

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 1.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES G. READ.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

DAVID V. CULLEY.

The flood has subsided, and left us in statu quo. The Ohio is now at a fine boating stage, and business on her bosom brisk—boats are plying in rapid succession, bearing in their descent, the rich productions of our soil to the great Southern mart.

The deposit question continues to occupy the principal attention of Congress.

The Bill of the Senate, establishing a "Board of Education," has been knocked stiff in the House of Representatives. This is the bill Mr. Culley was called to an account for opposing; and an inference drawn that he was hostile to a system of Education; than which, nothing could have been wider of the truth. We observe also, that the entire committee on Education voted with Mr. Culley on this measure. A "Board of Education" has a captivating sound, and hence, those predisposed to lead an opposition to Mr. C. thought to excite prejudice against him by sounding a false alarm! We again repeat, than Mr. Culley, the cause of Education has not a more devoted friend—one that would make a greater sacrifice for its advancement.

Indiana.—H. of Representatives.—This branch of our State legislature is composed of 75 members; 34 of whom are farmers; 10 mechanics; 19 lawyers; 3 physicians; 5 merchants; 3 traders, and 1 innkeeper. The eldest is 59, and the youngest 24 years of age. 15 are natives of Kentucky; 6 of New-York; 10 of Pennsylvania; 10 of Virginia; 10 of North Carolina; 1 of South Carolina; 2 of District of Columbia; 4 of Ohio; 2 of Maryland; 3 of Connecticut; 1 of Delaware; 1 of Vermont; 2 of New-Jersey; 2 of Massachusetts; 1 of Tennessee; 2 of Indiana; 1 of Ireland, and 1 of Scotland. At the last Presidential election, 40 were for Jackson; 26 for Clay; 2 Anti-Jackson, and one for Wirt. Now they are a motley set; some are for one, others for two, and many for themselves!!

The Report of the Treasurer of the Indiana Colonization Society, of the 16th Dec. shows, that \$132 25 had been collected, \$75 of which had been transmitted to the American Colonization Society. Officers for the present year: ISAAC BLACKFORD, President; S. C. STEVENS, ANDREW WYLER, and DAVID WALLACE, Vice Presidents; SAMUEL MERRILL, C. FLETCHER, C. W. RUTER, WM. SHEPHERD, and JAS. BLAKE, Managers; ISAAC COE, Treasurer, and JAS. M. RAY, Secretary.

The pressure in the money market is every where abating, and "blowing sky high" the absurd position of the Bankers. In the Atlantic cities, Stocks are rapidly looking up—and the cry of distress is hushed to silence, while even the "pecuniary pressure" screw is in full operation, propelled by its immense power.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—The present aspect of affairs within our State pleads volumes in behalf of this well digested motto. The farmer and mechanic should go hand in hand in all things. The one is dependant upon the other; and upon both, all the other classes are dependant. They have the power to control their own matters; they only require their united energy to further their own interests. Our country needs more Mechanics, and they would soon emigrate amongst us if proper inducements were held out to them by the farming class. And we design briefly to show them that their own interest will be materially subserved in the end, by so doing—while we shall show the causes that combine to drive some mechanics from their vocations, others away, and prevent the emigration of a competent supply hither.

First, we will note the fact that the merchant imports into all parts of our territorial limits, every article of mechanism that will at all bear freight; such as hats, shoes, boots, clothes, hames, traces, tinware, and a great variety of other articles that we shall not enumerate; on all of which he must have a profit; and these are purchased with cash by the farmer, to the exclusion of those manufactured at home, or those that might be manufactured at home, simply because the original cost is a trifle lower. But in the long run they are much higher—the quality is vastly inferior. It must be readily seen that the effect is to reduce mechanics to beggary; or drive them to other pursuits; or from amongst us—and to drain the country of money.

It is asked how we would change the aspect, or remedy the evil? Let the farmer call upon the mechanic for every thing in his line, and leave those in the hands of the merchant to moulder and rust in his possession, and we venture the prediction that he will not add to the dead stock, a new recruit. In doing this, a fresh demand will be created for labor, additional hands will be soon called to the bellows; and an impetus will be given to mechanics of every grade: And the farmer, instead of paying cash for half-wrought articles—made for market—may have a first rate article, made of good material, and pay for it with the product of his farm. Here then is the money retained in the country that had annually been transported for this worthless rubbish, for such we must define it, of which we have just spoken.

A few years of experience will produce, in this country, a better article, for less price than we pay for the description just named. Competition would be invited—which would have the effect to fix a fair standard value upon the labor and product of the mechanic—and the competition would ultimately be in quality, and not in price.

Let mechanics therefore harmonize, and set about the work in good earnest themselves; refuse to cobble old Eastern shoes; dress over old Eastern hats; mend old Eastern clothes; weld Penitentiary lapped links; follow old Eastern hames, hewn from a straight stick; to solder old Eastern tin cups, &c. &c. and apply themselves assiduously to business; and the object will be half completed. We say let mechanics thus protest against the importation of these articles, and a gleam of light will dawn upon their undertaking; and a few revolving suns will dissipate the clouds of their despondency, now lowering over their future prospects, and open to their view a golden harvest. They may also discountenance the merchant who fails to desist from the suicidal practice of importing manufactured articles into the country, and thus destroying the business of the mechanic. This would bring the merchant to a proper sense of his understanding. He knows upon whom he is dependant—he is fully sensible that his salvation depends upon the farmer and the mechanic. The more we have amongst us, the greater will be the demand for articles strictly within his line—the brighter the prospects of the farmer and the mechanic, the bricker will be the merchant's business; all professions

will thrive with the farmer—even the pill vender and the law monger. The merchant is not to blame for his course; he makes his profit. But the farmer is in fault for indulging him to the exclusion of home mechanics.

We hope the little we have thrown together on this subject, may not fall lifeless from our pen, but incite others to continue it; and more fully illustrate the importance of supporting your mechanics.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We copy the subjoined article from the Madison Republican and Banner. It is a singular compound of erroneous ideas, engendered in hatred of Jackson and love for Clay:

"Public Lands.—Great efforts are making on the part of the people loving country to reduce the price of the public lands. But before we heartily approve of this measure, we must be satisfied that its good effects would more than balance its bad ones. We have long believed that a reduction of wild lands would operate also in a reduction of farms. Such was the effect of the reduction that took place about twelve years ago, when the public lands were reduced in price from \$200 to \$125 per acre. Farms that were before the reduction worth a thousand dollars, were not in a year after, worth more than seven hundred and fifty! Throughout the whole populated part of the state, the depreciation in value was fully equal to one-fourth. May we not conclude, that a similar reduction will have a like effect? If so—who would be benefited by the reduction? Not the farmers in Indiana—for the price of all lands must come down with the government lands. If the price of one could be lessened, without changing the price of the other, it would be desirable. But it is vain to expect any such thing. Let the farmers look to this. Do they want farms reduced in price? No.—We answer for them—they do not. Let them remember, that, as they lessen the price of lands in their neighborhood, so they lessen the price of their own.—The price of lands, like the price of other things, cannot be any to stable—fluctuations do much harm.

"The forty acre, law, as it is called, that passed two years ago, which was said to be done for the good of the poor man, every body knows has been almost exclusively for the good of speculators! Hundreds of poor men are now paying 25 per cent. interest for their 40 acre tracts, bought under this law with a mortgage on their lands to secure the payment of the money to their rich neighbors. In travelling thro' the country we have made many enquiries in relation to this subject, and have found but few, very few instances where poor men have really been benefited—not one case in ten, even where the advance has been taken of the law. If congress wish to legislate for poor men, they must devise some other plan than that now in practice. The plan of dividing the money among the people of all the states, upon the principle of Clay's Land Bill, in the cause of education, would do more good than could be derived from any thing that has yet been proposed.

"The man" who figures under the Editorial head of the Republican, has not, in the whole of the foregoing article, assumed one tenable position. No man of sane mind will believe that a reduction of 75 cents per acre, on lands worth only \$2, would operate in a proportion as one to four—or will he agree that a reduction in the price of vacant lands under cultivation. This would be an anomaly in the nature of things. "Who would be benefited by the reduction?" The industrious poor of Indiana, to be sure—such as are not able to raise money to procure for themselves a home while the price of land remains at \$1 25 per acre. These are the individuals who are to be benefited. We may ask the question: What matters it to the farmer who is permanently settled, whether his possession shall be estimated at \$100, or \$10,000? In either case, it will neither produce more nor less—its intrinsic value remains the same. How then is the actual settler to be injured by reducing the price of wild lands, of inferior quality—refuse lands—25 cents per acre annually until disposed of, or for four successive years! The proposed change would operate the precise opposite effect to that embodied by the Banner "man." The vacant lands through the country would be settled, and as a consequence, real estate would enhance in value. But there is another class of persons who may perchance feel the effects, in an inconsiderable degree however, of the reduction—the land jobbers—speculators—those who have vacant lands in market. It is such only who will feel any inconvenience from the reduction—but not the actual settler. Had the Banner "man" furnished some data in his article, speaking of \$1,000 farms that sold for only \$750 twelve years ago, we could have demonstrated the fact that he had more than doubled the consequent diminution in price, if it be there was any diminution at all, growing out of the change. But we will suppose his \$1,000 farm to contain 100 acres—a quarter section. It requires but a simple mathematical process to show, that if the law spoken of, operated its full prejudice, according to the position of the Banner "man," the diminution could only have been \$120, and hence the farm instead of being worth only \$750, was worth \$880; as only 75 cents per acre was deducted. But we are not willing to admit, that even the actual settler can, by any possibility, be affected by a reduction in the price of the lands in question. Had they been considered worth \$1 25 per acre, not a foot would now have been in contention—they would all have been bought up and settled. Then if they are not worth the sum, why should Congress continue them in market at the price! Surely not for the purpose of keeping up the value of these held by speculators! As well might the Banner "man" have said, that because a farmer is anxious to sell his land, and actually does sell it at a reduced price; and it is of inferior quality too; that his neighbor shall regulate the value and price of his homestead by the sum obtained for the farm sold, perhaps, under the influence of straightened circumstances. This argument is as logical as that adduced by the Banner "man," and the position quite as tenable. When next the Banner "man" attempts to scout down a measure introduced by a friend of the administration, with a view to sustain an unconstitutional proposition of Mr. CLAY, it is hoped he will "look before he leaps!"

Col. CROCKETT is grinning before the public, a narrative of his life and adventures. Tom Thumb! He also grins tremendously at the Cincinnati edition of his "eccentricities"—says injustice has been done him; and we doubt not, did he know the author of that work, he would take a rest and grin him into transparency from the Capital.

Query.—Why do the opposition Editors in this State urge the pretensions of Col. JOHNSON to the Presidency? Do they intend to support him if the National Convention shall adopt his name? Or, are they endeavoring to deceive the public, and to distract and divide the dominant party? We hope the truth worshipping editors may find time to solve the foregoing problems.

"BROKEN!"—BROKER!!

"'Tis strange that a difference should be,

"Twixt *taciturnum* and *twee* de de!"

The extract quoted below, is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a paper in the patronage of the MO-NEY KING.

"Another Failure!—It is currently rumored and generally believed in this community, that another extensive failure took place among us yesterday. The house alluded to is a banking and brokerage establishment, and one of the most respectable characters. * * * All eyes are turned on Congress for relief."

Is it not disgraceful in the hirelings of the Bank to have recourse to such pitiful subterfuge, in order to create a panic amongst the people with a view to enlist them under the banner unfurled by the Bank, that it may war with increased violence against the government! The Inq. says the house alluded to is a "BROKEN house"—mark! not a BROKER house. It dare not name a house, knowing it might thus be detected in its profligacy. It however goes on to give a wonderful account of a "FAILURE" of a house already "BROKEN!!!" It is probable the house in question failed—only however to open its doors. Is there anything marvellous in this! Is it not customary for "broken" houses to close their doors! The object of the paragraph cannot be mistaken. The copyists of that print are to correct the intentional error, and make the "failure" in a large banking and brokerage establishment, in Philadelphia; and ascribe the cause to the removal of the public deposits. Shame! Will the people sanction such a course of conduct! Will they not open their eyes to such foul work, and raise their voices to their boldest notes, in denunciation of such vile artificers!

It must have been humiliating to Mr. CLAY's feelings, to have heard Mr. Benton in his triumphant vindication of the character of the President of the U. S. and the Secretary of the Treasury, (and the other officers who came within the mind's eye of Mr. Clay, while discussing the deposit question,) against his impudent assaults upon them. As well as the bold, fearless, and dignified manner in which Mr. Benton alluded to the corruption of the Bank, and moved to have its conduct laid open to full and fair investigation at the bar of the United States Senate. In the whole range of debate, Mr. Benton did not attempt to grapple with Mr. Clay in the low work of bandying, opprobrious epithets; but met the points involved in the question, with stoic firmness; and in a cool, calm, and masterly manner. He proved beyond dispute, by the acknowledgments of the Bank, and other equally pointed testimony, that the Bank had expended enormous amounts of money annually, in a war upon the government—and that it had refused to account to the stockholders for the amount so disbursed; or, to render an account of items for which it had been paid. It will be understood that the government owns ONE FIFTH of the whole stock, equal to SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and consequently, it must have paid the FIFTH of this EXPENSIVE CRUSADE AGAINST ITSELF.

The oft repeated, and as often denied charges, that the Bank was applying its funds to INFLUENCE ELECTIONS, has been clearly established by the ADMISSIONS of the BANK DIRECTORS. This they were compelled to do. This charge sustained, as it is, how are the people to reconcile it to their feelings, to again sanction anything that may be said by the opposition press when an important question is before them! From their every position, will they have to flee when the question shall be laid "on the shelf," and the Bank on its cooling board. What apology can the opposition press offer to the public for its impudence and insolence! Will the people be willing to let it off with the plea of IGNORANCE! No! They cannot avail themselves of this plea—they were time and again advised of the profligacy of their course, and the untenableness of their position. Yet they persisted in gross error. We have evidence of the most conclusive character, that 5 of 11 per cent. of the profits of the institution has been applied to ELECTORAL purposes; or, to CORRUPTING the Elective franchise; amounting to from SIX to EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per year; one fifth of which belonged to the government. It is thus evident, that ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per year, of the people's money, has been applied to conduct a WAR UPON THEIR GOVERNMENT. Will they sanction such a course of conduct! Can they bear out men who will sustain such CORRUPTION, and endeavor to screen it from public view! Not God forbid!

THE PRESS.—Old father NILES is out upon the Press; he has written the most top-sidled article we have ever read from his pen. The old gentleman is, however, in his dotage, and hence his apology. But there is none to offer on the part of those who adopt his language. The "organized Press"—in allusion, the administration Press—is the burden of his lucubrations. The opposition Press is as pure and chaste as the Virgin Mary, in his estimation. It acts from the impulse of patriotism, and a true devotion to correct principles. The old gentleman, in all sincerity, says: "These things have been written, if I know my own heart, without regard to political preferences." Now the "things" he had written. Every print that supports the administration of the general government, is colored! ear-marked! corrupt! profligate! and in a state of vassalage!!!! ready to tack ship and sail with every popular breeze!!!!—those of the opposition are DIGNIFIED! PURE!! and HOLY!!! Mark the contrast!

Who would have looked for such a display of vindictive breathings from old father NILES—an old Editor, and an old practical printer! Had he spoken of the degeneracy of the Press in the main; and told us that it was becoming licentious; and had been jostled from its high estate, by the contending elements of party coming in contact, and was consequently losing the public confidence, then we might have gone with him. These are facts much to be regretted, and should call forth the attention of the conductors of the Press throughout the United States. But that the Press of either of the high contending political parties should be saddled with the catastrophe, and held to accountability for it, is too absurd; and old father NILES will admit it, we have no doubt, when the fumes of his intoxicating draught shall have ceased to operate upon his better understanding, and the high party excitement under which he wrote the article in reference shall have lost its "feather edge," or its "malign influence."

The less virulent, or the rational portion of his labored commentary is peculiarly fitted to the condition of the party Press in general—the Press on either side cannot be exculpated from the charge of licentiousness—we candidly admit this fact, while we lament the necessity.

The time was, when the Press was presumed to speak truth; and dared not do otherwise—we would glory in a return of those halcyon days. But they are straying still farther off. The Press, however, may correct itself—in a great measure, the people may correct it. The task belongs of right to the Press, therefore let its conductors clasp shoulder to the sun of its existence, and roll him back to the more juvenile days of its being, and bury its foibles amid the wreck of forgotten matter; thus may we again ascend the lofty summit, and restore the long

lost confidence of the public, in the Press—the palladium of our dearest interests.

Much injustice is, however, done to the Press; it is entitled to much confidence yet—we are unwilling to grant that the *hue-and-cry* raised against it is entirely applicable. Nothing, now-a-days, can gain credence with a party, that proceeds from the other side of the house. We are too apt to shut our ears and eyes to truth, and hence we are ill prepared to arrive at correct conclusions in regard to matters of great national importance. Our opinions, as father NILES says, are too apt to be prematurely formed upon *ex parte* testimony; and the Press is too prone to the work of gulping it down.

It is too much the case with Editors—they, lawyer-like, indulge in special pleading to an unjustifiable extent. Instead of rendering their columns channels for the diffusion of correct political intelligence, they are converted into tubes, and inserted into the great reservoir of political corruption, and with a profusion, lavish its fecid contents upon the people, which operates as a bane to this republic—it is laying the axe at the root of the tree of liberty; and ere long some one will be found bold enough to strike the fatal blow—the fatal blow.

But to take another, and a more liberal view of the subject—differing somewhat from father NILES. It is no evidence of corruption in an Editor or a group of Editors, to advocate the adoption of measures, that they esteem important to the well being of the community, or the stability of our free institutions—nor is it corrupt to oppose such measures on the part of those entertaining a contrary opinion. Nor does it evince either corruption or licentiousness in the Press to discuss the matters in issue, upon principle. Nor, again, is it evidence of an "organization" of the Press on the part of either of the parties to be found contending for like principles. Free discussion is the essence of our political rights—difference of opinion is consequent upon the nature of our institutions. Without contending parties we would be lost in the maze of a political eddy, and the effect would be as deleterious to our prospects as the withering Simoon. The public functionary would deny his accountability, and forget the author of his political existence, and fail to discharge his duty; and in this relaxation of public scrutiny, we would imperceptibly glide down the smooth steep; and years would be spent in rowing against a counter current, with the view of attaining our lost position. The people would lose sight of their situation, and forget their importance.

We do hope that old father NILES, when he next descends upon the degeneracy of the Press, may make some honorable exceptions, other than those of his own—the *National Intelligencer*, and the whole host, great and small, belonging to the same phalanx.

Inasmuch as old father NILES had the United States Bank in his eye, and its "malign influence" on his brain, it may not be amiss to make a few practical observations on the subject, so far as the PRE33 is concerned—we deprecate the intolerance of this veteran in the ranks of the corps Editorial. We take it upon ourselves to say; and we challenge contradiction; that, so far as it regards matters of fact, the Press stands fair—we would say with a few exceptions—we allude to the Press in general. The deposits have been removed—no Press denies it. This is a matter of fact. Now, the deductions drawn from it—here the parties come in conflict. One party contends that the Bank had employed its funds to influence elections—the other denies it. How stands the case! The Bank directors admit it—here is an end to the deductions on that head. But it is said by one, you have asserted that the Bank has loaned money to Editors from sinister views. We have—and a simple process will prove the fact. Apply the test of human nature, and the conclusion is irresistible. The President spoke of the Bank in 1829, in a manner so decided, that no one could doubt his opposition to it. The Bank saw it, and hence struggled to force for herself a re-charter. She will have freed the measure of her days in '26, when, if she shall die a natural death, all will be right. She has been charged with loaning a large amount of money to the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, an influential and widely circulated print—we cite an isolated case. That print sustains the Bank, in all things. Now we shall not question the right of these Editors to borrow money—nor the Bank to loan it, provided always, that the security shall be ample—there is the rub—they give no security at all. Is it not rational to conclude then, that the Bank loaned the money to the *National Intelligencer* with a view to secure its support! Is it not rational also, to conclude that the *Intelligencer*, feeling its responsibility to the Bank, should sustain its acts! And, is it not a fact, that the whole transaction amounted to a *quid pro quo*?—If so, and the Bank loaned the money with that view—it loaned it with SINISTER MOTIVES.

One party contends that it was a "fair business transaction"; the other denies it. This is the result of a difference of opinion—an honest difference, we hope—but "truth is mighty, and will prevail."

During my brief Editorial career, it has been my aim to do justice to the public, and please myself in the manner of conducting the Palladium. This I esteem the duty of every newspaper Editor—and, if, in doing so, he shall displease his patrons, he will have had the best possible evidence of his unfitness to man the helm of a public journal. I can only judge of the public estimation of my course, from public manifestations. How stands the case! During the past eight weeks I have added the names of between 30 and 40 responsible individuals to the list of subscribers, and erased only two. Let facts speak their own commentary. I thus take my leave of the patrons of the Palladium asking only, that any errors I may have committed shall be considered of the head and not of the heart. C. W. HUTCHIN.

From the Editor, at Indianapolis, Jan. 28

DEAR SIR.—The business of legislating and law making, having been, in a certain degree, systematized by the experience of the last eight weeks, acts, joint resolutions, and memorials are run through all the formalities of parliamentary proceedings, in little or no time. A bill that would have taken days to have matured it, three or four weeks since, is now carried through in as many hours, and frequently in a very considerable number of bills has passed both houses; some of general, but mostly of a local character. Among the latter is a bill to amend the township system law in Dearborn county, and a bill to incorporate the Rising Sun Insurance Company. The former has been amended in the House, so as to give the collection of the county and State revenue to township collectors; and extending its provisions to Switzerland county. What favor this amendment will meet in the Senate to-morrow, when the bill comes back for concurrence, is uncertain.

The Bank bill has not yet been reported as signed by the governor, but it is presumed it will be to-morrow. So soon as that is done, the election of President and Directors will be brought on, and determined. On yesterday a bill was introduced in the Senate, twice read and committed, authorizing the branches, in the event that the loan on the part of the State is not immediately effected, to proceed to banking on individual capital, where enough shall be subscribed to meet the requirement of the constitution. The bill to anticipate the receipts

from the 8 per cent. fund, and to distribute the same among the several counties in the State in equal proportions, is still under consideration in the House. The prevailing opinion is that it will pass that body. What the Senate may do with it remains to be seen. The *ad valorem* bill has not been finally acted on in the House, and its fate there is considered doubtful.

Yesterday the House, in convention, proceeded to the election of Michigan road commissioner, and on the first ballot Wm. Polke was declared re-elected. For Polke, 66 votes; Isaac Plugh, 22; Mr. Campbell, 9; scattering 6. A bill has passed the Senate appropriating \$25,000 to the further improvement of the road.

The Houses have not yet agreed on a day for adjournment. The presumption is, it will take place on Monday next—not sooner.

The Bank of the United States is now employing the vast means within his power to produce distress, with the hope of oppressing the community so much as to induce a submission to its will. In the northern part of Pennsylvania its exertions will be wasted. Here the people are not disposed to abandon their principles without a cause; they are not governed by the Bank "facilities."—*Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer*.

Another turn of the screw.—We understand the Bank of the United States, after resting a few weeks, has recommenced his system of oppressive curtailment. There are said to be letters in the city from some of the Directors threatening terrible vengeance on the country in case the public deposits are not restored. We shall see whether they have power to force Congress and the people into submission.—*Globe*.

MONEY MARKET.—The pressure complained of in Philadelphia and New-York, appears to be diminishing daily. Stocks, we notice, are on the rise in both cities, and there is every prospect that the Spring business will commence under as favorable auspices as usual. There has not been any pressure felt in the interior. Times were never better, nor the people more prosperous and happy.—*Penn. Reporter*.

We find in the legislative news of Louisiana, that a Mr. Donogh has petitioned that body, praying to be allowed to educate and to emancipate afterwards, forty of his slaves, with the intention of sending them to Liberia.—*Canal Telegraph*.

Fire in Philadelphia.—A serious and destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia, at S. A. M. on Tuesday. It originated in the large stores of Mess. J. G. & D. B. Sney, and S. Morris, Wain & Co., Nos. 35 and 37 South Wharves, near Walnut st.; which buildings, with a large quantity of goods were entirely destroyed. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring water, there being but few fire plugs in the neighborhood, and some of the engines were supplied with water brought the distance of a quarter of a mile. The stores contained large quantities of brandy, gin, wine, coffee, sugar, lides, &c. Among other materials, there were two hundred bags and kegs of salt petre, the explosion of which were rapid, and intimidated many from approaching the flames.

The Philadelphia papers state that seventy or eighty thousand dollars will cover the whole loss, and that the property was insured in several offices in that city. One house having an insurance of \$35,000, and another of \$50,000.—*N. Y. Eng.*

JAMES THOMPSON is recommended to the voters of Lawrenceburgh township, as a suitable candidate for the office of Constable, at the ensuing election, by

MARY FRIENDS.

MARRIED.—On the 23d inst. by Rev. W. M. Dally, Mr. JOHN C. MOORE, to Miss INDIANA R. DOWD, both of this county.

THE MAILS.—The undersigned has fitted, up the basement story of his building on the corner of High and Elm streets for an office. It will be kept open every day, except the Sabbath, during the business hours of this place.

Mails that depart in the morning, are closed at 9 o'clock in the evening—letters put in the box after that time must lay over.

J. W. HUNTER, P. M.

P. S. The Mails depart Eastward, and for Indianapolis, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 5 o'clock; and arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 in the evening. Depart for Louisville, via Wilmington Rising Sun, Vevay, &c. on Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive on Monday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

LEATHER. A constant supply of calf, kip, up- per and sole Leather, for sale low for cash, by

L. W. JOHNSON.

Cash paid for HIDES & SKINS.

TIMOTHY & CLOVER SEED, constantly on hand and for sale, by

L. W. JOHNSON.

Cash, and the highest price, for all kinds of grass and other Seeds.

BY VIRTUE of two executions to me directed, by the Clerk of the Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, at the suit of George P. Buell, against John Shook, John T. Bishop, and Robert Mason, I have levied upon lots, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, lying in New-Lawrenceburgh; and will offer for sale, first the rents and profits for seven years, and if they shall not bring enough to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs, then they will be offered in fee simple to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 23d day of February next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Taken in Execution as the property of John Shook to satisfy the aforementioned executions.

WM. DILLS, *Shff of D. C.*
By D. C. SMITH, *Deputy*,
2-4w.

Feb 1, 1834.

CAUTION.—All persons are advised not to take an assignment on, or otherwise possess themselves of a note drawn by me, in favor of James Mapes, for the sum of six dollars, on the 7th day of December last. The said note was obtained by fraud, and I shall therefore avail myself of the law in such case made and provided.

Feb 1, 1834 2-3w BENJAMIN MAPES.

TAKEN UP, by Ira Hill, living in Lawrenceburgh township, Dearborn county, Indiana, near the mouth of Tanners Creek, one FLAT BOAT—sixty-five feet or upwards long—sixteen wide—popular gunnel—sick-room bottom—a few oak earlings—one sweep and steering car partly gone, and partly sided up. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. The foregoing is a true copy from my Estay Book.

Jan 28, 1834. 2-3 JOHN SALTSMARSH, J. P.