

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, May 31.

**State Bank.** It will be seen by reference to an article published under this head, in another column, that the stock authorized to be subscribed at each of the branch locations, has all been taken; and that measures are in progress, to enable the several branches to go into operation, as soon as the loan is effected on the part of the state. The reports published, that the loan had been taken at 44 per cent., are considered without foundation.

The Board of State Directors have appointed Messrs. Omer Tousey, Jesse Hunt and Pinckney James, as Directors on the part of the State, in the branch at this place.

It is stated that the President has nominated to the Senate, Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, J. M. Alister, of Philadelphia, Saul Alley, of New York, and Joseph White, of Baltimore, to be directors of the U. S. Bank, on the part of the Government, vice Peter Wager, Henry D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Hugh McElwerry, rejected by the Senate, and James A. Bayard, refusing to serve.

**SAMUEL H. DOWDEN, Esq.** is nominated in the Whig of the 24th, as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature.

**Paoli, Ia. Patriot.** The editor of this paper, in a late No., informs his readers that he is not sufficiently patronized to warrant him in continuing the Patriot; and intimates that after the publication of two Nos. more, it may be discontinued. We are sorry to hear this. The Patriot is neatly printed, and conducted with more than ordinary ability and spirit. We should regret very much to lose so clever a fellow-laborer from the corps editorial.

The Weekly Messenger announces James H. Cravens, John Dumont, and Alexander Sebastian as candidates for the Senate in the Switzerland and Ripley district; and Henry Banta, Daniel Kelso and John Pavy, for Representative, in the former county.

We consider it due to Mr. Lane to say, that the remarks published in the Palladium, a short time since, as delivered by him on the amendment proposed by Mr. Vance to the general appropriation bill, were very erroneously reported. We are promised a correct report, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers at a convenient time.

We present our readers to-day with a full report of the proceedings of the Senate, on rejecting the nominations of the U. S. Bank directors, on the part of the Government. Both sides of the subject are thus placed before the reader, who is left to draw his own conclusions from the facts submitted.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

**Cincinnati, May 29.** Beans, bush. 75; coffee, lb. 14 to 15; feathers, lb. 30 to 31; flaxseed, bush. 57; flour, bbl. \$3 to 3 75; Grain—wheat, bush. 60 to 62; rye, 37; oats, 25; corn, 31; hay, ton, \$8; meal, corn, bush. 40 to 44; molasses, gal. 23 to 25; bacon, cans, 10; butter, keg. lb. 8 to 10; cheese, lb. 8 to 9; salt, Kenhawa, bush. 34 to 37; Cornmaugh, 50; Sugar, N. O. lb. 7 to 8; tea, imperial, \$1; young hyson, 75.

The following letter, addressed to the editor, was received during the past week; and as its contents are of interest to many of our readers, we take the liberty of publishing it, without knowing the writer's wishes in this respect:

WASHINGTON, May 21st, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Your kind note of the 15th is before me. In reply I can only say, in reference to the mail routes spoken of, that I have procured to be placed in the mail route bill, a route from the Rising Sun, by James's mill, Dillsburgh, Watts's mill, to Cross Plains.

A mail route from Lawrenceburgh by Aurora, Wilmington, Dashiell's, &c. to Napoleon. I considered it advisable to leave Lawrenceburgh by way of Aurora, on account of circulating the papers; and in order to enable the citizens between the points named, to communicate direct to Aurora, or Lawrenceburgh. Also, a route from Georgetown to Napoleon, by way of Vevay, &c.

Thus you see, from Napoleon, they will be able to communicate direct to Vevay, Rising Sun, Aurora, or Lawrenceburgh, and all the places between those points—possessing facilities not heretofore enjoyed. I have also caused the route from Lawrenceburgh to Sumner's to be put in immediate operation. And a few days since, obtained an order from the department, directing the mail boats to leave the mail at Vevay, instead of Ghent.

Yours, in haste, A. LANE.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1834.

The die is cast. The Bank has sealed its own fate, and the fate of the Bank Senate. Its refusal to submit to an examination of its affairs, is proof, strong as holy writ, of its corruption. It has set itself up against, nay above, the President, the Government, the people, the constitution, and laws.

The Indiana American says: "We see it stated in the Western Christian Advocate, that a stout, athletic man, by the name of Samuel Book, of Lawrenceburgh, Ia. died at Natchez, two or three weeks since, of Cholera."

We think the above is an error, in part. No person of the name of Book has ever, to our knowledge, resided in this place or the neighborhood. If any such has lived here, it was only for a short period, and was little known.

From the Indiana Sentinel.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Amos Lane member of Congress from Indiana, to W. J. Brown, of Rushville.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1834.

Dear Sir: The President's message has thrown the Senate into a flame—nor is our House exempt from the contagion. How, or when, or where it will end no one can tell.

If I was compelled to give my opinion, it would be that a bank of some kind will be chartered before the session closes. For a bank possessing all the usefulness without the power to do evil, is my bank, and I hazard nothing when I say that two-thirds of all the genuine and abiding friends of the administration are of the same opinion.

Trust me sir, when I say, that when the hour shall come that a distinct proposition of a bank or no bank shall be brought before Congress, you will find some of those who have been the loudest, boldest, and fiercest in the chase to hunt down the president for assisting to put down the present bank, and for the removal of the deposits, the first to oppose any bank or any plan for relieving the people or to correct the currency. I am for a bank of a harmless but useful character. A bank for the people—a bank for the many and not for the few. My opinion has undergone no change since I was before the people as a candidate—you knew them—all knew them—all read them—and all heard them.

The gentlemen of Rush county deceive themselves if they should have supposed it would not have been perfectly agreeable to me if they had, or should send me a memorial, either for or against the bank, to have received it; and to have been the humble instrument of presenting it to the House; I would and will do them justice as American citizens, and as high-minded, honorable constituents.

I have no opinion to conceal, nothing to dissemble; the day has come when every man ought to speak freely. I, sir, can say I have stood at my post, and voted in every instance during the session. I have not been to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York on my own private business at the public expense of eight dollars per day. Nor does my name stand erased by the pen of the clerk as absent when the yeas and nays have been taken, some thirty-five times out of sixty-seven. I vote and speak; let my constituents judge.

Yours, sincerely,

A. LANE.

Wm. J. Brown, Esq.

The following article from the Wabash Courier contains matter of general interest to the people of this state; and we would like to see the subject of our contemplated state improvements more generally discussed. The project of a Whitewater canal has been by some deemed visionary; so was the Wabash and Erie canal a few years ago, not only viewed as premature, but opposed as a monster that would devour all the resources of the country, and by the enormity of consequent taxation, reduce us to beggary. We now behold that work rapidly progressing, the country within its vicinity settling with industrious and enterprising citizens, and the means of its accomplishment nearly if not quite sufficient without touching the pockets of the people. It is true, the Whitewater canal has not at present, the advantage of the patronizing hand of the General Government to aid in its construction, but unlike the work now in progress, it will be located through a thickly settled and highly cultivated country; and the general prosperity and increasing wealth of Indiana, will soon make such enterprises absolutely necessary; and they can be effected without imposing grievous burdens on the people. Their evident advantage too, in affording facilities to our agricultural and trading classes, must far outweigh any consideration which a contracted and selfish policy would throw in by way of objection. We say "go ahead."

Richmond Palladium.

**Improvements by Canals in Indiana.** To the people of the valley of the Wabash, it is proposed that the Wabash and Erie Canal be extended to Mount Vernon on the Ohio river. No improvement short of that will answer your purpose. It is vain to talk of stopping the Canal short of Lafayette, and it should be enlarged and continued to the Ohio river, of such dimensions as will admit flat boats to be laden for New-Orleans, with your Flour, Pork and Corn, to pass down the Canal to the Ohio, and then descend the river, as at present. An increase of 10 to 15 feet in breadth, and one foot in depth of water, will answer every purpose. Each farmer can then load his own boat at his own door, as it were, and by one horse power carry it to the Ohio, and descend the Ohio and Mississippi, as they now do. To make our improvements complete, a canal along Whitewater to Lawrenceburgh, one along both branches of White river, commencing at or above Columbus and Andersonstown, to intersect the Wabash canal, and a canal from the Wabash, at or near the Falls above Logansport, to Indianapolis. All these works are demanded by the abundance of produce that can be raised and shipped from the interior of our State; and it is within the ability of the state, in a few years, to complete all these works, I have no doubt. Were these works completed, our produce could be shipped in October and November, it could reach New-Orleans by the 15th or 20th of December; and New-York or the Southern ports in January, instead of being locked up by ice and low water, as is now the case, until March. Our farmers would receive one-third more for their produce, and the return cargo would be received at and above Terre Haute, as early as we can now get out of the Wabash and White rivers.

No citizen of the valley of these rivers, where water can be had to feed a canal, should suffer himself to be misled by the rail road project. Rail roads are useful, and may be constructed where there is no water to feed a canal, as is the case between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburgh.

Canals can be constructed without sending to Europe for iron, and without paying freight to ship and steam boat owners who reside in other states. Every cart load of earth removed in the construction of a Canal, finds employ, and furnishes the means of payment to the poorest, but industrious and most useful class of our citizens. When a canal is finished, every man can use his own boat on the canal, to convey his produce to market. It is not so with the rail road. No carriage but the rail road car can be used on the road; consequently, while the canal is of general use to all men, the rail road is a monopoly to the wealthy, and does not suit us as well as a canal along the valleys of our rivers.

We need not fear a debt contracted for internal improvements, provided, the use of the work, when finished, will defray the interest of the sum expended in its construction, and a very small portion of the principal debt annually, and that all the canals I have proposed above, will do this, I cannot doubt. Not having leisure, at this time, to go into details, I have thrown out general views, and invite the closest scrutiny from those who deem these suggestions worth notice. Every citizen of the prairie country is deeply interested in the continuation of the Wabash canal, to cheapen the transportation of coal from the coal banks; and the citizens of other sections of the state, cannot long be indifferent to the fact, that a water conveyance will cheapen all their operations to a market.

The Indiana Democrat pays the following just and well deserved compliment to Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton, Senators in Congress from this State: OUR SENATORS.

We take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the commendable industry and ability with which our senators in Congress, Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton, have attended to their arduous duties, during the present stormy session of Congress. It is true, that, unlike most of their fellow-members, they have not delivered long speeches, upon the "deposite question," the reception of the protest, &c. &c. and it is full as well that they have not done so, for there has already been quite as much speaking upon those subjects, as either the interests of the country require, or will redound to the credit of some who have indulged in it, to an immoderate extent, both as regards to the length and tenor of their speeches. But in every thing relating more particularly to their own state, the Indiana Senators have not been surpassed in their devoted attention, by any other member of that body, as will have been noticed in the brief summaries which we have occasionally given, of Congressional proceedings. The zeal with which Mr. Hendricks, as chairman of the committee on Roads and Canals, has urged upon the Senate the Cumberland Road bill, through its different stages, is deserving of the highest praise; and the steps taken by Mr. Tipton, in relation to the survey of the public lands, &c. are no less so. We perceive, too, by a late number of the Globe, that he has delivered a brief but neat and appropriate speech, on the introduction of the bill authorizing the people of Michigan Territory to form a separate State Government. The other acts of our Senators during our session, have been given heretofore in our Congressional summaries.

The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer 5th inst. says:—In consequence of the difficulties which have occurred between the Government of the United States Bank and the committee of investigation sent to this city by the House of Representatives, the latter set off yesterday on their return to Washington.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edward Chandler, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, reappointed.

Thomas Douglas, to be Attorney for the District of East Florida, reappointed.

Robert L. Crawford, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, reappointed.

Frederick H. Duperier, to be Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana, reappointed.

Uriel Sebee, to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Fayette, Missouri, for four years from the 17th December, 1833, when his commission expired.

Thomas Gillespie, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Bucyrus, in the State of Ohio, from the 25th day of May, 1834, when his present commission will expire.

Finis Ewing, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, from the 25th day of May, 1834, when his present commission will expire.

William Wright, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, from the 19th day of May, 1834, when his present commission will expire.

Hilary R. Cenas, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, from the 17th of December, 1833, when his commission expired.

Valentine King, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, from the 25th of January, 1834, when his commission expired.

John Killian, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Helena, in the State of Louisiana, vice, Thomas G. Davidson, resigned.

Sheldon S. Clark, to be an Appraiser of the Customs for the port of New Orleans, in the place of R. N. Canfield, removed.

John P. Norton, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Edgartown, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 19th day of February, 1834, when his commission expired.

Pierre A. Barker, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New-York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Gabriel Holmes, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 25th of April, 1833, in the room of Richard Bradley, deceased.

James Wade, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Swansborough, in the State of North Carolina, from the 2d day of May, 1831, when his commission expired.

John D. Jones, to be Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 23d day of May, 1832, when his present commission expired.

James McIntire, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Robert Mitchell, to be Collector of the Customs for the port of Pensacola, in Florida.

Woodson Wren, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, in the place of Andrew Marschalk, rejected by the Senate.

**Cold May.** It is now the middle of May, and the cold which commenced with such severity for the season on the 25th of April, still continues. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect ever having seen so unfavorable a season—or so much frost and steady cold, so late in the spring. And what makes it appear worse is, that the months of February, March, and most of April, passed off with hardly a day to break the mild phlegmness of early spring. All kinds of early vegetables and fruit that the frost could kill, is now entirely destroyed. The hardest frost since the 29th of April, was on yesterday morning, (14th May), and this morning (the 15th) the weather is very little moderated. Indian corn and potatoes suffered severely—and some farmers talk of ploughing up their fields of corn and re-planting the whole again. Others are of the opinion that it will send up fresh shoots, and answer as well or better than re-planting. If the corn, which is yet quite young, is merely nipped to the surface of the earth, it will no doubt shoot up again, and in all probability succeed as well as if newly planted. But if the shoot is injured below the surface, we would say the safer way would be to run the furrows out a new and re-plant. If the season should hereafter be favorable, the potatoe will not suffer much, except being retarded in its growth.

The cold has been general over the whole Union. From every quarter we hear of injury being done. As there was considerable snow on the 16th ult. in much of the country east of this, possibly some fruit may be preserved, if the subsequent frosts have not taken what then was left. On the Allegheny mountains, it is said, the snow was several inches deep, and it covered the ground in a greater or less degree from about the centre of this State, east to Philadelphia. How much further we are not informed. In the south and south-western States it is feared the cotton and other crops are seriously injured. Ohio Farmer.

## THE BRITISH BANK.

How grateful ought Pennsylvania, as well as New York, to be to the bank of the United States! It loaned \$200,000 to the Welland Canal Company in Canada, to make a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, on the Canada side, for the purpose of drawing off the trade of the upper lakes to Montreal, and rendering the New York Canals of no value, and depreciating those of Pennsylvania. But this is not all. With \$200,000 of its funds thus vested in a foreign Company, to make real improvements, it attempts to stop the improvements of Pennsylvania altogether, by destroying her credit at home and abroad.

That this loan exists, is admitted by the Bank press at Buffalo, and to excuse the Directory of that Branch, on whose books it stands, it is alleged to have been made by the principal Bank! The truth probably is that Mr. Biddle directed the Bank to make it; but we venture the conjecture, that it was never authorized by the directory of the principal Bank at any regular sitting. We believe the fact to be undoubtedly, that a large sum, probably \$500,000, was loaned to the agent of the English Barings at the N. York Branch, in the midst of the recent pressure, while small accommodations were refused to our own merchants and citizens!

But since the Bank Senators have resolved to punish every Government Director who dares expose the abuses of the Bank, and its other directors refuse to exhibit any of its books and papers to a committee of the House of Representatives, there are no means by which the American People, the holders of \$7,000,000 of its stock can arrive at any knowledge of its mismanagement and abuses!! Globe, May 14.

**Not bad.**—An old gentleman in Kentucky, as the sun goes down on Saturday night, daubs up the entrances to his bee-hives, to prevent the little fellows from working on the Sabbath.

The Newburyport Herald of the 6th inst. contains some very sensible observations upon the Bill reported in the United States Senate, authorizing the grant of a township of land to the Polish exiles—the Herald says—

"Hard working yankees, who commonly earn their bread before they eat it, would be apt to exclaim at this act. They would argue that if these unfortunate exiles are deserving of this grant, they are honest, sober and industrious enough to do without it. That is, they could, in all probability, in a course of years, be able to purchase it. Such a yankee, therefore, would advise the grant of a liberal credit to these poor exiles. He would say, let there be assigned to them one of the richest tracts, which can be found at the medium price of the land; and then let them pay for it, when they are able."

The Pennsylvania Portage Rail Road surmounts the Alleghenies, by a series of ten inclined planes, the aggregate length of which is 23,190 feet. On the eastern side of the mountains, five planes overcome an elevation of 1204 feet, in the 114 miles from the canal basin at Hollidaysburg to the summit of the dividing ridge. On the western side, the remaining five planes overcome an elevation of 804 feet, in the 25 miles from the canal basin at Conemaugh to the summit of the dividing ridge. The passage of the planes is accomplished by stationary steam engines. The graduation of the planes varies from 74 to 101 feet rise in every hundred of length. Baltimore American.

**Mormones.** On Monday morning last, says the Richmond (Va.) Palladium, of the 24th inst., a caravan of about two hundred Mormons, with a long train of wagons, passed through this place on their way to the "far west." There were but few women among them, and the men were generally (if not all) supplied with firearms. A stout, hardy set of looking fellows they were too, and many of them quite intelligent. From their equipments it has been suspected that they intend joining and defending their brethren in Jackson county, Missouri. They professed to be in search of new lands, whereon to form a settlement, either in Illinois or farther west. We understand they were from the states of Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, and had assembled at some point on their route hither.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday last, by Rev. Benjamin Fuller, Mr. JEREMIAH HOUTERTON to Miss ELIZABETH FREEMAN—all of this place.

The printer takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very liberal slice of excellent cake, with the above.



## August Election—1834.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JAMES G. READ, NOAH NOBLE.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
DAVID WALLACE, DAVID F. CULLEY.  
FOR SENATOR,  
Horace Bassett, Johnson Watts.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
Alexander H. Dill, John Weaver,  
James W. Hunter, William Dils.  
Martin Trester.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
Alfred J. Cotton, N. H. Torbet,  
Johnson Watts, Thomas Howard,  
Isaac Dunn, John Godley.  
FOR COMMISSIONER,  
George Arnold.

## Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I shall expose to sale at public vendue on the premises in New Lawrenceburgh Dearborn county and State of Indiana on the fourth Monday in June next, the following described real Estate, the property of Joseph Statler, deceased, to wit: The three-fifths of the half of in-lots No. 87 and 88 in the New-Town of Lawrenceburgh Dearborn County and State aforesaid. Also in-lots No. 93 and 94 and the half of in-lot No. 70 all lying in the Town, County, and State aforesaid, and to be sold on the following terms and conditions, to wit: that a sum sufficient to pay and discharge a Mortgage given to Jacob Hayes by the deceased be paid at the time of sale, and the residue in 2 equal instalments with interest, at 6 and 12 months from the day of sale—the deferred payments to be well secured. By order of the Probate Court of Dearborn County, May Term, 1834. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. BENJAMIN S. NOBLE, Adm'r. May 22, 1834. 20-td.

## TAKE NOTICE.

DO hereby appoint and authorize John Langley, of Aurora, John Lanins, of Rising Sun, A. Bailey, of Hartford, and S. K. Cole, of Wilmington, to receive and receipt for moneys due me for newspaper postage. JUSTUS SORTWELL. May 24, 1834. 20-td.

## CONEMAUGH SALT.

(By the Barrel.) A QUANTITY of Conemaugh Salt, (a superior article) for sale by J. P. DUNN & CO. May 29, 1834.

## Head Quarters for the Western States.

CLARKE & COOK, Agents for Yates & McIntyre. Distant adventurers will find below, the outlines of two brilliant, liberal and advantageous schemes. Monogalia Lottery Class No. 5. Draws on the 21st of June, drawing received on the 25th of June.

Capital, \$20,000. Tickets only four dollars.

## ANOTHER MANMOTH. Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery.

CLASS NO. 12, FOR 1834. Draws on the 25th June, Capitals \$30,000, 10,000, 5,000; 75 of 1,000, and 84 of 500. Tickets only \$10. Please address CLARKE & COOK, Wheeling, Va.

Those who do not receive the Schemes in time to send for Tickets in any particular Lottery, by remitting 10, 20, or 50 dollars, will have it invested in the first attractive Scheme.

Distant Adventurers will find the Mail a safe conveyance. N. B. When Ten Dollars is remitted, postage need not be paid. 20

**100 Dozen Brooms,** Superior quality, for sale by L. W. JOHNSON. April 9, 1834.

## Indiana Literary Souvenir.

TO BE EDITED BY J. R. SMITH.

THE undersigned propose publishing a paper with the above title in the town of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana. They have seen with surprise that this young, though growing State is entirely destitute of a Journal devoted exclusively to literature; and though they feel themselves less capable of conducting a work of this character than many others, still they have been induced in compliance with the solicitations of numerous friends to endeavor to fill a void generally felt and regretted.

We are aware that the people have been frequently deceived by promises made in prospect; and we know that any thing we could now say would not influence the credit which they will hereafter pronounce on our work. We shall therefore content ourselves with stating the plan upon which it will be published, and without resorting to the system of puffing so common in the east, throw ourselves upon the generosity of the people of Indiana.

The principle object of the "SOUVENIR" will be to elevate the standard of polite literature in this State. All the literary papers in the Union will be procured, and from their pages we will carefully cull whatever may be calculated either to instruct the mind, reform the heart or create a passing smile. But it is intended that our paper shall be the servile copyist of none. Its columns will be enriched with the productions of the best writers in the State, and its whole character will be western. Sketches of frontier scene, reminiscences of early settlers, memoirs of distinguished men whose lives have been spent in literary pursuits, reviews of new works, notice of the fashions, essays of education, original and selected tales, poetry and other subjects of a similar kind will receive our attention. Politics and Theology will be carefully excluded from its columns, as well as all advertisements not connected with books.

## CONDITIONS.

THE INDIANA LITERARY SOUVENIR will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, on the first and fifteenth days of each month.

The price of subscription will be one dollar per annum in advance, otherwise one dollar and twenty-five cents. ROBINSON & SMITH, Publishers.

CONNERSVILLE, May 1834.

## Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the twenty-first day of June next, the following described real estate, the property of MARTIN COZINE, late of Dearborn county, deceased, to wit: In lots Nos. 125 and 126, in the town of Aurora, Dearborn county, and State of Indiana; also the west half of the south-west quarter of section No. 28, town 5, range two west, lying and being situated in the county of Dearborn and state aforesaid; and to be sold on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: One-third of the purchase money in hand, on the day of sale; one-third 17th March 1835; the remainder 17th March 1836—the deferred payments to be well secured. By order of the Probate Court of Dearborn county, May term, 1834. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. ELIZABETH COZINE, Am'r. HIRAM WILEY, 19-tds. May 24, 1834.

## Taken Up,

BY Thomas Davis, in Jackson township, Ripley county, Indiana, an estray horse pony, of sorrel color; eleven years old or upwards; between twelve and thirteen hands high; the left hind foot white up to the knee joint; a blaze in the face, and some saddle marks. Appraised to eleven dollars before me by Oran Case and Absalom Haralad, April 7th, 1834.

A true copy from my estray book. 19-3w JAMES MYERS, J. P.

## Taken Up,

BY William Markland, of Delaware township, Ripley county, Indiana, an estray sorrel mare; four years old; 14 hands high; shod before, and some saddle marks. Appraised to twenty-five dollars before me, by Hiram Muir and Allen Berton, April 5th, 1834.

A true copy from my estray book. 19-3w JAMES MYERS, J. P.

## NOTICE.

SEVERAL NOTES, drawn payable to Noble I. McGinnis, John Rogers and S. Y. Jensen, have been left with the undersigned for collection. Unless the said notes are paid before the 15th of June next, the undersigned will be under the necessity of bringing suit upon them. All persons, therefore, who know themselves indebted on said notes, are requested to pay the same to the undersigned before the 15th of June next, and avoid the cost, which otherwise may accrue. JOHN SALTSMARSH, J. P. May 12th, 1834. 18-3w

## Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.

Just received from Pittsburgh, per Steamer Leonidas, a large and general assortment of Bar, Band, Rod, Hoop, & Hammered IRON; Also—Cut & Wrought Nails, (Spang & Son's manufacture);

## Tea Kettles, Spades & Shovels;

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Glass. ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF GLASSWARE;

Which we offer to our customers and those who wish to purchase, at the stand formerly occupied by Tousey & Dunn. April 7, 1834. J. P. DUNN & Co.

## Fresh Flour & Raw Cotton.

THE subscribers have just received a few barrels of Fresh Flour; also one bale superior Raw Cotton. J. P. DUNN & CO. May 9, 1834.

## Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of NATHAN ROBARDS, late of Ripley county, deceased, requests those indebted to said estate to make payment; and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent. R. M. JOHNSON, Adm'r. May 19th, 1834. 19-3w

## ZANESVILLE SALT.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of this article kept on hand, and for sale by N. & G. SPARKS. May 1, 1834. 16

## Kanhawa Salt.

A QUANTITY of Kanhawa Salt, just received, and for sale by GEO. W. LANE & Co. April 17, 1834. 14