

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

We are authorized to announce Daniel T. Craig, as a candidate for Constable of Lawrenceburgh township at the ensuing election.

We cannot forego the pleasure of expressing publicly, our gratification at the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill. Indiana has taken a noble stand, in the cause of improvement. The work she has projected will, it is true, cost much money, but our young and rising State with her rich soil, and her industrious population, is able to accomplish the contemplated works, without difficulty. The money she expends in her public works, will produce an ample interest, and one which will be constantly increasing from year to year. Our Representatives and Senator who supported the Bill, have done nobly and wisely; though a few persons of narrow views and timid hearts, may now disapprove their vote, yet the time is not far distant, when the present Legislature, will receive from the whole people of the State, the unanimous plaudits of "well done good and faithful servants." While on this subject we would remark that there is a Resolution, before our Legislature, for instructing our Delegation in Congress to vote for Clays Land Bill. If this Bill should pass, Indiana will receive between 8 and 900,000 \$ as her share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, already sold, and her fair and equal proportion of the proceeds of the sales, hereafter to be made. This fund is now much needed by Indiana. If the Land Bill does not pass, the vast proceeds of the Public Land sales, will be spent on the sea coast and Indiana will never get her share of it. We shall see whether our Representatives in Congress will vote against Indiana getting her due share of this great fund.

Those who took the Palladium last year are considered as subscribers, until they notify us of their wish to discontinue. There are a few papers, in our office belonging to subscribers, which have not been called for, and we wish the subscribers to call and receive them, or notify us of their discontinuance. Arrears must be paid before any paper will be discontinued.

The Lower House of the Legislature, has determined to prefer to the Senate, articles of Impeachment against the Hon. Gustavus Everts, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

The people of Indianapolis had quite a jollification, on the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill.—The town was brilliantly illuminated, as a demonstration of the public joy.

The reader will find, in our paper of to-day, some account of the war in Florida.

In publishing last week the names of the Van Buren Electors of this State, we copied from the Indiana Journal. The Journal had mistaken the name and residence of one of the Electors and we of course, were led into the same error, which we now take pleasure in correcting. We published the name of William B. White, of Fountain county as an elector, it should have been William White of Vermillion county.

While new subscribers are coming in every day, with a liberality which has our hearty thanks, we once in a while get a surly letter, requiring us not to send our paper any longer. We want it distinctly understood, that we never complain of a subscriber's honorably withdrawing from our subscription list. Our democracy teaches us to respect the opinions of those who differ with us, and accord to them, the right we claim ourselves, of speaking as we think and thinking as we please. But there is one thing we do complain of—a subscriber discontinuing his paper, by letter, without paying the postage. There is no rule of honesty more plain than the one which requires the writer of a letter, on his own business, to pay the postage. When we receive letters therefore, discontinuing our paper and taxing us with postage, we shall publish the letters and the names of the writers. If we have to pay for the letters, our readers shall have the benefit of them. Here is one, which we publish *literatim et spellatim et punctatim*.

Mr. Gregg Sir as we never subscribed for your Paper you will do us the favor of not sending us your Paper any more we have subscribed for Mr. Culley's Honorable Paper and as he has sold out we can support your press if you would support our press. Administration such a paper is Dispersed in our Neighbour hood so Send no more.

D. & M. SMITH.

Marion County Ind. December 29 1835.

So this elegant epistle is a partnership document. On account of its merits, we willingly forgive them the postage, and as they will leave us, we advise them to take instead of our paper—Walkers Dictionary.

Total loss by the late fire in New York.—The committee on the amount of losses, have reported the destruction of 527 buildings exclusive of the exchange and south Dutch church, and a loss of \$17,115,692. The amount of property destroyed in building is estimated at \$4,000,000, in merchandise \$13,115,692.

The following letter contains a pretty good sketch of the proceedings in Congress, up to our latest dates.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9th 1836.

I open my correspondence with you, at a time, when the proceedings of Congress are becoming, every day, more interesting. The last week has been full of important incidents and movements.—The subject of Abolition has been taken up, incidentally, twice in the House of Representatives, and once in the Senate.—Then we have had the hostilities of the Seminoles in Florida.—The Mexican affairs—the bill providing relief for the New York sufferers—and finally the arrival of Mr. Barton and Livingston.—Cabinet meetings—rumors of the President's intention to send a special message that shall breathe nothing but *War*—and to crown all, a report which is just now current of a breach between no less persons than Martin Van Buren, and Him whom he thought it glory enough to serve!

To be a little more particular. On Monday Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which, he gave notice that he intended before he sat down, to move should be laid on the table. He was proceeding to make some explanations, when Mr. Patton of Va. asked the Speaker, if the petition had been received; and upon the Speaker replying in the negative, Mr. Garrison of Ga. immediately arose, and moved that the petition be rejected.—He spoke for some minutes in support of this motion; when Mr. Adams submitted that the gentleman of Georgia was out of order according to the 45th rule of the House, which prescribes that no petition shall be debated or decided on the day of presentation. But the speaker declared that this rule applied only to a petition after it was received, and not the question "shall it be received?" and the gentleman from Georgia was in order while he confined himself to the discussion of the latter.—From this decision Mr. Adams appealed, and the speaker having stated his reasons and the question being put "shall the decision of the Chair stand?" a long and animated debate ensued. The whole practical point to be determined being "shall the House debate the question to day or tomorrow?"—which was settled by Mr. Vinton making a motion to adjourn. This prevailed, and when the matter came up next day, the question of order and the whole subject matter connected with it were postponed to Tuesday.

It was imagined that this exciting topic had received its quietus for a time—but no! On Wednesday when the speaker began to call on the states in order, for resolutions Mr. Jarvis of Me. offered two, declaring in effect, that the question of Abolition of Slavery in the D. C. ought not to be entertained by Congress; and that if any petitions praying for that subject should be hereafter presented, they ought to be laid on the table, without reading or being printed. Mr. Jarvis supported his resolutions in a speech of considerable length.—Mr. Adams then moved to lay them on the table—but the motion was negatived by a vote of aye 123—yea 66. Mr. Wise of Va. thereupon submitted an amendment, the purport of which was to deny to Congress every power of legislation for abolishing slavery in this district; and the assertion that any attempt to legislate on the subject would not only be unauthorized, but dangerous to the Union of the States. Wise is one of the most energetic

speakers in Congress—and he spoke in favor of this amendment, for a few minutes, with even more than usual spirit and force. He considered the resolutions of the gentleman from Me. mere evasions; and insisted upon the House coming to a direct vote on the constitutional question. He declared nothing else would satisfy the South. Gentlemen must pursue a bold, manly, direct course—they must come up to the mark—they must toe it!

Mr. Glascock submitted a resolution as an addition to the amendment of Mr. Wise, declaring any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in the House is calculated to disturb the compromise of the Constitution, to endanger the Union, and if persisted in, to destroy, by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.—This resolution was about to lead to discussion, but Mr. Cambreling called for the orders of the day; and as the hour for considering resolutions had expired, the call was sustained, and the Abolition matter was suspended.

The subject however was the very next day thrown into the Senate by Mr. Morris, of Ohio; who presented various memorials from citizens of Brown County, in your State, praying for the same object. Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of one of them; and immediately after it was read Mr. Calhoun moved that the memorials be rejected, and advocated the measure as due to the dignity of the Senate, many of whose members had been insulted and calumniated by the petitioners—and necessary to give quiet and confidence to the South.—Mr. Morris replied, protesting strongly against the rejection—and urged a reference to the usual quarter the committee on the district of Columbia. Judge Porter of Louisiana followed and made a most animated and vigorous speech in favor of immediate rejection. But Mr. Preston, of S. Carolina carried away the palm of oratory. I have seldom heard a more powerful burst of eloquence in the Walls of Congress. He gave a most impressive description of the state of feeling which had been produced throughout the whole Southern country by the agitation of this question, and implored the Senate not to allow it to be brought within their doors. The discussion was continued with great earnestness by Messrs Tyler, Benton, Leigh, Brown and Buchanan; at last Mr. Webster moved to postpone it till Monday, in order to allow the Senate to act upon business which required despatch.—This was agreed to.

On Monday Mr. Webster certainly, and Mr. Ewing probably, will give their views on the subject. They are both understood to be in favor of referring all such memorials and petitions to the District Committee. This will undoubtedly be the direction they will receive. It is certainly the proper course.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, and been read twice and referred to the committee of finance in the Senate, making an appropriation of \$80,000 for repelling hostilities commenced by the Seminoles Indians in Florida. On Thursday Mr. Adams inquired of the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs (Mason of Va.) whether the government had received any official information relative to our political and commercial relations with Mexico; and Mr. Mason having replied that none had yet arrived at the State Department, Mr. Adams gave notice that unless the President should send a special message on that day, or Monday, he would himself submit a proposition on the subject.

It seems we are to have war on all sides—war in Florida—war with Mexico—and if the Old Hero can accomplish it, war with France. The city is full of speculations on the last topic.—Mr. Barton arrived here last night and Mr. Livingston this morning. Rumor says that they have been closeted several hours with the President. A cabinet council was also held, and it is said that a special message has been resolved upon, and that it is to be warlike.

If we are to believe report, the old General stands alone in the resolution for war. Cass, Dickerson, Forsyth and Van Buren have been doing all they could to hold him back from his determination—but in vain. I fear from all I can see and learn, that in the course of next week Congress will have the special message, recommending non-intercourse and perhaps a resort to reprisals. But I do not doubt that the Senate will make strong opposition to the wishes of the Executive.

It is said that Mr. Van Buren opposed the general's cry for war so decidedly to-day, that the old Hero grew quite angry and a difference ensued—but this is rumor. We are to have a week now crowded with incidents of a most interesting and important character. I will endeavor to be for you and your readers a faithful chronicler. R. S. Ohio Republican.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

COMPILED FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1836.

The Senate again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the two bills "on the State Bank." The committee soon after rose and reported the bill of the Senate amended, by being all struck out from its enacting clause; and the bill from the House of Representatives with several amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made in the bill from the House and concurred in the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, but refused to concur in the 6th, which is to strike out the sixth section:

Yeas, Messrs. Aker, Boon, Brady, Casey, Clark, Daily, Dumont, Fowler, Hamilton, Sigler, Tannehill, and Thompson, 12.

Nays Messrs. Beard, Caldwell, Chambers, Colerick, Collet, Conwell, Elliott, Griffith, Hackett, Hillas, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Puett, Shaw, Stewart, and Whitcomb, 17.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the bill was amended by adding to the second section, these words: "The state reserves the right of repealing or amending this section at any time, after the first day of Jan. 1836."

Mr. Boon moved further to amend the bill in the second line, by striking out the words "average of which for each fiscal year, shall," and insert "which," and in the 5th line, strike out the words "average as aforesaid," and strike out the amendment made in committee, which was by inserting the words "and never shall exceed three times the amount of the capital stock, actually paid in, at any one time."

Yeas, Messrs. Boon, Clarke, Collet, Daily, Fowler, Hamilton, Morgan, Payne, Sigler, Tannehill, and Thompson—11.

Nays Messrs. Aker, Beard, Brady, Caldwell, Casey, Chambers, Colerick, Conwell, Dumont, Elliott, Griffith, Hackett, Hillas, Plummer, Puett, Shaw, Stewart, and Whitcomb, 18.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the 10th section of the bill was amended by striking out after the word "authorities" in the second line, these words, to-wit: "and it is hereby made their duty" and insert these words in lieu thereof, "should they deem it expedient."

Mr. Thompson moved to amend the bill by adding thereto, the following as an additional section: Section 11th. The State Bank and its branches, in discounting notes of accommodation, shall pay the like respect to the citizens of one county of a district, they do to the citizens of another county, of the same district, when the security offered is alike sufficient, nor shall the bank or its branches, make a loan to any citizen or corporation of any other state, whilst there are applicants (for accommodation) living in the state, who can give approved security," which pending.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the two bills on the state bank; and the question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, which pending, the Senate adjourned on yesterday; it was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Boon, Daily, Dumont, Griffith, Hackett, Mastin, Payne, Puett, Tannehill, Thompson, and Whitcomb—11.

Nays—Messrs. Brady, Casey, Chambers, Clark, Colerick, Conwell, Fowler, Hamilton, Hillas, Plummer, Shaw, and Stewart—12.

Mr. Dumont moved further to amend the bill by adding the following as an additional section: "It shall not be lawful for the bank; or any branch thereof, to buy any promissory note or inland bill of exchange, made by any person or persons, who, as either principal or endorser shall have, within one month previously, offered any note or bill for discount, not of larger amount, and which bill or note has been rejected or not discontinued."

Mr. Whitcomb suggested that this amendment be amended by inserting after the word "buy" the words "at a greater rate of discount than six per cent;" which was acceded to.

The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Boon, Brady, Casey, Chambers, Conwell, Daily, Dumont, Fowler, Griffith, Hackett, Hamilton, Mastin, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Puett, Shaw, Tannehill, Thompson, and Whitcomb, 20.

Noes—Messrs. Clark, Colerick, Hillas, and Stewart, 4.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time, to-morrow.

On this question the Ayes are Messrs. Brady, Casey, Chambers, Colerick, Conwell, Daily, Dumont, Griffith, Hackett, Hamilton, Hillas, Mastin, Morgan, Plummer, Shaw, Stewart, and Whitcomb 17.

The Noes, Messrs. Boon, Clark, Fowler, Payne, Puett, Tannehill, and Thompson, 7.

The bill of the senate "to amend an act establishing a state bank, app'd. Jan. 28, 1834" was on motion of Mr. Griffith, indefinitely postponed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

N. B. Every inch of the ground on these "Bank Bills," has been disputed, of the discussion on which our notes cover many sheets of paper. As all could not be published with the report from the Journal, it is deemed expedient to report none of them till the bill of the House be finally passed.

The Internal Improvement Bill passed the House by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bardwell, Bennett, Boone, Brown, Buell, Carnan, Chamberlain, Chambers, Chiles, Clark of Wayne, Clark of Washington, Collins, Craig of N. Craig of P., Curtis, Cushman, Davis, Dunning, Evans, Gregg, Hannaman, Harrow, Harris, Hubbard, Huntington, Johnston, Jones, Kilgore, Lee of C., Lee of M. and C., Liston, Macy, Mason, M. Cary, Miller, Moore, Morris, Myers, Posey, Ray, Ristine, Stapp, Storm, Strain, Templeton, Thompson, of A., Thompson of J., Thompson, of L., Vandever, Vawter, Walker of D., Walker of S., Watt, Whitman, Willet and Smith Speaker—56.

Noes—Messrs. Armstrong, Carr, Cole, Edmondson, Edwards, Eggleston, Graham, Howard, Howell, Huckleberry, Jackson, Murray, Nave, Phelps, Smith, Steele, Wilson, and Zenor—18.

And so said bill passed, and Mr. Evans, was ordered to carry it to the Senate for their concurrence.

On motion of Huntington, the title of said bill was amended, by striking out thereof the words—"the commencement and completion of."

Mr. Kilgore having obtained leave, moved the following resolution; which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Hon. G. A. Everts be allowed to appear before the committee on the judiciary, by himself or counsel, for the purpose of examining and cross examining witnesses, in relation to the charges against him.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

A bill amendatory of an act, entitled "an act establishing a state bank," approved Jan. 25th 1834: read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Mr. Shaw from the committee on Military affairs reported a joint resolution and memorial instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to oppose any further appropriations for the continuation of the Military academy at West Point; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1836.

Petitions presented.—By Mr. Gregg, for an act of incorporation, to a company, to construct a bridge across the Miami river at or near its mouth. By Mr. Walker of D., of Daniel Roberts and others, for the location of a certain state road, therein named.

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

Bills reported.—By Mr. Miller, to amend an act, for assessing and collecting the revenue, approved February 10, 1836; twice read and laid on the table. By Mr. Stapp, to amend an act entitled an act regulating the fees and salaries of the several officers and persons therein named; to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate the mode of doing county business in the several counties in this state, approved 19th January, 1831; and to amend an act entitled an act relative to foreign attachment, approved January 20th 1831; read and passed to a second reading. By Mr. Collins, to incorporate the New Albany Savings Institution; which, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Armstrong, so that "no person shall be director or officer of this institution, who is a director of any branch of the State Bank of Indiana;" and by Mr. Phelps, that the directors shall at no time be allowed to borrow money out of any of the Branches of the State Bank, in their corporate capacity—"the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kilgore.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to this House, appointing a committee of revision of the laws, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill to organize a Probate Court, and prescribing the duties thereof; a bill to regulate the practice in suits at law and in chancery, and a Digest of the Statute laws of this State of a general character, to be by said committee, reported to the legislature of this state, at its next session.

On motion of Mr. Gregg.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act regulating damages on protested bills of exchange, so as to make the parties to bills, all of whom may be residents of this state, subject to damages, in case of protest, on those bills, payable at a place without the state.

Mr. BENTON reached Washington yesterday evening. Mr. Livingston had preceded him several days. We learn there has been much consultation with the confidential friends of the Executive, within the last few days, on the subject of French affairs. A "Cabinet Council," according to the Alexandria Gazette, was held on Saturday. The National Intelligencer of Monday, received this morning, says: "It does not appear to us likely that the President will propose, at this moment, any direct action by Congress in reference to the question between us and France. He may perhaps recommend some further attention to the national defenses, which, without reference to the pending controversy with France, would in our opinion be advisable."

Baltimore Patriot.

PEACE OR WAR.—It has been suggested that France wants war—as well from policy as feeling. The only authority for such a supposition is to be found in the speculations of private letter writers, and unofficial newspapers in France: which we know from experience, are at least as little to be relied upon as the similar sources of information in our own country. We are therefore among those who deem the authority for such a suggestion wholly insufficient, and unworthy of serious regard. It is more contradicted by the fact of a conciliatory letter—we have next to official authority for believing it to be—having been written by the Duke de Broglie, the prime minister of France, to the Charge at Washington, and been shown by that minister's directions to the Secretary of State, so lately as the month of September last. Had that communication been met in a similar spirit of conciliation, there is every reason to believe it would have led at once to an honorable settlement of the point in dispute.

We are loth to believe, and cannot believe, that our ancient friend and ally, the French nation, would indulge a hostile feeling towards us, without a more sufficient cause than the conduct, however it may be characterized, of the individual head of one branch of our Government—when they have nothing to complain of on the part of the People, or of that branch of the Government who have the sole legal power to declare war. As little can we believe that the King of France can be actuated by a hostile disposition, in the face of the fact we have alluded to, and so contrary also to the well known friendly feel-

ing which he has so frequently and upon all occasions manifested, in word and deed, to our countrymen in France, and his free acknowledgment of the kind treatment we received while in our country an exile.

As to its being the policy of France to have a war with us, it could only be for the employment of her armies—in a supposed state of discontent—which there seems no reason for seeking across the Atlantic, when, as we have seen, it has been for many years her cautious policy to avoid even a popular war upon her own continent, that would have given abundant employment to her armies, at far less expense than would attend their transportation over the Ocean, and a naval warfare.

Nations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by the impulse of passion rather than the dictate of reason—and can even play the school-boy, who dares his opponent to knock the chip off his shoulder. We caution our brethren of the corps editorial, not to encourage this disposition in their readers, which Democratic Republicans have, it seems, in common with the subjects of Monarchy. War at all times is an evil, a tremendous evil, which can only be justified in self defence, or for a cause that the judgment shall approve at the period of its termination, when we are sure to be cool, as well as its commencement, when we are sure to be hot.—We have great reliance upon Congress—that they will calmly deliberate and wisely determine, in this momentous conjuncture of our affairs.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is surely won."

St. Antonio, the last fortress of the despot Santana, in Texas, has fallen!

The valor and perseverance of the colonial troops were irresistible. This ever to be remembered event took place on Thursday, Dec. 10th. On the Saturday previous (the 5th) 300 of the colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Colonel Benj. R. Milam. They could not at first get possession of the public square owing to the walls and ditches across the mouths of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this, they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained battling unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the "Alamo."

In these relative situations the battle continued until Thursday the 10th, when the enemy capitulated.

By the Capitulation, upwards of 1000 yielded to less than 300. The town itself was surrendered with 21 pieces of brass artillery, 1200 rounds of powder, ball, grape, and canister, with the public stores of every description.

This glorious conquest was achieved, with a loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed, is variously estimated, at from 60 to 150.

But the joy of the triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milam, the dauntless leader of the storm was numbered among the slain. He fell by a ball through his head while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long! long will Texas and the friends of liberty remember and lament his fate.

Among the gallant band who stormed the town were more than 100 volunteers from the U. S. of the north. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constituted a great majority of these, and all the remainder were from different parts of the state of Mississippi. The whole of them were among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest, and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

A provisional government is now established, and on the 1st of March next a new convention will meet to organize more fully and efficiently. There are between 1000 and 1500 volunteers from the U. S. in Texas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in chief has called for 4000. They are admitted to all the privileges of citizen-ship—obtain their head rights of land, besides their rations and compensation in money. In a short time, the war will be carried beyond the Del Norte into the enemy's country, and they will be made to support it inasmuch as their injustice and oppression have alone rendered it necessary; and the tyrant Santana will feel and know from bloodbought experience that although his countrymen may submit to absolute slavery under the mask and name of centralism,—as for the colonists they have adopted the motto of their ancestors, and, with one united voice, exclaim, with their Henry of immortal memory,—
"Give us liberty, or give us death."

HYMENÆAL.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 19th inst. by the Rev. C. Sturdevant, Mr. DAVID McLEAN of Washington Ohio, to Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Mr. Abel Thomson, of this place—

(With the above notice, we received a liberal docket of wedding cake, for which the wedded pair will please accept our thanks, with our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.)

Lawrenceburgh Lyceum,

Will meet at Mr. Levere's School Room, on Monday evening 25th inst. to discuss the following question:—
Ought postage on newspapers to be abolished?
A lecture will be delivered on the Comets and fixed stars.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.
S. C. HASTINGS, Secretary.

400 Cords of Wood

WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase from one to 400 Cords of Sugar-trunk Ash and Hickory WOOD, full four feet long, and no laps in it, they wish it split some finer than is generally furnished for common use (as the wood is for burning brick). The wood to be delivered at their Brick Yard from the first day of May until the last of August, for which they will pay two dollars and twenty-five cents per cord, on delivery.

JAMES LEONARD,

JEREMIAH FINNEY.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 16, 1836. n2-6m.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED subscribers having entered into a co-partnership on the 14th December 1835, in the above business on Walnut Street near the Methodist Church, in the shop formerly carried on by J. D. Cronz, and will hereafter be styled as the firm of

CRONZ AND PATTON,

where they may be found at all times ready prepared to meet all orders in their line on the shortest notice and workmanlike manner. They would beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they intend at all times to keep a general assortment of work on hand, such as Ploughs, Farming Implements, Hinges, Horse Shoes and Nails, &c.—also, edge tools ready made and ground warranted to be inferior to none made in the Western country. Cooper; would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN D. CRONZ,

CHARLES PATTON.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 23, 1836. n2-ly

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of James Hood, late of Dearborn county, dec'd, request all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY ANN HOOD,

ZACHARIAH BEDFORD, Admrs

January 21, 1836.

H A T

MANU-

FACTORY.



THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cleveland, and its vicinity, that they have commenced the Manufacture of gentlemen's

Water Proof Hats, Military Caps, Ladies' Riding Bonnets, Fur Capes, &c. of a very superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices. They will warrant their workmanship to be unequalled by any other Manufacturers in the State.

N. B. Country Merchants, by calling in person, or sending their orders, can be supplied by the dozen, at the Cincinnati prices. S. S. JOHNSTON, & Co. Cleveland, Jan. 23, 1836. n2-4f

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
DEARBORN COUNTY, }

Pinkney James, } On Domestic Attachment in
Robert Wilson, } Debt \$211, 19 cents.

NOTICE is hereby given to Robert Wilson, late of the county of Dearborn, that a writ of domestic attachment was issued from, and returned to, the Clerks office of Dearborn Circuit Court; at the suit of Pinkney James against him said Robert Wilson, in an action of debt \$211.19 cents, upon which writ the Sheriff of the said county of Dearborn, has made return, that he has attached a certain tract of land, in the said county of Dearborn, as the property of said Robert Wilson, which land is described in said return. This is therefore to give notice to the said Robert Wilson, of the pendency of said writ of attachment; and he is hereby required to appear on the second day of the March Term of said Court 1836, to which day the said writ is docketed, then and there to defend the same, or the same will then be heard and determined in his absence, and judgment rendered thereon accordingly.

January 16, 1836. JAMES DILL, Clerk D. C. C. n2-4w

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, for that purpose appointed by the Probate Court of Dearborn county, will on the 30th day of January next, expose to public sale on the premises by virtue of a decree of said Probate Court, the following Real Estate of William H. Drake, deceased, to-wit: the South East quarter of section nine, in township six, range two west in Dearborn county State of Indiana. The said quarter section will be sold in separate tracts of eight acres each, discharged of dower. Terms one third in hand, the residue in equal payments at nine and twelve months from day of sale.

ROBERT ROWE, Jr. Com'r.

December 21, 1835.