Weekly State Sentinel.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1855.

The True Issue.

There is no doubt at this time, but that the approaching campaign of 1856 will be one of great interest to the people of the West; one that will control the destiny of this glorious Union. The Issue will be, shall slavery become Nationalized, and become a fixed fact in our Union, or shall it be Sectional, and the time honored compact—the Missouri Compromise—be restored. As a matter of course, a party holding on to the time honored principles of Jefferson, Clay and Webster, as the present Republican party of our State at this time does, we have taken the ground for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and shall sustain the position advocated by Henry Clay in 1820 and '21, in the House of Representatives of the United States.—*Boone County Pioneer.*

The article of which the above extract is a part displays a few peculiarities, to one or two of which we will give a moment's notice.

In the first place, it may be of some benefit to the editor of the *Pioneer* to suggest that he displays but little knowledge of the direction of the Fusion *current*, when he says that the issue in the contest of *Fifty-Six* will be made upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This *will not* be the case. The Abolition wing of the Fusion party desire no compromise on the question of Slavery. The legitimate predecessors of that wing never respected the Missouri Compromise; they violated it within a year of its passage, and have attempted its evasion since that time on a hundred occasions. The Conservative wing of Fusionism, on the contrary, are utterly indifferent to the question of the restoration of the Compromise, and, in fact, profess a friendship for the *principle* vindicated in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. *They* will make no issue on the restoration of an obsolete humbug. While the one wing will attempt a declaration of eternal resistance to the admission of Slave States into the Confederacy, the others will seek the adoption of a National platform, and *plough* with strange heifers for an issue on what the Know-Nothings are pleased falsely to term *Americanism*. Thus it will be seen that, no matter which of the two great wings of Fusionists are in the end to become ascendant, the puerile question of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise will not be brought to an issue between the parties.

One other point. The "party holding on to the time honored principles of JEFFERSON, CLAY and WEBSTER" *is not* "the present (so called) Republican party in our State."—THOMAS JEFFERSON was not a Know-Nothing. The new party—the Democratic party—organized with him as a leader, about the beginning of the present century, defeated Federalism upon the very issues which the misnamed Americans of this day are preparing to make in the coming contest. In his first Annual Message, delivered on the 8th of December, 1801, Mr. JEFFERSON, among other words of wisdom, said:—"I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of Naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under fourteen years is a denial to a great portion of those who ask it admission to a place in our society, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The Constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission for certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with ours."

What have Know Nothings,—the misnamed Americans, the fictitious followers of the fathers of Democracy, the bogus Republicans of the day, to say to JEFFERSON's language on the subject of *Naturalization*? Mr. JEFFERSON was no *Abolitionist*. In many of his correspondences he compared Slavery to a *wolf*, which we had by the ears, and which we could not hold with safety nor let go lest it devour us. He distinctly declared that he was not opposed to the *extension* of the institution. That extending the area of Slavery made not a single man a slave that was not a slave—that by spreading the slaves over a larger area of country their condition was ameliorated, and that he could see no possible objection to the establishment of additional slave States. He also declared opposition to the Missouri Compromise. It established a *line*, on one side of which a *principle* was to be considered right, while on the other side the same principle was to be regarded as pernicious. He was opposed to it because this very fact would engender ill-feeling between the people of the two great sections of the Union—would create a breach between them which every new agitation would open wider, until the two were utterly sundered.

With this history before them, we have editors around us sufficiently insane to assert that they, the advocates of the Missouri Compromise, Abolitionists and Know Nothings, are yet the followers of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Such assertions are a disgrace to truth and an outrage upon the memory of a great man and a true patriot.

With HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER—names polluted by the manner in which they are now-a-days associated with the most pernicious of principles, as a partizan we have had nothing to do, and at this time will have but little to say. Suffice it that neither of them was an advocate of the Missouri Compromise, and that neither have ever uttered a sylable that countenanced or embodied a single sentiment of Abolitionism or Know Nothingism.

Politics in Nebraska.

The Council Bluff's *Bugle*, of a late date, speaks as follows of the condition of political affairs in the Territory of Nebraska:

"Politics, in Nebraska, are, as usual, assuming a very curious shape. No two papers in the Territory take the same ground upon any important question. For Congress we believe, near about ten offer to sacrifice themselves for their friend's and country's good, by consenting to go to Congress, if elected; among which is Messrs. Giddings, Bennett, Bibbs, and two others on the South of Platte, whilst Chapman, Johnson, Thayer, Dyson, and some others are talked of North. What the result of this jargon will be none but a prophet can foresee. We hope the Democracy will unite upon some one and pull together; a well fought battle, with defeat, would be far preferable to such confusion.

We learn that neighbor John, of the Nebraskian, is a prominant candidate for the Territorial Legislature. He is a first rate fellow and we will go a box of Havannas on his success.

SUICIDE.—SAMUEL HILES, a young man eighteen years of age, committed suicide in Hillsborough on Wednsday last, by shooting himself.

☞ Don Piatt, of Cincinnati, has resigned the Secretarship of the American Legislation at Paris, and a son of Governor Wise has been ppointed instead.

☞ The *Sentinel* says, the letter [that of Henry A. Wise to the Boston men] is disrespectful and unbecoming the great intellect from which it emanated. It also says—"the absence of all generosity, supplied by a weak proscriptive prejudice, accompanied by an utter want of gallantry, are features of his composition, in the instance cited, very disreputable, and for which we are able to offer no apology."

This rebuke from the *Sentinel* is the more remarkable, as it has never before under its present control, been known to acknowledge an error or sin of commission or omission in any leading Democrat.—*Evansville Journal.*

The *Journal* attempts facetiousness at our expense. *Of course, rebukes* from *that* paper of leading Fusionists for errors of omission or commission are common things. If we understand the position of the Evansville *Journal*, the repudiation of the National platform, adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, by the leading Know Nothings of this State, does not meet with it commendation. The *Journal* could deal some very merited rebukes to such men as ORTH and COLFAX, of this State, to say nothing of *larger* lights in other sections of the country; and if the Editor could speak the sentiments of his mind he would not be slow to censure these Northern Arch Know Nothing Agitators, whose appeals for support are made upon miserable panderings to sectional prejudice and bigot fanaticism.

The great *trouble*, however, with the Editor of the *Journal* is, that if he should *commence* his rebukes he would, in respect to consistency, be obliged to extend them to about four-fifths of his party, and the *presumption* is that this might get him into trouble.

☞ A true American paper is wanted at Indianapolis—one that will advocate boldly and fearlessly the principles of the National American party, and let Abolitionism and all the other isms alone. Indiana must teach these agitators a lesson that will bring them to their senses. There are but very few Abolitionists in this State, when they are cut adrift from other parties.—*Vevay Reveille.*

Such comments as the above must be exceedingly gratifying to the men who made the issues and won the victories of *fifty-four*. The *Reveille*, and every other Fusion paper of the State of Indiana, in the past year, was Abolitionized for the occasion. Abolition *lead* in everything. Abolition orators were the first to be called on to address a congregation of the people—Abolition newspapers the first to be consulted on any arising question of policy. They were Abolitionists that were selected by the Know-Nothings of the State—by the *great American Party*—to represent their body in the National Council at Philadelphia. A *National* platform was there adopted, and the cringing, cowardly, secret form of action which had disgraced them before was removed. But the Know-Nothings of Indiana—the *Free Americans* of the North—represented in Convention by their Delegates, repudiated everything of Nationality, and, with a protest against those who displayed a little patriotism, a disposition to open warfare and a slight degree of manliness, retired from the National Assembly, and organized on a *sectional* basis. With these facts staring us in the face, it is worse than ridiculous for such papers, now, as the *Reveille*, the New Albany *Tribune*, or the Vincennes *Gazette*—papers that have done more for Abolitionism, on account of their *accredited* conservatism, than any others in our borders, it is worse than infamous for these papers, now, when they see that incendiarism and sectionalism is at a discount, to come out and declare that their party should have a *National* organ at Indianapolis.

Non-Intervention.

The principle of the Nebraska act was *non-intervention*, and its object be "maintaining for and securing the people of every State and Territory of the Union, all their constitutional rights and immunities." It involved necessarily *opposition to the Missouri Compromise*, because that Compromise rested upon the assumption that Congress had the power to *intervene* for the purpose of restricting the rights and immunities of the people north of the designated line; but the principle of non-intervention embraced the right of the people, in every State and in every Territory of the Union, to regulate their own domestic institutions.

The principle rests upon that clause of the constitution which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, *are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.*" It is applicable alike to the States and to the Territories, and in each case it appeals to the constitution for its sanction. And because non-intervention does thus rest on the constitution men of reflection, and all good democrats assert it to be the test of democracy—not that it is a doctrine founded on the principle that the government of the United has no right to interfere or to intervene in providing the initatory steps for governments for the Territories, but upon the principle that Congress has not the power under the constitution to proceed to determine the character of its local or domestic institutions. The Territory is the property of the United States, and Congress has express power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting it" as such property; but when this power is exhausted, and the question arises as to the relations existing between the government and the people of the Territory, and the nature of the local institutions which shall exist whilst it remains in a territorial condition, we look in vain for its solution in any other clause of the constitution than that which reserves *to the people* the powers not granted to the United States."—*Washington Union.*

This is unquestionably the true doctrine on the relations between the United States and its Territories. In the Constitution of the United States, the "*territory*" is considered simply as *property*, and the power given to Congress, to "make all needful rules respecting it," extends no further than may be necessary to secure the property rights of the United States therein. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the term "territory" seems to imply merely the land owned by the United States throughout its entire jurisdiction. The term in the Constitution is in the singular—*territory*, not *territories*.—It is not probable that the framers of the Constitution, in giving Congress power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States," ever intended more than mere protection to the United States as a landholder. The enactment of a law for the organizing of a territory, preparatory to its admission as a State, seems to have grown up as a custom, by common consent, and not to have been foreseen or premeditated.

It is strange how carelessly some persons read and quote the Constitution on this, as well as on some other points. We heard one of the most prominent speakers of the Fusion Convention in this city on the 13th of July last quote the Constitution as follows: "Congress shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations *for the government of the territories of the* United States."—This speaker was a *lawyer*, has been a *judge*, and yet he quotes the Constitution thus, interpolating the words *"for the government of the territories"* so as totally to pervert the meaning, and then argued loud and long on his fictitious text. Surely, either the intelligence or the candor of the speaker must be deficient.

The views of the Union on the disastrous influence of a "temporizing policy," and of concessions to "error and fanaticism," deserve serious consideration. We have become fully convinced, from careful observation, that the Democracy has always to pay, and to pay dearly, for every advantage gained by the "temporizing" of its members, even in local elections. Least of all shall we ever gain by "concessions to fanaticism." We had better meet every issue made by fanaticism at once; for meet it we must, sooner or later.—Fanaticism is never content nor satisfied. If we yield an inch it will demand an ell, and to its encroachments there is no end.

From California.

THE GEORGE LAW'S MAILS—SUMMARY OF NEWS—MATTERS IN OREGON AND UTAH.—The mails of the George Law were received last evening. She left Aspinwall on the 21st inst., and arrived at Quarantine, in New York, on the afternoon of the 30th, having experienced a constant succession of heavy Northeast winds the whole distance from Cape Antonio to Sandy Hook.

She brings the California mails of Oct. 5th, 550 passengers and $1,670,477 in treasure on freight.

Her news is comparatively unimportant. We subjoin a few items not received by telegraph:

CALIFORNIA.

The Common Council of San Francisco have passed an ordinance reorganizing the city police. Among other changes the members of the department are required to wear a uniform. It is supposed by some that the Mayor will veto the ordinance.

On the evening of the 27th ult., Martha Callaghan came to her death in San Francisco, by swallowing oxalic acid in place of Epsom salts.

The Coose Bay Coal Company have issued a report made by their agents, Col. Wm. V. Wells gave the mines a thorough investigation, and also the harbor and adjoining country. His report contains a flattering account of the prospect, and shows that a valuable bed of coal is there situated, and in a most convenient locality for shipping. His report is very interesting, and the operations of the company will undoubtedly be of the utmost importance to the steam navigation of the Pacific. The specimens of coal exhibited in San Francisco are of superior quality. Vessels have already been dispatched for cargoes of the coal.

The State Agricultural Fair commenced at Sacramento on the 20th ult.

The wheat, corn, barley and oat crop of Sacramento county this year, will be worth, it is estimated, $2,000,000.

It is rumored that a large body of men, some four or five hundred, are organizing throughout the State for the purpose of joining Walker.

It is supposed that as many as eighty of the passengers for Nicarauga, in the steamer of the 20th ult., intended to join the ranks of Walker.

The armory of the Volunteer Corps of San Francisco was broken open on the night of the 10th ult., and a quantity of arms stolen. Some say the stolen goods were taken for the use of Walker's troops.

The sale of the Japanese goods, per C. E. Foote, being the first cargo ever imported directly into the United States, occurred at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Wainwright & Randall, on the 26th and 27th ult. The articles were readily disposed of at high prices.

A gambler named Kutler murdered a miner named Meffet, near Downieville, on the 27th ult.

Crane, the murderer of Miss Newman, and Mickey Free, one of the murderers of Kuddle and Howe, are to be executed at Colona on the 28th October.

The State Agricultural Fair has proved very successful. Several novel features were introduced in the shape of tournaments, equestrianism by ladies, lassooing, etc., for superior skill in all of which prizes were awarded.

The mining operations throughout the State have proved generally satisfactory, although the present is the dull season, on account of the scarcity of water.

UTAH.

Gen. Harney was busily engaged preparing an expedition against the Sioux, who have recently been extremely troublesome. He was concentrating his forces, and had given orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice. He has engaged a number of half-breeds and Pawnees as guides.

The grasshoppers had been very destructive in some settlements, and at others had not appeared. Capt. Egan thinks that the districts exempt from their ravages will yield sufficient for home consumption. He thinks there will be plenty of the beef and potatoes, a good corn crop, and wheat sufficient for the home use. The corn crop, however, was planted after the wheat had been cut off, and its maturity will depend much on the advent of frosts. Should the frosts set in early the crops will be inconsiderable.

The News.

In the United States District Court, at New York, yesterday, Joseph Wagner, previously convicted of enlisting recruits for the British Foreign Legion, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Considerable political excitement exists in New York, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding, military parades until after Tuesday—the day of the election.

The Washington Union of Yesterday issued a call for a National Democratic Convention, to meet on the 6th of January.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson, Mo., was celebrated in the former city yesterday.

Our Government has as yet received no answer to its complaints to the Government of Great Britain, in regard to the violation of the neutrality laws, by the action of English officials in abetting the enlisting men of the Crimea.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Russian Charge D'Affairs, resident here, has no information of the advent of an ambassador from the Czar with a confidential communication, suggestive of the terms on which the United States may mediate in the present European conflict.

Lieutenant George Scott will receive upwards of 10,000 back pay by virtue of his brevet appointment, dating from March 30, 1847, or about $1,300 per year in addition to his pay and emoluments as Major General.

The Treasurer reports the amount of money subject to draft at the different departments, up to October 22, to be upward of twenty-two millions.

Commodore Paulding left here this afternoon for his flag-ship, the *Potomac*, at New York, which sails in a day or two for Key West.

A private letter by the *Africa* states that Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, though enfeebled by his late attack of paralysis, retains complete command of his intellectual faculties, and also that he stands high at the French Court.

The whole number of applications for bounty-land warrants at the Pension office is 222,800; the number issued, 50,043. The applications are decreasing; only 5,500 were were received during October.

Nothing has been heard from the British government respecting the representations of our Government concerning the violation of the neutrality laws by English officials in recruiting troops for the Crimea.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

In the Court of Claims to-day, Mr. Sherman concluded his argument in the Florida cases, and was followed by Mr. Baxter, of Virginia, on the same side, who spoke till adjournment. No opinion has yet been delivered.

The *Union* for this morning publishes a call for a National Democratic Convention on the 8th of January next.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni of Columbia College took place in this city last evening, and attracted a large assemblage. The address was delivered by Professor Anderson.

The long outstanding case of Ross, Winans & Co. vs. The Harlem Railroad Company, for the use of the patent cars of the plaintiff, came up in the United States Circuit Court to-day, and was made the special order for to-morrow.

There is a project on foot for converting the buildings and grounds in this city, known as the Hippodrome, into a zoological garden.

In the United States District Court to-day, Joseph Wagner, recently convicted of enlisting men for the British Foreign Legion, was sentenced to two year's imprisonment and a fine of of $100.

The New York Chamber of Commerce report was adopted in favor of the repeal of the usury laws, and it was resolved to circulate said report all over the State, with the view of getting the opinion of commercial men on it.

M'KERNAN & EDGAR,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK OFFICE.

Rates of Commission are as follows:

All sales from $200 to $2,000 inclusive, will be taxed at 2 ⅌ cent, as commission; as the value of the property advances $3,000 the rate per cent. will decrease in the following ratio: From $3,000 to 4,000 at 1¾ ⅌ cent.; from 5,000 to $6,000 at 1½ ⅌ cent.; from 7,000 to $7,000 at 1¼ ⅌ cent.; from $7,000, and as much greater as the sum may be, it will not be less than one per cent. and all sums as above mentioned going above $3,000 will be 2 ⅌ cent.; charged on first $3,000. On all sales of property, while in our hands, commission is charged. No sale, no commission or charge whatever. We require notice to be given two weeks previous to a withdrawal of property from our books. And we further wish it understood that we hold all persons responsible for the commission on Property when trades may be commenced with the owners of said property before the withdrawal of the same.

Washington St., Adjoining the Palmer House,
Have now ENTERED ON THEIR BOOKS more than

$1,000,000 REAL ESTATE

For sale on Commission.

FARMS IN MARION COUNTY.

No. 18. 68 acres, in Perry township, 5 miles from Indianapolis, south.

No. 213. 50 acres, one mile North-west of Indianapolis, on Fall Creek.

No. 271. 350 acres of land and a Grist Mill, situated on Fall Creek, north-east of Indianapolis.

No. 296. 519 acres, in Franklin Township, 10 miles s e of Indianapolis, 200 acres cleared.

No. 330. 240 acres, 8 miles south of Indianapolis; 120 acres in cultivation.

No. 347. 70 acres of land, 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No. 356. 56 acres of land, east of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

No. 373. ½ of a Flouring Mill, 4½ miles n e of Indianapolis.

No. 403. 160 acres, 4 miles s e of Indianapolis.

No. 415. 320 acres, 2 miles east of Indianapolis, in high state of cultivation.

No. 420. 120 acres, about 2 miles west of Indianapolis, on National Road.

No. 517. 80 acres, in Lawrence Township, 6 miles north-east of Indianapolis.

No. 558. 162 acres 10 miles west of Indianapolis, 50 acres cleared.

No. 568. 330 acres 5 miles north of Indianapolis, 140 acres improved.

No. 569. 21½ acres ¾ mile east of Indianapolis.

No. 610. 80 acres 1½ miles from Indianapolis.

No. 616. 54 acres 1½ miles from Indianapolis.

No. 628. 78 acres, 11 miles n e of Indianapolis.

No. 640. 96 acres 2 miles west of Indianapolis, good improvements, with saw mill.

No. 656. 300 acres, on the line of Marion and Johnson Co., 12 miles from Indianapolis, 2 miles from Lawrenceburg Railroad, partly improved.

No. 691. 95 acres, 1½ miles south of Indianapolis, part improved.

No. 744. A Steam Saw Mill, near Lancaster, 4 miles from Indianapolis.

No. 780. A Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Farmersville, on Buck Creek, on the Lawrenceburg Railroad; also, 30 acres of land attached.

No. 782. 45 acres, 10 cleared and 5 in timber, on the Crawfordsville road, west of Indianapolis.

No. 789. The Broad Ripple Mills, n of Indianapolis.

No. 790. 80 acres, half cleared, to trade for Railroad Stock.

No. 797. 240 acres, 2 miles east of Indianapolis, with good improvements.

No. 807. A Grist and Saw Mill, on Eagle Creek, 8 miles s of Indianapolis; will exchange in part for city property.

No. 810. 80 acres, adjoining the town of Cumberland; 50 acres cleared.

No. 814. 55 acres, 6 miles north-west of Indianapoli; 35 acres cleared, with other improvements.

No. 819. 80 acres, 4 miles south of Indianapolis; 5 acres cleared and well improved.

No. 821. 220 acres, 6 miles south-east of Indianapolis; improvements good.

No. 822. 80 acres, 5 miles north-west of Indianapolis; 31 acres cleared.

CLAY COUNTY.

No. 299. 168 acres of land, near Northfield.

No. 476. 245 acres, 9 miles from Lebanon on the Michigan road.

No. 519. 80 acres, south-west of Lebanon.

No. 603. 160 acres, 60 acres cleared, 8 miles north of Lebanon.

No. 689. 300 acres, within ¼ mile of Lebanon; part cleared and improved.

BENTON COUNTY.

No. 520. 120 acres, timber land.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

No. 784. A Grist Mill and Saw Mill, on Clifty Creek, 10 miles east of Columbus, all in good order.

No. 215. 90 acres of land, with a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Woollen Factory, 6 miles north of Columbus.

CLAY COUNTY.

No. 777. 122 acres, 50 acres well timbered, on which is a good Steam Saw Mill.

CLINTON COUNTY.

No. 427. 160 acres, ½ mile from I. and L. railroad, part cleared.

No. 457. 200 acres, 4 miles from Thorntown.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

No. 585. 160 acres, 60 acres cleared, 1½ miles from Muncie town.

No. 601. 132 acres, timbered land.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

No. 497. 261 acres, timbered land.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

No. 390. 150 acres, 90 cleared; good improvements.

DECATUR COUNTY.

No. 617. 160 acres, 40 acres cleared, improvements good, 4½ miles from Greensburg.

FULTON COUNTY.

No. 577. 120 acres, 1 mile from Rochester.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

No. 580. 100 acres, eight miles south of Connersville, 60 acres improved.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

No. 796. 120 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with good improvements, near the Lawrenceburg R. R.

No. 799. 80 acres, well timbered, 6½ miles from Brookville.

No. 805. A Steam Saw Mill, with 5 acres of land and necessary buildings, 7 miles from Brookville.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

No. 268. One undivided ½ of a Steam Flouring Mill, with 4 acres of land at Stilesville.

No. 310. A Steam Flouring Mill at Plainfield.

No. 785. 16 acres of land, with a Steam Saw Mill, in good running order, 4½ miles north of Danville.

No. 792. A Steam Saw Mill, with new boiler and machinery, to trade for city property.

No. 811. 275 acres, 3½ miles north-west from Danville, 200 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

No. 394. 120 acres, 1 mile from Alton station, 20 acres cultivated.

No. 460. 160 acres 1 mile North of National Road.

No. 542. 160 acres, in timber.

HOWARD COUNTY.

No. 625. 80 acres, in timber.

No. 678. 160 acres, in timber.

No. 695. 80 acres, improvements good.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

No. 646. 80 acres, ½ mile of Fortsville, improvements good.

JASPER COUNTY.

No. 605. 10,000 acres.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

No. 320. 160 acres 2 miles east of Greenwood.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

No. 637. 400 acres, well improved, with a large Flouring Mill, situated on the road from Vernon.

MADISON COUNTY.

No. 273. 152 acres of land, 2 miles north-east of Chesterfield; 90 acres improved.

No. 284. 280 acres 22 miles north-east of Indianapolis, 1 mile from Alfont; about 70 acres cleared.

No. 778. 400 acres, timbered land of the best quality, will be exchanged for city property.

No. 802. 160 acres, improved, ½ mile from the town of Anderson.

No. 803. 160 acres, part under cultivation, 6½ miles from Anderson and the Bellefontaine Railroad.

No. 812. 80 acres, 18 miles from the county seat, small improvements, to exchange for property in Indianapolis.

MORGAN COUNTY.

No. 285. 650 acres north-east corner of the county, 200 acres improved.

No. 386. 120 acres, on Yellow River.

No. 811. 640 acres of land, near the town of Plymouth, to exchange for property in Indianapolis.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

No. 412. 240 acres of land, 3 miles from Cloverdale.

No. 479. 160 acres of land 4 miles from Greencastle, in good state of cultivation.

No. 583. 160 acres, 5 miles from R. R. station; 50 acres cleared.

No. 636. 263 acres, good improvements, 3 miles south of Manhattan.

PARK COUNTY.

No. 809. 294 acres, 8 miles from Rockville, in a good neighborhood, to trade for a house and lot in Indianapolis.

RUSH COUNTY.

No. 383. 240 acres of land, 7 miles south of Rushville.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

No. 185. A Grist Mill on Collet's Creek.

SCOTT COUNTY.

No. 806. 200 acres, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, small improvements.

SHELBY COUNTY.

No. 556. 320 acres, 2½ miles north-west of Shelbyville, 200 acres cleared.

TIPTON COUNTY.

No. 258. 240 acres of land; 60 acres cleared.

No. 324. 120 acres land, and a Saw Mill, on Peru Railroad; also, 160 acres 2½ miles from Tipton; also, 80 acres, 3 miles from Tipton, 60 acres cultivated; also, 40 acres timber.

No. 526. 30 acres 3 miles south of Tipton; 35 miles north of Indianapolis.

UNION COUNTY.

No. 382. A Woollen Factory, at Dunlopsville, with about 5 acres of land.

WARREN COUNTY.

No. 782 & 783. 157 acres of land, to trade for city property.

VERMILLION COUNTY, ILL.

No. 389. 1057½ acres, 800 acres prairie, well improved, the premium farm.

No. 555. 240 acres, opposite Montezuma.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, ILL.

No. 626. 125 acres, half prairie, 2 miles north of the A & M Railroad, part improved.

STARK COUNTY.

No. 629. 80 acres, partly improved.

No. 662. 600 acres in Jasper county, Ill, 3 miles west of Newton; also, 440 acres in Effingham county 40 acres timbered.

STARKE COUNTY.

No. 501. 160 acres, 1½ miles from county seat, 40 acres prairie.

No. 536. 1360 acres, on the Fort Wayne road, and L. R. road; timbered.

No. 664. 320 acres, in Pratt County, Ill., 6 miles south of Montecello; 1 mile from Railroad.

No. 719. 329 acres, 32 miles above Cincinnati, 2 miles from the river, improvements good.

No. 801. 280 acres in Keokuk county, Iowa, to trade for city property in Indianapolis.

No. 808. 160 acres of land in Union County, Iowa, to trade for city property.

No. 813. 80 acres in Kankakee County, Illinois, 3 miles from the Illinois Central Railroad, to be exchanged for city property in Indianapolis.

No. 816. 240 acres, in Coles County, Illinois.

No. 824. 600 acres, in Hamilton County, New York, within one mile of Piscasant Lake.

Special Notice.

Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad stock will be received in part payment for Real Estate at this office.

M'KERNAN & EDGAR,
sep 20 Real Estate Agents and Broker.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the East end of this City, on or about the 4th inst., one Bay Horse, 6 years old; marks not recollected. Also, one Sorrel Mare, aged, with white star in the forehead. Any person returning said animals, or either of them, or notifying the undersigned where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded. CHARLES GAENER.
Indianapolis, Sept. 17. d1&w3t

SALE OF SINKING FUND LANDS.

THE following pieces, parcels, or lots of land, or so much of each as may be necessary, will, on the day, *the 8th day of Dec. next*, between the hours of 8th o'clock A. M., and five o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Indianapolis, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, the bid being equal to the amount chargeable, the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and forfeited by the non-payment of the interest due thereon, to-wit:

ALLEN COUNTY.

The e 40 ft of lot 37 on the original plat of Fort Wayne, mortgaged by Edward F. Colerick and Margaret W. Colerick his wife. Loan, interest, &c., $1,006 33.

The s e qr sec 35, t 31, n r 14 e, (except 2 acres off the n w cor) containing 158 acres, mortgaged by Thomas T. De Kay. Loan, interest, &c., $548 36.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

The s e qr of sec 27, and the n w qr of the n e qr of sec 34, t 10, n r 5 e, containing 200 acres, with, on loan by John M. Gwin and Mary Ann Gwin his wife. Loan, interest, &c., $71.60.

BENTON COUNTY.

The s e qr of the s w qr sec 19, and the n e qr of the n w qr of sec 30, all in t 25 r 6 w, containing 80 acres, more or less, mortgaged by Samuel Balantyne and Jane Balantyne his wife. Loan, interest, &c., $551.50.

BOONE COUNTY.

The s end of the west of the s e qr of sec 19, t 18, n r 2 e, containing 50 acres, mortgaged by Patterson C Brandenburg and Melinda Brandenburg his wife. Loan, interest, &c., 420 dols.

The e half of the n e qr sec 15, and the w hf of the n w qr of sec 14, t 18 n r 2 e, containing 160 acres, mortgaged by Jacob Jones. Loan interest, &c., 558.26 dols.

The s e qr of the n e qr sec 36, t 20, n r 2 e, containing 40 acres, mortgaged by Robert Stephenson and Jane E. Stephenson his wife. Loan, interest, &c., 51.20 dollars.

The e hf of the n e qr of sec 17; also, the s e qr of the s w qr of sec 9; also, the n w qr of the s w qr of sec 9; all in t 19, n r 2 e, containing in all 160 acres, mortgaged by William Lane and Malada Lane his wife. Loan, interest, &c., 467.16 dols.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The n e qr of the s w qr, and the s w qr of the n e qr of sec 9, t 25, n r 2 w; also the w hf of the n w qr of sec 14, t 24, n r 2 w; also the n e qr of the n w qr of sec 34, t 26, n r 3 w, containing in all 200 14-100 acres, mortgaged by Francis G. Kendall, forfeited and sold on credit to Abraham L. Voorhees. Loan, interest, &c., $870 96.

One hundred acres on the n side of the tract known as the upper hf of the uppermost sec situated on the n side of the Wabash river, and being part of the grant and reserve made at the Pottawattamie treaty, Oct 16, 1826, of one sec of land to Jas Conner, one sec to Henry Conner, and one sec to Wm Conner; the whole of which was vested in Wm Conner by deed from said James and Henry, May 25, 1833, and approved by the President of the U S, Oct 18, 1835, bounded as described on page 215, book C of the Record of Deeds of Carroll County, mortgaged by Abram Wagoner. Loan, interest, &c., $541 86.

CASS COUNTY.

Lot No 4 of the original plat of the town of Logansport, mortgaged by James E. Kintner and Elizabeth B Kintner his wife, forfeited and sold on credit to Graham N. Fitch and George B. Walker. Loan, interest, &c., $619 75.

The west one-fourth part of lot 56 in the original plat of the town of Logansport, mortgaged by Gilbert J Rice and Julia M Rice his wife. Loan, interest, &c, $1,199 36.

Lot No 34 in Tipton addition to the town of Logansport, mortgaged by Benj Green and Melicent Green his wife. Loan, interest, &c, $541 86.

Part of lot No 5 in the partition among Barron's heirs, containing 61 50-100 acres bounded as described on page 546 of book B of the Record of Deeds of Cass Co, mortgaged by William F Peterson. Loan, interest, &c, $501 20.

The s hf of sec 11 t 28 n r 2 e, containing 284 35-100 acres; also the s hf of the s e qr sec 2, and the n e qr of the n e qr sec 11 t 28 n r 1 e, containing 160 acres, mortgaged by Williamson Wright and John W. Wright, and Mary Wright, wife of said John W. Wright. Loan, interest, &c, $668 36.

The s hf of lot 43 in John Tipton's addition to the town of Logansport, mortgaged by Robert Bryer and Dorcas Bryer his wife, forfeited and sold on credit to Lazarus B Wilson. Loan, interest, &c, $215 30.

A part of lot No 1 in the original plat of the town of Logansport, bounded as described on page 338 of book B of the Records of Deeds of Cass Co, mortgaged by John B Dorst and Elizabeth B Dorst his wife, forfeited and sold on credit to John W Wright. Loan, interest, etc, $282 96.

All that part of lot No 50 of the original plat of the town of Logansport, bounded as described on page 302 book B of deeds of Cass Co, mortgaged by George B Clem and David H Coulson and their wives Jane H Clem and Eliza K Coulson. Loan, interest, &c, 541 dolls 86c.

CLAY COUNTY.

The w hf of the s e qr of sec No 34, town No 11 n of range No 6 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Nathan Trueblood & Nancy Burchfield, his wife; loan, interest, &c., 165 dolls 3c.

The e hf of the n e qr of sec 24, t 11 n, r 6 w, more particularly described in Deed Record C, pages 215, 216, of Clay county; also the n w qr of the s e qr of sec 34, t 11 n, r 6 w; mortgaged by Lawrence Leonard & Mary Leonard, his wife, forfeited and sold on credit to John Rose; loan, interest, &c., 436 dolls 26c.

The e hf of the n w qr of sec 35, t 10 n, r 7 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Nathan Trueblood & Catha rine Trueblood, his wife; loan, interest, &c, 126 dolls 5c.

The e hf of the s w qr of sec 4, t 12 n, r 7 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Wm B Townsend & Sarah Townsend, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 346 dolls 92c.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 3, t 12 n, r 7 w; mortgaged by Wm McBride & Deborah McBride, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 226 dolls 26c.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Three pieces or parcels of land lying in and near the town of Frankfort, a more particular description of which may be found on page 233 of book 4 of the Records of Deeds of Clinton co; mortgaged by Eli Armentrout; loan, interest, etc, 171 dolls 64.

The e w hf of the n e qr of sec 11, t 21 n, range 2 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Wm Cunningham & Elizabeth Cunningham, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 251 dolls 12c.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 12, t 21 n, r 2 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Samuel B Rogers & Malinda Rogers, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 344 dolls.

Two lot or plats of land, being parts of the s e qr of sec 10, t 21 n, r 1 w, bounded as described on page 191 of book 4 of the Record of Deeds of Clinton co; mortgaged by John Hughes & Sarah Hughes, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 217 dolls 65c.

The n hf of the w hf of the s e qr of sec 10—the s e qr of the s e qr of sec 10, and the n e qr of the s e qr of sec 10, all in t 20 n, r 1 e, containing 120 acres, mortgaged by John McLeland & Matilda McLeland, his wife; loan interest, etc, 169 dolls 59c.

The w hf of the n w qr of sec 14, t 21 n, r 1 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by James Scott & Jane Scott, his wife; loan, interest, etc, 325 dolls 75c.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 24, t 22 n, r 1 w; mortgaged by Mahlon Thompson & Sophronia Thompson, his wife; loan, interest etc, 72 dolls 20.

The w hf of the s e qr of sec 23, t 22 n, r 1 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by David Barnes & Sarah Barnes his wife; loan, interest, etc., 440 dolls 30c.

The s e qr of the w qr, and the s w qr of the n e qr of sec 26, t 21 n, r 1 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Wright S Curles & Rosannah Curles, his wife; loan interest, etc, 271 dolls 60c.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

The e hf of the n w qr of sec 8, t 3 n r 6 w, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by James McDon