

On the question, "shall this bill pass to a third reading," General Harrison voted in the affirmative and Martin Van Buren in the negative.—See Senate Journal 1827-8, page 265.

On the 15th April 1828, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie: Mr. Tazewell moved, further to amend the fifth section of the original bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, in the following words:

"That all land which shall remain unsold for one year, according to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same hereby is, ceded in full property to the State in which they lie."

And insert the following as a substitute, viz:

"That the land which have been subject to sale under the provisions of this act, shall remain unsold for two years after having been offered at twenty-five cents per acre, shall be, and the same is, ceded to the States in which the same may lie, to be applied by the Legislature thereof in support of education, and the internal improvement of the State."

A division of the question being called for, the question was first taken on striking out, Gen. Harrison voted in the negative and Mr. Van Buren voted in the affirmative:—The vote stood yeas 32, nays 12.

The question then recurred upon the insertion of Mr. Tazewell's substitute and the vote stood yeas 21, nays 23.—Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative and Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative.—(See Senate Journal 1827-8, pages 293, 300, and 301.)

On the 23d of April 1828, the Senate of the U. States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie, as amended; and

On the question, "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

It was determined in the negative Gen. Harrison voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Van Buren in the negative. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, page 323.)

On the 17th April 1828, the Senate had under consideration the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, &c. and on the question to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert an amendment, providing for the "settlement and pre-emption rights" the question upon striking out, was carried in the affirmative, and Gen. Harrison voted in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Van Buren against it. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, pages 393-8-8.)

On the 26th May 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of a bill, entitled "an act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

After amendments, the question was taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative and Martin Van Buren in the negative. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, pages 60-70.)

On the 13th February 1830, the Senate of the U. States resumed the consideration of the bill to grant a certain portion of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, and on the question "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Gen. Harrison voted in the affirmative. Mr. Van Buren's vote upon that question is not recorded. (See Senate Journal 1828-9, page 179.)

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1835.

Mr. Liston introduced a joint memorial on the subject of the boundary line between the State of Indiana and Michigan territory; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Stapp introduced a bill to incorporate the Madison Savings Institution; which passed to a second reading.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1835.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Branch of the State Bank at Lawrenceburg; and referred to the committee on the State Bank.

A Petition was Presented.—By Mr. Gregg, of the President and Directors of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, praying a loan of \$500,000 from the State, to aid in the construction of said work; which was referred to the committee on canals and internal improvement.

Mr. Lee of Bartholomew moved the adoption of the following resolution; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, laid on the table, to wit:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill to this House, abolishing the present Probate Court, and to transfer the Probate business to the President Judges of the Circuit Courts and to require the judges of the Circuit Courts to hold three terms thereof in each year, in the respective counties, in the Circuits, and that a certain number of days of each term be set apart for the transaction of the Probate business, and the making to issues &c.; and to make it the duty of the President judges of the Circuit Courts to attend to the settlement of the Probate business; and that as a compensation for the performance of such additional services, the said Circuit Judges shall receive, in addition to the salary now received by them, the sum of \$300 annually.

On motion of Mr. Myers.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements inquire into the expediency of directing surveys to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of extending the Wabash canal from Terre Haute by Vincennes, to some convenient point on the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. Gregg.

Resolved, That the committee on elections be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 8th section of the act regulating Congressional Districts and elections, as that the Representatives in this State to the 25th Congress shall be elected on the 1st Monday of August, 1836, and that Representatives to each succeeding Congress be elected biennially thereafter.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Walker of D., to locate a State road in Dearborn county; from the town of Dillsboro to Aurora in said county; read and passed to a second reading. By Mr. Gregg, to incorporate the Lawrenceburg and Harrison turnpike company; read and passed to a second reading.

A petition was presented.—By Mr. Gregg, of the corporation of Lawrenceburg, for a repeal or suspension of an act removing the seat of justice of the county of Dearborn.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1835.

Mr. Demont submitted for adoption the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Supreme, and Circuit Judges, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Boon moved to amend it by adding thereto, "and members of the General Assembly," which was decided in the affirmative. The resolution was then adopted.

TUESDAY, 2 o'clock, Dec. 15.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. Plummer offered for the consideration of the Senate a Memorial from the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, asking from the Legislature an appropriation of 500,000 dollars to aid them in completing their begun work, which being read, on motion of the same gentleman was referred to the standing committee on canals and internal improvements.

IN SENATE—Friday Dec. 18.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The most important resolution offered for the consideration of the Senate on Friday last, was, the one which called forth the most debate was the following, introduced by Mr. Stapp:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote against any appropriations of the public money to the Military Academy, located at West Point; and to advocate a repeal of all laws, or parts of laws now in force, in relation to that unnecessary and expensive institution.

After considerable discussion, and several amendments being proposed, the resolution was adopted, in its original shape, by a vote of yeas 18, nays 10.

LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

Harrison Convention.—In our paper of to-day, the reader will find the Address of the Harrison Convention, to the people of Indiana. We commend it to the candid perusal of our fellow citizens, of all political parties. It should be remembered, that Gen. Harrison is not the candidate of any Party, but nominated by former supporters of General Jackson as well as those of Mr. Clay, and will be sustained by them, not on party grounds, but on general public principles. The former supporters and united friends of General Jackson, have, to a great extent, united with the former supporters of Mr. Clay, in rallying around the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe. And it is not a matter of surprise, that this should be the case. In their support of our present Chief Magistrate, the Western people, were actuated by principles of a just pride and generous patriotism. They could not doubt Gen. Jackson's love to his country, for he had periled his life for that country, on the field of danger. Nor can they doubt Gen. Harrison's love to country, for, like the hero of the South West, he has stood up to battle for it, in its hour of need.

Gen. Jackson's military talents were called in question, by his opposers, and the credit of the victory of New Orleans, was sought to be belittled from the Chief, and given to some of his advisers or subordinate officers. Similar exertions are now made, to traduce the military fame of Gen. Harrison, but the same generous people, who vindicated the Hero of the South West, from the aspersions of his enemies, true to their principles, and consistent in their affections, will now step forward, to vindicate, with equal ardor, the name and fame of him, who, at Tippecanoe and the Thames, risked his life to defend their homes and firesides, from the merciless cruelties of Indian warfare.

Those citizens of the West, who preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, saw, also, some reason for the preference, in the fact, that the former was a Western man, and the latter a resident in the Eastern portion of the Union. They justly thought, that if General Jackson merited support any where, it was in the West. Where could he expect friends, if they gave him up? To what part of the country, could he look for approbation, if he could not find it in the West, on the very soil where he met and repulsed the foe, and among the very people, who fought with him and followed him to victory. They saw, too, that New England, with a just sectional pride, was rallying, as one man, around her own distinguished son, because he was an Eastern man, with Eastern interests and affections. The same feelings of gratitude, pride and interest now operate in giving the Statesman of North Bend, the preference, in the West, over his New York competitor. Like our present Chief Magistrate, Harrison is a Western man, identified with our interests, acquainted with our wants, and attached to the West, by the strongest affections. And, if here in the West, where his manhood was spent and in whose service, his life has grown grey; if here, in the very State, whose infancy he watched over with paternal care and guarded with heroic valor, he is abandoned, where shall he expect support? Will the people of this State, forget his devotion to their welfare in the hour of danger? Will they abandon their old friend? Will they give up the Defender of their firesides—their grey-headed Chieftain, for the subtle lawyer of Kinderhook? Has New York greater claim to furnish the next President, than the West has? Has New York more important interest, than the West has, in public affairs? Will a New York lawyer understand our interests better and promote them more, than a Western Farmer.

The friends of the present Executive, see other points of resemblance, between the claims of General Harrison and those which led them to prefer Gen. Jackson, over his competitors. Messrs. Clay, Adams and Crawford were in public life, when nominated as candidates for the Presidency. Gen. Jackson had turned his sword into a ploughshare, and retired, like Cincinnatus, to his farm. They thought it better to elevate him to the Presidency, rather than either of the others, who had wrestled, all their lives, in the arena of politics, and who might already be biased by party feeling or entangled in party combinations. They now see, in like manner, that Gen. Harrison retired some years since, to his farm and has taken no active part in politics, and the same honest yeomanry who called the Chieftain of New Orleans, from the seclusion of the Hermitage to the highest office in the government, will soon summon the Hero of Tippecanoe, from his farm, at North Bend to succeed him in the Presidential Chair.

But, it is said, that Gen. Harrison's talents are not sufficient for the office and not so good as Van Buren's. So it was said that Gen. Jackson had no talents, and could not even write good English, but what has the result shown? Would not the New Yorkers and Yankees persuade us always if they could, that our Western Boys are not learned enough, and that we must look to them, if we want smart men, real magicians? No doubt Van Buren can make a more flowery speech, or decide a knotty law question better than either Jackson or Harrison, because he has spent his life, thus far, in studying such things, while Jackson and Harrison, have spent the prime of their lives, in the harder business, of fighting for their country. The lawyer of Kinderhook is subtle in sophistry, and smooth in speech, and polite in manners as an accomplished lawyer could be; able to make the "worst appear the better reason" than any of his fellows, but still we like the strong, plain sense, the straight-forward, downright frankness, and the open, bold, republican simplicity of Jackson and Harrison much better.

And in what great measure of policy, do Jackson and Harrison differ? Is not Harrison a friend to the west, as well as Jackson? See his votes. Are not both firm friends of the Union, and of one term of Presidential service? It will not be surprising therefore, that the friends of the present Executive are the friends also of Harrison. In supporting him, they abandon no principles, but the former supporters of Clay and Adams, in now coming over to the support of Harrison, meet the early friends of General Jackson precisely on their own grounds.

We received, a few days ago, a polite note from one of our subscribers in Ripley county discontinuing his paper, because of its "federal principles." He had taken but two or three of our papers and in those, was nothing of a party nature unless some remarks in favor of Gen. Harrison, may be considered of that kind. Our paper since we commenced its publication, has been principally occupied with the messages of the President and Governor. We suspect as he saw Harrison's name at the head of our paper, he read the Messages, under the impression that they were Harrison documents, and that if some of his neighbors would inform him of his mistake, he would send for the paper again. We would send this explanation of the matter to him, but we fear he could not understand it.

Since the commencement of the session of congress, Senators Smith of Connecticut, and Kane of Illinois, and the Hon. Z. Wildman, Representative from Connecticut, have died at Washington City. How forcibly it reminds us of the exclamation of Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

The Bill for incorporating the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, has passed the Legislature of South Carolina.

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The proprietor of the Palladium has the satisfaction to see his subscription list increasing, and he is assured it will continue to increase, notwithstanding the exertions that may be used in a certain quarter, to prevent it. He acknowledges most cheerfully the right of any of his subscribers to withdraw their patronage, whenever, in their unbiased judgment, they think proper, but he trusts they will repel with the spirit of freedom, any impertinent attempt to dictate to them what political paper they shall or shall not take. He believes they will not recognize the right of any man, however honorable, to set himself up as the High Priest of their Democracy, and interfere unasked, in the choice of their newspapers, as if they were ignorant creatures, who, like negroes of the Slave States, must not be allowed to read what they please, lest they should be misled. He will be more explicit, at his leisure, and in the meantime hopes, that none but the right person will feel that this rebuke has any personal allusion.

From the Cincinnati Whig and Intelligencer.

A large and respectable public meeting was held at the house of Antony Wood, on Saturday the 12th of Dec. to consult on measures in support of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for the Presidency, and to respond to the numerous nominations which have been made in his favor in different parts of the Union.

The meeting was organized by appointing John Matson President.—Jeremiah Goodrich, and Andrew Lind, Vice Presidents.—A. F. Carpenter, and A. Colby, Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, James Oliver, A. F. Carpenter, Wm. J. Carson, Alfred Harkins Lind, T. J. Silver, and John Hull, who after retiring a few moments, brought in the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas in the selection of a chief Magistrate of this Republic it is a paramount duty of the people to adopt the maxim of the immortal Jefferson, and inquire "is he honest? is he capable?" And whereas this meeting is composed of the immediate neighbors and associates of Gen. William H. Harrison, who have long known him both in his private and public life; not of those of this particular party or of that, but of men of all parties; of those who supported, and of those who opposed the successful candidates at our late fall election. Therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in Gen. Wm. H. Harrison we recognize a man uniformly upright, kind hearted and generous, (by the latter, of which qualities he has reduced an ample estate to a very limited competency,) exemplary conduct in the various relations of private life amply attest that his heart is in the right place.

Resolved, That Gen. W. H. Harrison as a gallant soldier and an able commander, has won for himself imperishable renown, and for his signal good services, at Tippecanoe, and the Thames, the American people owe him lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That the ability which he has displayed in introducing and advocating to a successful termination, great national measures in the halls of Congress, show him to be an able and accomplished statesman and fully adequate to fill with credit to himself and honor to the nation, the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That we highly approved of the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen William H. Harrison by the people in different parts of the Union for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully and earnestly respond to these nominations, and that we will use all honorable means to insure his election to that distinguished office.

Resolved, That the high minded and patriotic sentiments expressed by him to the Antimasonic Committee of Pennsylvania meet our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That we also approve of the sentiments and language expressed by the Hon. R. M. Johnson in his letter of July 1833—that Gen. Harrison "has proved himself prudent, wise, and brave."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the political papers in Cincinnati.

On motion, a Committee of correspondence, with power to call township meetings, was appointed by the President.

JOHN MATSON, Pres't.

A. F. CARPENTER, Sec'y.
ABRAHAM COLBY.

MEXICO.—The General Congress of Mexico, has issued a decree, "establishing the basis of their proposed new political organization. As every thing relating to that country, is at this time full of interest, in consequence of the relations existing between it and Texas, we give this decree entire as translated by the New York Enquirer. The first Article strikes a deadly blow at the foundation of all human rights. No wonder that the inhabitants of Texas rise in rebellion, if no other than the Catholic religion is to be tolerated. No man who is faithful to his Creator, can submit to such a Government.

"His excellency the President ad interim of the Mexican republic has transmitted to me the following decree:

The President ad interim of the Mexican republic to its inhabitants:—KNOW YE that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. I. The Mexican nation, one, sovereign and independent—has not, and does not profess or protect any other religion than the catholic apostolic and Roman religion, nor will the exercise of any other be tolerated.

II. As long as travellers, residents, and inhabitants of the Mexican territory shall respect the religion and laws of the country, so long will the nation secure to them the rights which may belong to them, or cause to be respected. The law of nations points out the rights of foreigners: the peculiar rights of a Mexican citizen shall be designated by an express law.

III. The system of the government of the nation shall be of a republican representative and popular form.

IV. The exercise of the supreme national power shall continue, as hitherto divided, in legislative, executive and judiciary departments, and in no case, or under any pretext whatever, shall they be united. Some expedient shall be devised to prevent any one of the three powers exceeding the limits of its attributes.

V. The exercise of the legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of Representatives of the nation, divided in two houses, one of Deputies and another of Senators, who shall be elected by the people, and periodically. The Constitutional law shall establish the qualifications which the electors and elected must possess, the time, the mode and manner of effecting the election the period the elected are to serve, and every thing relating to the legislative power, and the circle of their attributes.

VI. The exercise of the Executive power shall be vested in a President, elected by the people in an indirect and periodical manner. This President must be a Mexican born; the manner of effecting his election, the time he is to serve, his attributes, &c. shall be fixed by a Constitutional law.

VII. The execution of the judiciary power shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, besides such tribunals and Judges as shall be fixed by a constitutional law.

VIII. The national territory shall be divided into

departments: their number, population, extension and other circumstances shall be fixed by law.

IX. In each department there shall be a governor; and a departmental junta or assembly; the members of the latter shall be elected by the people: the governors shall be appointed periodically by the supreme government, though not without the previous assent of the Assemblies.

X. The Executive power of the departments shall be vested in the governor, and the latter shall be subject to the supreme government. The departmental juntas shall serve as a council to the Governor; in conjunction with whom they shall prescribe such measures as may conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the departments. The juntas shall be invested with such power to regulate their municipal, electoral and legislative concerns as a law concerning their organization shall prescribe.

XI. The functionaries of the two above-mentioned powers in the departments, and their immediate agents, shall be Mexicans, born in or inhabitants of the same departments. The Constitutional law shall prescribe the interference which the supreme executive power and the governors of the departments ought to exercise as regards the appointment of all the public officers.

XII. The judiciary power shall be exercised in the departments till a final decision be taken by the tribunals and judges residing therein, under the responsibility which may be enacted by the constitutional law.

XIII. The civil and criminal laws and regulations for the administration of justice shall be the same in the whole nation, as also the laws levying general contributions.

XIV. A law shall regulate the finances of the nation, the manner in which the accounts of the public treasury shall be kept, appointing at the same time a tribunal to revise said accounts, and providing for such a system of economy as the state of the nation demands.

Place of the Government, Mexico, 235 October, 1835.

Signed, MIGUEL BARRAGAN,
Vice President, ad interim.

Countersigned, BONILLA,
Minister, Sec'y of States.

Important from France. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 5th inst. has the following disagreeable news from that country:—

"We are enabled to say, on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated October 18th, received yesterday, by the Josephine, states that a formal demand had been made by our Charge d'Affairs, on the French Government for the payment of the instalments due the United States, as settled by the Indemnity Treaty. That a long conference was in consequence held between the President of the Council, the Duke de Broglie, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Humann, and that on the 25th a refusal was communicated to our Charge and a full and explicit of the President's Message required."

The Philadelphia Evening Star of yesterday has the following:

Rather squally. An order has been received from the Secretary of the Navy for opening in this city a naval rendezvous for the establishment of seamen. We understand from a gentleman connected with the Navy Department that the order embraced the recruiting not only of thorough seamen—but also ordinary seamen, boys, and landsmen. It is well known that recruiting has been going on moderately for some time past; but this was all in the usual course of things and none but through-bred seamen were taken.

The express by the Francis 1st, probably reached Washington on Sunday evening, and if the above order is predicated on the despatches received from Mr. Barton, our Charge d'Affairs at Paris, we confess the prospect of the continuance of pacific relations with France is considerably diminished. The anxiety to see the President's Message has been not a little increased by the reception of the above order from the Navy Department.

LAWRENCEBURGH MARKET.

Flour Superfine, bbl. \$8.90, do. hard, \$4.00, do. Buckwheat lb. 24, Corn bush. 45, do. Meal 62½—White Flour bush. \$2—Onions bush. 75 cts.—Pork per hun. \$6—Lard in Keg, per lb. 10 cts.—Seeds, Timothy, demand, \$2.50, do. Clover, scarce, \$3.50, do. Flax, 75 cts.—Beef per lb. 4 to 7 cts.—Butter lb. 18½—Potatoes, Irish, bush. 37½—Hay per ton in Bale, \$16—Wheat, bush. \$1.50—Cordage Hemp, lb. 14 cts. do. Manila, 17 cts.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Flour, bbl. \$7.25—Whiskey, is very brisk at 40 cts.—Pork, in demand at from \$5.30 to 6.50. In all other articles we notice no particular changes.

Lawrenceburgh Lyceum.

Will meet at Mr. Everett's School Room, on Monday evening, at candle lighting. The Public are invited to attend.

Masonic Celebration.

THE ANNIVERSARY of St. John, will be celebrated at Burlington Boon county, Ky. on Monday the 28th inst. (the 27th being Sunday.) The neighboring Lodges, and all transient Brethren in this or the adjoining States, are invited to attend.

December 13, 1835.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING soon to leave this section of country, it will become necessary that my accounts should be speedily adjusted: I, therefore, respectfully request all those indebted to me, or to the firm of CULLEY & COLE, to call immediately and settle. Timely attention to this notice, will relieve me of a disagreeable duty, and save to those interested, much unnecessary trouble and expense.

December 25th, 1835.

A Bargain Offered.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his property in the Town of Lawrenceburg, now offers to sell his stock in trade. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call soon and examine for themselves, as they may lose the opportunity of a profitable investment. Terms of payment can be made easy to purchasers by extended payments well secured, delays are always considered dangerous.

December 21, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to retire from active business, would respectfully request all persons indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, to call and adjust the same before the 15th day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. All legal claims against me will be promptly paid on presentation.

December 25, 1835.

Wood Choppers Wanted.

50 CENTS per Cord will be paid by the subscriber for cutting from 1 to 5000 Cords of Steam Wood, near the mouth of Laughery Creek.

STEPHEN SPEAKMAN.

December 25, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, by the first day of March next. As all accounts not adjusted by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Lawrenceburg, Dec. 16, 1835.

LAND TO CLEAR AND RENT For a Term of Years.

FOUR lots to lease on the south side of Laughery creek, Dearborn county, Indiana, containing as follows: No. 1, 25 acres, No. 2, 51 acres, No. 3, 40 acres, No. 4, 41. The above lots are first rate river bottom land, FIFTY CENTS a cord will be paid by the subscriber for all the Steam wood cut upon them—two or more lots will be rented together to suit applicants. There are 40 acres of cleared land of the same quality adjoining said lots, that will be rented with them if desired. No person need apply but those of sober and industrious habits.

December 25, 1835.

STEPHEN SPEAKMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle this month by note or otherwise, as we expect to remove our Store to AURORA, by the first of January, and particularly wish to close all book accounts before leaving.

Lawrenceburg, Dec. 16, 1835.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sec.

DEARBORN COUNTY, }

Dearborn Circuit Court.

Alanson R. Draper, and David Durham, }
Plaintiffs, }
Versus, }
Albert Cadwell, }
Defendant.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of November 1835, a writ of domestic attachment issued from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, at the suit of Alanson R. Draper and David Durham, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Albert Cadwell, an absconding debtor, in an action of debt on promissory note, which writ has been returned by the Sheriff of the county of Dearborn, as follows: "In obedience to the within I attached eighty-eight acres of land, being the east half of the south west quarter of section seventeen, Town five, Range two west, in Dearborn county, the property of the within named defendant, no other property found in my county, 28th November 1835; John Weaver, Sheriff, D. C. P."

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said Albert Cadwell, of the pendency of said writ of attachment, and that he is hereby required to appear on the second day of the next Term of the Dearborn Circuit Court, to which day the said writ is docketed, which will be the fourth Tuesday in March next, and defend said suit, or the same will then be heard in his absence and judgment rendered accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clk. D. C.

Major Attorney.

December 25, 1835.

450-4w

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sec.

DEARBORN COUNTY, }

Dearborn Circuit Court September Term 1835.

David G. Rabb, }
Plaintiff, }
Versus, }
Andrew Morgan and others, }
Defendants.

AND now, at this day comes the complainant, by his Major his solicitor, and Andrew Morgan; one of said defendants, by his attorney comes also, and on motion of the complainant, by his attorney, the said defendant, Andrew Morgan, is ruled to answer the complainant's Bill during the present Term of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the Sheriff's return; that Oliver M. Spencer and John F. Ewing, the other two defendants in this case, are now residents of this State:

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, now here, that notice of the pendency of the said complainant's Bill of complaint be given to the said Oliver M. Spencer and John F. Ewing by a publication for three weeks successively, at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next Term of this Court, in some weekly newspaper printed and published in Dearborn County, Indiana, notifying and requiring the said Oliver M. Spencer, and John F. Ewing to be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Dearborn Circuit Court, to be held in Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 4th Monday of March, 1836, and answer the said Complainant's Bill of complaint, on the matters and things therein contained as to them will be taken as confessed and a decree entered accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

Dec. 2, 1835.

47-4w

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sec.

DEARBORN COUNTY, }

Dearborn Probate Court.

John Smith, James T. Smith, children and heirs of George Smith, dec'd; and Ann Smith, guardian of George Smith, Cunningham Smith, Marget Smith, William Smith, Rosannah Smith, and Ray Smith, minor children of the said George Smith, deceased—