the discussion—but were in favor of the law of last session and against the amendment to repeal. They supported the constitutionality of the law on the ground, among others, that the State clearly had the power to exempt persons from performing militia duty, and had done so in several instances—that the law was not calculated to injure the militia system; but might be made of much benefit in furthering the cause of education. In the course of the debate, from information given by members, it appeared that in several counties no moneys had been paid over under the provisions of the law—in some counties one or two dollars—that in Rush county twenty dollars had been paid, which is supposed to be the largest sum in any one county. The Senator from Switzerland gave his views at considerable length, in the course of which the militia system, in Indiana, and the action under it, was treated in the peculiar and happy manner in which he sometimes describes matters and things. Mr. President also participated in the discussion. The vote taken on the motion to repeal the law of last session, it was decided in the negative, 9 voting in favor and 18 against the motion.

In the House of Representatives, the Joint Resolution, on the subject of the extinguishment of Indian title to lands within this State, was passed on Monday last.—On the same day Mr. Steele reported to the House from a select committee a bill giving the election of Prosecutors Attorneys directly to the people, in pursuance of a former order, made on the resolution of Mr. Brady. The bill is now in its second reading. The Joint Resolution, relative to a removal of the Pension Office from Corydon to Indianapolis, was on the same day ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.—On yesterday evening the memorial to Congress, in relation to the national Hospital, at Evansville on the Ohio river, passed the House of Representatives. The bill of the Senate for allowing additional representation in the northern counties was last evening under discussion, Messrs. Colerick, Huntington, Kilgore, Evans, Wallace and Crum, in favor, and Messrs. Steele and Thompson against it.—It was finally passed however by a vote of 43 to 28.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

We have Washington dates down to the 17th. Mr. Van Buren had taken his seat as President of the Senate, on which occasion he delivered a brief and appropriate address. The Senate then proceeded to the election of committees, which resulted as follows:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Rives, Forsyth, Sprague, and Mangum.

Finance.—Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Wilkins, and Mangum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, King of Alabama, Wright, Waggonman and Sprague.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Knight, Morris, Linn, and Prentiss.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Kent, Swift, and Wright.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Bibb, Robbins, Tallmadge and Chambers.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Clayton, and King.

Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Waggonman, McKean, and Clayton.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean and Clay.

Public Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Linn, Naudin, Poindexter, and Silsbee.

tem. of the power of designating members to compose them. Mr. Clay is a member of the Committee on Public Lands. He has not been placed, as was anticipated, at the head of any one of the important Committees. This circumstance is attributed by some of the Washington letter writers, to the liberality of the opposition—but the real cause of this apparent neglect of the man of the west, is the lack of concert and harmony among the factions of which the opposition is composed. They can still unite against the executive—but they cannot join in an act or measure designed to benefit or exalt any one of their own readers. The McLean men can do nothing to advance Mr. Clay—Mr. Clay's friends will do nothing to assist Judge McLean—and the Nullifiers are opposed to every aspirant who does not profess their favorite doctrines. The factions are held together, at present, in opposition to the administration, by keeping up the hopes of each of their chiefs. Clay, McLean, and Calhoun, and perhaps Mr. Webster, are all encouraged to look to the future, and to urge their respective claims to the Presidency; and thus the friends of those gentlemen are engaged in fluttering and deceiving each other. This game must, in the nature of things, soon be played out. The opposition will soon be forced to designate their candidate—and the instant the selection may be made, they may become powerless. The existing jealousies which are kept half-smothered by the deceptive professions of each, will break out and lead to open and incurable divisions. Such a state of things is anticipated; and, as it approaches, the opposition will naturally become more languid and feeble.

Printer to Congress.—The Washington Globe of Friday week, contains the names of the members who voted for Mr. Blair as printer to the House of Representatives, on the last ballot, Feb. 16, 1853, with explanations and proof annexed. The Editor says that if the testimony of the members themselves, who put in the ballots, shall be considered good proof, it is clear that two votes given to him were not counted, and that Gales & Seaton, who were declared to be elected by a majority of one vote, were not in fact elected. He asserts that excluding two doubtful ballots, there were 93 actually given for him, whereas only 91 were given him in the account rendered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky. as Teller, and that 95 votes would have defeated the assumed majority upon which the election of Gales & Seaton was declared. B. S. A.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill in the Senate to repeal the law of the late session to provide more effectually for the collection of the revenue. That act, our readers will recollect, was called for by the rebellious attitude of South Carolina, last winter—and, it has since been termed by the Nullifiers, the force bill or the bloody bill. It will also be recollected that Mr. Clay did not vote for the act referred to. He doubted whether it did not confer too much power on the Executive, though he indirectly admitted that its passage was necessary. We believed then that a coalition had been formed between Mr. Clay and the Nullifiers, and we now feel confident that Mr. Clay and all his liege followers will vote for the repeal of the act referred to. Let the people look to it. Louisville Advertiser.

A female infant was born some months ago at Verdun, with the germs of the disease called hydrocephalus, or water in the brain, which has gradually increased till the head has become so enlarged that it measures three feet in circumference. The bones forming the vault of the head, have yielded thus far to the expansion of the brain. The space between the two bones is sensible to the touch, and the head is so soft that it changes its form according to the position in which the child is laid.

The trial of Lieut. Randolph has been postponed, at the instance of his counsel, until the 17th inst., in consequence of the want of papers which are at present in the Treasury Department of the United States. It is said that, should these papers not be produced, his counsel will move to have him discharged from custody.

Important.—We learn by a passenger arrived in the sch. Fornax, on Saturday, from Jamaica, that the Governor of the Island had dissolved the Provincial Legislature in consequence of their refusal to pass the necessary laws to carry into effect the act of the British Parliament for the emancipation of the slaves. The Governor had sent munitions of war and provisions in vessels of war, from Port Royal, to the different ports in the Island, anticipating a revolt on the part of the negroes. He had expressed to the Assembly his determination to rest on the security of the troops of the line, which had been reinforced, and on one portion of the militia, alluding, of course, to the whites. Several families had made arrangements to evade themselves of the first packets for this port. N. Y. Eve. Star.

LAWRENCEBURGH MARKET.

Apples, green, bush, 25, dried, do. 62 to 75; Butter, lb. 12 to 15; 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. \$4, cwt. \$1 62 to 1 75; Lard, lb. 7 to 8; Oats, bush. 15 to 20; Potatoes, do. 18 to 25; Pork, lb. 3 to 4; Peaches, dried bush. 50 to \$1.

MARRIED.—On the 20th ult. by Mark McCracken, Esq. Mr. JOHN ELLIOT, to Miss MARY DUNKIN, all of Manchester.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against purchasing a note or assignment given from me to Anthony, John Hummel, & Co. as said note was given prematurely, without forethought or consideration. The said assignment having been fraudulently obtained, I will not pay it unless compelled by law. Jan 1-51-53 JOHN HILL.

ADDISON P. MAYO, Counsellor & Attorney at Law, (late of Kentucky,) having permanently located himself in Lawrenceburgh, Ia. respectfully tenders his Professional services to the public—Business entrusted to his care, in the counties of Dearborn, Ripley, Switzerland and Decatur, will receive his prompt and devoted attention. ☞ Office on High street, opposite the Court house. Jan 1

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. October 15th, 1853, TOUSEY & DUNN.