From the Union, April 8.

The Debate in the Senate on the French Congratulatory Resolutions.

MR. HANNEGAN'S SPEECH.

We have not room this morning for the whole of the interesting debate in the Senate on Thursday, on the resolution of congratulations to the French people; but we cheerfully make space for the very eloquent speech of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Hannegan, who introduced the resolutions in response to the President's message. We will endeavor at an early day to give the whole of this interesting debate.

Mr. HANNEGAN said: I will not detain the Senate by entering into any details of the events which we have all read in the newspapers with regard to what has recently transpired in France. It is enough to refer the senator from Connecticut to those details, as furnishing an answer to the objection that nothing has been done to warrant congratulations from America to France.

Mr. NILES. The senator entirely misunderstood me. I said that the resolution of the senator from Ohio went beyond anything that had been done.

Mr. HANNEGAN. I am happy to hear the explanation of the senator, although I still differ with him in his construction of the resolution. The senator from New Hampshire expressed the hope that the French people might be enabled to persevere, even unto the shedding of blood. To that I respond, if it be necessary! But I fervently trust in God that not one drop of human blood may flow in this great revolution.

Mr. HALE. I said that I desired the French people would be faithful unto death.

Mr. HANNEGAN. That, of course, implies the shedding of blood. But I trust no neck will be brought to the block—that no human misery, but that unmingled human happiness may flow from this great movement.

And now, sir, it is due to the honorable senator from Ohio and myself, that I should make a brief explanation. When the message of the President was communicated to us on Monday last, it was, on my motion, referred to the committee on foreign relations; and I then stated to the Senate that it was not my intention to interfere with his resolution. I will carry out my purpose in that respect; for, although, as the organ of the committee, I reported the resolutions which have been read this morning, and although I prefer them, as they go further in expressing my views, yet I will never place myself in a position in which I can, for an instant, be suspected of public or private treachery. I suggested to the senator from Ohio, in the morning on which he introduced his resolution, that he had better do it at once. I then committed myself to his resolution; and I shall carry out the committal by any vote which I may be called on to give. The resolutions of the committe on foreign relations, indeed, express the same sentiments and feelings as the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, and entirely accord with resolutions which have been prepared by other senators—amongst them, my friend from New York, [Mr. Dix.] They all embody public sentiment, and no more. All convey nothing more than what fell from the lips, and came fresh and warm from the hearts of every day-loborer around your Capitol grounds, as he exchanged congratulations and shooks hands with his associate, on the intelligence of these glorious events. My friend from Ohio, however, with characteristic boldness—leading, as he always leads worthily, when the great principles of human liberty are at stake—came forward the moment that the tidings reached us, and gave notice of his intention to introduce such a resolution. As the originator, then, of this procedure, to him belongs the credit, let the details be what they may, of the action which the Senate may adopt. And here I may, without impropriety, remark, that to the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] is chiefly due the credit of the resolutions reported from the committee. His valuable suggestions in the committee room reduced my share of their preparation to little more than draughting them. But this is of little consequence either to him or to myself. Neither of us seeks the "bubble reputation" which is to be gained at the point of a resolution. He, I know, is above it; and I trust I am.

The senator from Connecticut [Mr. Baldwin] remarked the other day, that there were no precedents for this procedure. I think that if he will look back to the period of the first revolution in France, he will there discover a precedent in the conduct of Washington himself. When Louis XVI communicated to General Washington, then President of the United States, the fact that he had signed the constitution dictated to him by the National Assembly, and that he had given to the French people an extension of the elective franchise and other privileges before unknown, Washington, in a brief message, announced the intelligence to Congress, and it was responded to in separate resolutions by the two houses, which were transmitted by the President to the King of France. When, at a later period, on the establishment of a republic before the downfall of Robespierre and Marat, we refrained from transmitting congratulatory resolutions, the reason, as will be fresh in the recollection of senators, was, that we were then in imminent danger of collision with France.

Mr. BALDWIN. Will the senator allow me to inquire whether there be any precedent of a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, in the name of the American people, requesting the President to transmit the resolutions to a foreign government?

Mr. HANNEGAN. I know of no instance of a joint resolution, but the separate resolutions to which I have alluded were of the same import. But I frankly confess, that I dislike the word "precedent," when we are engaged in legislating on such a subject as this! The reason why no precedent has been presented, is, that the event itself is without precedent! I have, indeed, heard objections urged in high quarters. The distinguished senator from South Carolina has expressed his opinion that we had better defer our action. These and other objections made to the immediate action of the Senate upon these resolutions, I have weighed, as I feel they deserve, with the utmost seriousness. At one time I was inclined—and so expressed myself to the senator, my friend from Ohio—to postpone action until we should hear of the actual meeting of the national assembly; but all my subsequent reflection tends to the conclusion that we should at once, and without hesitation, tender to the new republic of France our congratulations. For the life of me, I cannot see any evil result in the step. No man will contend against it as an act of interference with the affairs of others—an act that, in its remotest consequences, can lead to our entanglement in European difficulties. It has ever been the custom of nations to exchange congratulations upon momentous occasions and fortunate results.

In the history of man, there has occurred no more signal event than the recent French revolution. It is marked all over, at every step, from first to last, from the highest to the humblest actor, by a moral grandeur that finds its only prototype in the conduct of our own heaven-guided ancestors. When revolts occur in kingdoms—when man, lashed to phrensy by all the woes of oppression, rises to strike a single blow, and fall from the ignominious scaffold to the uncounted grave—when the chains of the oppressor are thus rivetted tighter and tighter—when humanity and liberty have been laid together in a common grave—then monarchs have often exchanged congratulations.

At this hour, when emancipated France—emancipated without a crime, without a stain—extends her new-born hand, and from her cradle lifts her smiling front, gazing at us, shall we pause—coldly pause—and give back the look with marble features? or shall we return the smile, and, with our heartfelt salutations, cheer her to the richer than golden harvest! If there was anything in these resolutions contrary to the usages of nations—any principle at war with the proprieties of international communication, I should feel bound, from this high place, to hesitate and weigh every contingent result. But I am unable to discover the rule or the reason against a national salutation from the matron government of republican America to the infant government of republican France. It is in the name of our people that we send the greeting. It is in obedience to the high behests of the ever active, the hundred-eyed genius of our institutions. We send to a recognised government—recognised by all the foreign officials of France, so far as I can learn. Our own minister led the way. I trembled when the first news came, lest he should hang back waiting an example. But I am happy to think he has discharged his duty; he went foremost; and, if he had not—better for him, far better, that he should never again put his foot upon his native land.

Why shall we not, as representatives of our country and her institutions, salute those who are struggling to imitate us? Monarch can salute monarch, even upon the birth of an infant heir to unlimited despotism. Shall we falter in a salutation to the presence of rational liberty? I know the doubt, the fearful doubt, that exists in many of the greatest minds—even in some of the most honored fathers that surround me; and I know, too, from converstion on all sides, as well as I can learn, that doubts can only be expressed by the word *solicitude*—the deep, deep solicitude with which maternal love watches the first steps of the idolized boy. Will he stumble! will he fall! The fine-turned limbs, the flashing eye, forbid the thought. He will walk, and walk to noble and vigorous manhood! France will walk, and walk to noble and vigorous manhood! This feeling inspires some misgivings, not in the purity of intention which discloses this great struggle, but in the detail which is to seal the result. Her national assembly is, perhaps, too numerous—one-fifth the number would have represented all the departments, all the interests of the French people, and avoided the dangers of faction and tumult. But I can feel no doubt of the issue. The descendants of the consecrated Gironde, united with the schools polytechnique, supported by the press and the intelligence of France, will avoid the terrible obstacle of the Mountain and the Jacobin on their way to regulated, constitutional liberty.

I trust with abiding confidence in the moderation, the wisdom, the public virtue, the intellect of France. I rest as seated on a rock, upon the steady patriotism of the French people, in sustaining those great intellects who lead the way, pointing to the high destiny of France with all the sublimity of faith, all the fervor of the seer. I dread no rising cloud which my friend from Alabama [Mr. Bagby] pictured the other day; I will not fear the baleful cloud of anarchy, lighted from every verge by concentric fires, and sweeping on the tempest wings to blast with its thunderbolts the new-sprung hopes of freedom and mankind. Perish the thought!—the prospect shall be lighted only by the lambent fire of exultant hope!

At this hour the spirit of freedom is on foot in lands and amongst people, where its faintest sighs have been unheard for centuries. Italy, the school-boy's theme, the land of his golden visions and his dreams—of Cæsar and of Tacitus—and of old liberty-loving Germany, are again warmed by the celestial flame. Europe is rocked by a moral earthquake. Every successive throe discloses some new breathing-place for the subterranean fire, which, long suppressed, is bursting with more than volcanic power into the light and the approving presence of God.

Sir, our example has done all this. The oppressed and famine-stricken of the Old World have annually flocked by thousands for refuge to us, the only resting-place for over-tasked humanity. They have drunk of the cup which never exhausts—they have fed at the board whose necromantic supplies are spread with more than "Bacchanal profusion." They have bowed at the altar of their own God unquestioned, and listened to the ministrations of his priest undisturbed. They have walked by day, and slept by night, in security—the rude latch their only guard—and no proud emissary of oppression to wither by his tread the green sward before their humble door. They have found a home

Where gods might love to dwell
And wander with delight, or sit amid
Its sacred shades!

All this they have written, ship load after ship load, to those they have left behind; and thus the silent and invisible power of the Almighty has brought the masses to the aid of the master spirits that from their closets have so long invoked the blessings of freedom. But perhaps I wander. I will only add, that my vote shall be given with heartfelt pleasure at once for these or any similar resolutions; and I trust that the vote may be taken this day, so that the intelligence may be conveyed to France in the Cambria, which sails on Saturday next. I am not prepared, however, to stop at this. When the National Assembly—which is to convene on the 20th of April—shall have closed its deliberations by giving to France a constitution after our own model, I would go farther; I would send a solemn embassage; its members composed of the snow-crowned and most honored servants of our republic; those who have given the energy of a long life to liberty and their country, and whose mellow but all-radiant light still rests upon the theatre of action. I would send such an embassy in the name and with the spirit of our people, to fraternise with the descendants of those who shed their blood on the battle-fields of our own revolution.

Military Land Warrants.

For the information of the holders of Military Bounty Land Warrants, we publish the following Circular of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Registers and Receivers of the United States Land Offices.

APRIL 1, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: The location of Bounty Land Warrants, issued under the 9th section of the act of 11th February, 1847, has become the subject of so many inquiries from the officers of the local land offices, and from private individuals, that, to obviate the necessity of further correspondence, it is deemed advisable to issue the annexed additional Circular of Instructions in reference to the several points of inquiry:

1st. The Warrant Certificates issued under the 9th section of the act of 11th February, 1847, by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be located by the soldiers themselves, upon any tracts of land which they may be entitled to enter at the Land Offices, under the *general pre-emption law*, whether the same has or has not been offered at public sale. This decision does not embrace any of the Public Lands which have been reserved for any special purpose, or any which are subject to pre-emption under special laws, or any the price of which exceeds the minimum of $1 25 per acre. You will, therefore, upon the establishing of a pre-emption, under the act of 4th of September, 1841, by the soldier or warrantee, permit the location of the Warrant upon the tract. If the area of the tract so located be greater than the amount of the Warrant, the excess is to be paid for, and a receipt issued by the Receiver, agreeably to the instructions contained in the Circular of 1st October, 1847.

2d. An assignee of a Warrant can make his location only upon land which is "*subject to private entry*" The provision of the law is, that no Warrant shall be located upon land to which "there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation." The construction given by this Office to this provision is, that its intent was to prevent interference with the rights of a third person, and that it was not intended to apply to an individual holding a Warrant as assignee, who might have a pre-emption right, or a settlement and cultivation, which would entitle him to a pre-emption, upon a tract of land "*subject to private entry*" You will, therefore, when an assignee of a Warrant makes application to locate the same upon a tract of land "*subject to private entry*," to which he has a pre-emption, for which he has filed a declaratory statement, or upon which he has a settlement and cultivation, permit him to do so. If the tract contains an excess over the Warrant, the Circular of 1st October, 1847, gives you instructions.

3d. When the holder of a Warrant shall insist upon making a location upon a tract for which a declaration has been filed by another person, you will permit him to do so. The affidavit filed by such applicant is of more weight than the bare statement of the alleged pre-emptor, and no evil can possibly result from this course. If the declaration should prove to be that of a *bona fide* pre-emptor, notwithstanding said affidavit, the pre-emptor will, upon duly establishing his claim, obtain his entry, and the location by the Warrant must yield. In such cases, the papers may be retained in your office until the expiration of the year allowed the pre-emptor to prove up, and the case noted on the abstract.

4th. Any legal subdivision may be located by a warrant, either in one or different sections and townships, provided the several tracts are "in one body," that is, *contiguous or separated by a line.*

5th. The affidavit required of the locator of a Warrant, shewing that the land is vacant, may be made either by the party himself, or by any disinterested credible witness, who can make it for him to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver; and the affidavit, when made by a party who has a pre-emption right, or a settlement and cultivation in his own right, may be modified to show the fact.

6th. The date of location entered on the abstracts, should agree with that of the location made by the party.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner.

☞ *Sympathy for Louis Phillippe.*—When the news of Louis Phillippe's flight from France arrived in Boston, on Monday night, a brilliant party was coming off in a fashionable quarter. The king's fall from greatness became the subject of conversation, and one superlative specimen of tall society—a real topsawyer among them—remarked—"I'm really sorry for Lewee Fileepe. I think he is to be pitied. He is an accomplished gentleman, and there ought to be a meeting of the gentlemen of Boston, qualified by their wealth, position and influence, to represent the public opinion of the city, to prepare an address of sympathy with him in his misfortunes, and send it over to him by some delegate of acknowledged respectability and standing in the community."—*Boston Post.*

The majority in Illinois in favor of the new constitution will be between 40,000 and 50,000; in favor of the clause prohibiting the entrance of free negroes into the State, about 30,000; in favor of the two-mill tax, to meet the State debt, from 10,000 to 12,000.

POSTSCRIPT

The *Congressional* news is as usual, unimportant as "proceedings." *President making* by the Whig House, leaves the Senate matter unfinished, and consequently but little is done in the way of legitimate business. A portion of the whig majority are travelling and making speeches in States about holding elections.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph—copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer and Gazette.

Cincinnati, April 15, 6 P. M.

Flour—The transactions indicated no change in the market. The sales were 100 brls. from store, at $4:45 delivered; 100 do. from store, 57 and 63 do. from canal, 80 and 100 do. from rail-road, all at 4:40. There was a good deal of willingness to sell at the latter rate.

Provisions—Barrell Pork is still inactive, and the only sale reported was a small lot thin Mess at $7.

Molasses—Sales of 70 brls. N. O. at 26c.; 25 do. at 25½.

Sugar—A sale of 8 hhds. N. O. at 4½c.; 25 boxes common White Havana on private terms.

Coffee—Sales of 368 bags good fair Rio, at 7¾c.

Linseed Oil—A sale of 10 brls. from store, at 53½c.; 28 do. at 53c.

Lumber—A sale of 10 M. tight Brl. Staves at $6; 10 M. extra do. at $8.

Cheese—A sale of 150 boxes new, unselected, for shipment, at 8½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15, 7, P. M.

There is a moderate demand for Flour for the East and home consumption. The sales comprise 2000 brls at $6:25 a 6:37½ for Genesee, and $6:00 for Western.

The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Wheat is also heavy and has a downward tendency. There is more movement in Pork, and prices are a shade better. The market closes at $8:37½a8:50 for Prime, and $10:00a10:12½ for Mess. For Lard there is a good demand, with sales of Western at 6½a6¾c. Of other articles the sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 8 P. M.

Moderate sales of Flour at $5:93a6:00.

There have been no sales of Wheat worthy of report. Corn is heavy.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 8, P. M.

Small sales of Howard Street Flour at $5:81½, and of City Mills at $6:00, market dull, but holders are stiff. Common range from $2:25 to 2:43¾.

Sales of Prime white Wheat at $1:40a1:43 and of red at 1:32a1:35.

PITTSBURGH, April 15, 8 P. M.

The market for Flour is active and firm at $4:32½.

Sales of 50,000 lbs Bacon at 3¾ for hog round and 5c for Ham. Lard brings 5½a5¾.

Sales of Sugar at 4¾a5c. Molasses 27a28c, and Rio Coffee 7¾a8c.

The river is falling with 5 feet water in the channel.

☞ The New York city election for mayor has resulted in the election of Havermayer, the democratic candidate, by a majority of several thousand.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The steamer Magnolia, which arrived last night, reports the following horrible circumstance, which occured upon that boat on her last upward trip: When nearing Natchez, on Wednesday night, the barber of the boat, whose name is Briscoe, violated the person of a German emigrant girl, and then, in order to conceal his crime, threw her overboard. Both acts were seen by a lady in the cabin, who unfortunately, gave the alarm too late. The scoundrel was immediately arrested, and lodged in jail at Natchez.—*N. O. Com. Bul., March* 27.

Mr. Henley, in a late speech on the Mexican war, said: "The paper wrapper of a Mexican catridge, a missile of death fired at us at Buena Vista, and picked up by one of his constituents, was a part of Webster's Philadelphia speech. His authority for this was Major Cravin, Capt. Davis, and Lieut. Shank, of the Indiana volunteers. The paper was still in possession of one of these gentleman."

☞ Generals TWIGGS and KEARNEY were tendered a public dinner by the citizens of N. Orleans, on the 31st ultimo, which they declined. The former left on the 1st instant for his home in Georgia, from which he has been absent for five years; and the latter left on the 2d for Vera Cruz.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SCOTT.—The New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult., speaking of Gen. Scott in connection with the annoying circumstances of the court martial, says that he "has exhibited the signs of serious indisposition and physical debility." We trust that they will prove to be of no serious character or permanent duration.

☞ The store of Mr, SEATON, of Centreville, Indiana, was set on fire a few days since. The injury to the building was slight, but goods were destroyed to the amount of $1,000. The beautiful Seminary buildings at Cambridge city, Indiana, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 3d instant.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN VERMONT.—The official majority for "License" in the State of Vermont is *thirteen!* A pretty close contest: 34,541 votes were cast.

PROSPECTUS FOR

CHAPMAN'S COON SKINNER,

Published at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST!

The undersigned will commence the publication of the *5th volume* of their celebrated COON SKINNER, commencing about the 20th of May, and published till the Presidential election, making 25 numbers previous, and one subsequent, the last number of which will contain the full official vote of the United States, and which of itself will be fully worth the subscription price.

Their facilities for rapidly publishing a larger edition have never equalled the present; and they confidently look for a larger circulation than heretofore.

The character of the Coonskinner heretofore, is an earnest of what may be expected in future. No exertion shall be spared to improve its contents, embellished and otherwise. Its aim will be to give a full support to the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and in every fair and honorable way, to sustain the cherished principles of the Great Democratic party of the Union.

The importance of general and correct information during the coming contest, when a higher than a Kingly office is to be filled by the unbought votes of a free and mighty people, should be apparent to all. That Truth may be disseminated, and Falsehood and Error detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

Nor is our State election in August of less importance. Our labors for years past will all be nothing, should we fail now in sustaining those measures which have so prospered the State the past five years. Once more in the foul embrace of federal whiggery, and back we return to our former degraded position as a free, sovereign and independent State! And as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," let us all resolve, by upholding and sustaining Democratic doctrines, to continue those measures which none will deny have been so beneficial to us as a State and as citizens.

To this end, the Coon Skinner will also be devoted, not doubting that the Democracy will manfully sustain themselves in the coming contest.

Terms.

Single copy, ... 50
Ten copies, ... $4,50
Twenty copies, ... $8,00

And all larger numbers in proportion.

☞ Cash always in advance.

☞ Our Agents would save us a very large amount of labor by having some person in their vicinity who will direct the papers, leaving it to us to envelope them to one address only. In packages of 20, where this is done, we will add numbers enough to make it an object, and so for larger numbers.

CHAPMANS & SPANN.

☞ Will our brother editors please notice?

August Election.

The following announcements are made, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention:

For Representatives.
Gen. JAMES P. DRAKE,
GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
DANIEL MOORE.

For Sheriff.
ELI HAVERSTICK,
JACOB VANDEGRIFF.

For Recorder.
CHARLES STEPHENS,
ZENAS LAKE,
JOHN S. ALLEN.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst. by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. GLADDEN, to Miss MARY CORBALY, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah and Jane Corbaly, both of this county.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of Col. P. F. Tuley, at New Albany, by Rev. Seth Woodruff, Capt. ALLEN E. TAYLOR, formerly of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, to Miss JULIA L. TULEY, of Louisville, Ky.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Gurley, Mr. GILMORE JORDAN to Miss HARRIET McLAUGHLIN, all of this city.

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

26 HDS Prime N. O. Sugar
6 brls Crushed do.
9 brls N. O. Molasses,
8 ½ brls do.
6 brls Sugar House Molosses,
4 ½ brls Golden Syrup,
30 boxes Imp. and G. P. Teas,
5 boxes assorted Candles,
6 bags spice,
49 bags Pepper,
12 boxes Raisins,
4 ¼ and ½ boxes Raisins.
2 brls No. 2 Mackerel,
4 brls No. 3 do,
5 ½ brls No. 1 do,
2 ½ brls No. 2 do,
8 kitts No. 1 do.,
6 kitts Salmon,
1 trr Madder,
2 ceroons Indigo,
78 bags Coffee,
32 brls Florida Tar,
5 boxes bar Tobacco,

All the above goods have been selected with care by one of the firm, and will be found to be of superior quality. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine our stock, with the assurance that we will sell them goods as low as they can be bought at Cincinnati or Madison, adding freights. BLYTHE & HOLLAND,
apr17 Railroad Depot East Side.

PLOUGHS.

PEACOCK and Diamond Ploughs from the manufactory of Richardson & Taylor, Madison, Indiana, a superior article.
BLYTHE & HOLLAND,
apr17 Railroad Depot east side.

NEW BOOKS!

MORRISON & TALBOTT are opening a fine addition to their present stock of books. Having made their purchases at the Spring Trade Sale, they are enabled to offer unusual inducements to buyers. They keep a large supply of

MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Those desire to call special attention to an extensive and beautiful assortment of Children's Books of every grade and price.
apr17 One door west of Browning's.

JUDGE Haliburton's Yankee Stories,
Travels over the Rocky Mountains, by Joel Palmer,
Sketches of the early settlements of the West,
Salathiel, &c. &c. MORRISON & TALBOTT,
apr17 One door west of Browning's.

BEETHOVEN'S Collection of Sacred Music—an arrangement from the Compositions of Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart.
MORRISON & TALBOTT,
apr17 One door west of Browning's.

MARK THE SCOUNDREL.

DR. JOHN J. DRUMMOND, of Noblesville, Indiana, seduced my wife, a few days since, and departed to parts unknown to me. This infamous scoundrel has succeeded in seducing one of the best of wives and broken up my family, consisting of my wife and five children, and rendered myself the most miserable of mortals. For twelve long years my wife and I had lived in the enjoyment of the greatest domestic happiness. I considered myself the happiest of men, being in the possession of a wife whom I deemed a paragon of domestic fidelity and female purity. But alas, the wicked spoiler came. I desire that you, Mr. Editor, will publish this brief notice of this robber of female virtue, that he may be properly estimated in those parts where he hasified to, and that he may receive some punishment for his wicked conduct, and scorn of the holy saying, "Those whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder."
AUSTIN TURNER.
Will the editors throughout the State copy. 101-3mo.

WANTED,

200 DOZEN Hens and 100 dozen Turkeys, delivered at Smith's Tavern, south of the Court House, Indianapolis, by the 1st of May, 1848. For which $1 per per dozen will be paid for Hens, and $3 per dozen for Turkeys.
101-tlst May. ABNER SMITH.

PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE!

The Glad Tidings that small Outlays have

Realized Princely Fortunes,

AT DUNLOP'S FAR-FAMED STORE.

THE present is an age of *Revolution.* While the people of Europe have been overturning thrones at the point of the bayonet, a mighty revolution has been going on in our own land—a revolution which has swept away the high prices of last year, and its predecessors. A reduction of more than twenty per cent. on my present heavy stock of Dry Goods, has been among the happy consequences of this great Revolution. The past season has been famous for the production of *New and Beautiful Styles*, all of which will be found in my present heavy stock of

Fine and Fancy Dry Goods,

which in point of *beauty* and *splendor*, eclipse all previous exhibitions at his *Cheap Cash Store.*

I can and am determined to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other establishment in the city, as my stock is almost entirely new and of direct importations, and my sales are confined exclusively to *Cash, or good Produce.* To you who purchase for ready money, I only say to one and all, come and examine for yourselves, as I am determined to sell as cheap, or a little *cheaper than the cheapest*, and will wait on the buyer of timepiece Calicoes, as politely as on the purchaser of twenty dollar Broad Cloth. It is unnecessary and impossible to enumerate our well selected stock of goods for the LADIES, such as Lawns, Balzorines, Ginghams, Prints, Plaids, &c.; or our large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c., for GENTLEMEN.
JOHN S. DUNLOP, Jr.,
At the Diagonal Corner, east of the Indianapolis Branch Bank.
April 25, 1848. 101-y

A BARGAIN.---TO PRINTERS.

THE undersigned, being desirous of relinquishing the Printing Business for the purpose of settling up his outstanding accounts which have been eight years accumulating, will dispose of his interest, (being one-half) of the Press, Types, Fixtures, Subscription List, and "Good Will" of the

WAYNE COUNTY RECORD

Establishment. The materials are in good order, and embrace as great (if not greater) variety of Fancy Letter, as any other office in this section of the State. The establishment has a fair Subscription List, a good amount of advertising and job work, and being the county seat of "*Old Wayne*" the most populous and wealthy county in the State, having near *One Thousand Whig Majority*, gives the establishment advantages for a Whig paper which are not to be found in any other town in the State.

To a good Whig (*and none other*) one-half the office will be sold on very accommodating terms. Any further information will be freely given, if application be made, either personally or by letter, *post paid.* Possession given immediately.

☞ If the purchaser desires it the other half of the office will be sold on fair terms.

☞ Editors and publishers by copying the above, or noticing it in their papers, will confer a favor on an old Typo, which will be reciprocated if opportunity should ever offer.

Centreville, April 10, 1848. SAMUEL C. MEREDITH.

State of Indiana, Hamilton county, ss.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF HAMILTON COUNTY, FEB. TERM, 1848.

On Complaint of Insolvency.
Estate of Jesse Pickett, deceased.

NOW comes Eishu Pickett, administrator of said estate, by William Garver his attorney, and among other things it was ordered by the court, after inspection of the premises, that the said estate is declared to be insolvent. It is therefore considered by the court that the creditors of said deceased be notified of the pendency of this complaint by publication in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Indianapolis, Marion county, in this State, notifying such creditors that unless their claims are presented against said estate for allowance within three months from the publication of this order, they will not be entitled to payment. By the court. JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.
101-3wis

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (Fi Fa) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, on the 27th day of April next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of all the following real estate, to-wit: Lot numbered 1, square numbered 88, as laid out and recorded in the Recorder's office of Marion county by Elder and McCarty. Lot numbered 6, square numbered 34, of the original plat of the town of Indianapolis, and all the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: commencing eighty nine feet and two inches south of the northeast corner of block or out lot numbered one hundred and seventy-eight; thence west one hundred and eighty feet; thence south eighty-nine feet and two inches; thence east one hundred and eighty feet; thence north eighty-nine feet and two inches to the place of beginning, all of said above described property situate in Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendant at the suit of Richard Paxson *et al.* against Abram Bird.
A. C. PEPPER,
U. S. Marshal District of Indiana.
March, 1848. (Pr. fee $3 75) By GEO. MCOUAT, Deputy.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (venditoni exponas) to me directed from the clerk's office in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will on the 25th day of April next offer for sale at the court house door in Andersontown, Madison county, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of all the following described real estate, to-wit: The e half s w qr section 29, t 22 n, r 8 east; the w half s e qr section 29, t 22 n, r 8 east, and the w half s e qr section 20, t 22 n, r 8 east, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendants at the suit of Daniel L. Miller and John Cooper, against Thomas Leonard and Isaac Redsaul.
A. C. PEPPER,
U. S. Marshal District of Indiana,
March, 1848. (Pr. fee $2 50) By GEO. MCOUAT, Deputy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the February term of the Marion probate court A. D. 1848, the undersigned was appointed administrator de bonis non of the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects which were of the estate of Joseph Perkins, late of Marion county, deceased, which remain unadministered, with the will annexed.

That in accordance with the directions of said will of said deceased, he will on Saturday, the 22d day of April A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, expose to sale at public auction, on the premises, the farm of said deceased, situate in the township of Franklin in said county, being forty acres off the north end of the west half of the north west quarter of section nineteen, township fourteen, range five east.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one-third in twelve months, and the remaining one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money by giving his promissory notes payable without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold security, to be approved by the undersigned. JOSEPH K. PIERSON,
95-1w Adm'r with the will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss.

AT the February term of the Marion Probate Court, A. D. 1848, said court declared the estate of George Kesler, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in the said Probate Court, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment.
Feb. 21st, 1848. 8?-3m's. BENNET ISAAC, Administrator.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Indiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the sale of the following described lands situated in the late Miami cessions, in said State to wit:

At the Land Office at INDIANAPOLIS, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty two, and twenty three, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-two and twenty three in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of ranges two, three, four, five, and six.

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty-three in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range seven.

Fractional township twenty three in the former reserve of "two miles square on the Salamanie river," of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

At the land Office at PORT WAYNE, commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships to wit:

North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.

Townships twenty four, and twenty-five, and twenty-six, and fractional township twenty-seven in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of ranges five and six.

Fractional townships twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," and fractional townships thirty-three and thirty four in the former reserve at "Flat Belly's Village," of range seven.

Fractional townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in the former reserve of "Six miles square at the forks of the Wabash river," and fractional townships thirty three and thirty four, in the former reserve at "Flat Belly's Village," of range eight.

Fractional townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in the former reserve of "Six miles square at the forks of the Wabash river," and fractional township thirty-one, in the former reserve at "Seek's village," of range nine.

Fractional township twenty-seven, in the former reserve at "Flat Rock;" fractional townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in the former reserves at the "Mouth of the Aboite river," and the "Racoon Village," and fractional township thirty-one, in the former reserve at "Seek's Village," of range ten.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in the former reserves at "Flat Rock," the "Mouth of the Aboite river," and the "Racoon Village," of range eleven.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, in the former reserve at the "Mouth of the Aboite river," of range twelve.

At the Land Office at WINAMAC, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of September next, for the disposal of public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships to wit:

North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty four, twenty-five and twenty six, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Townships twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, and fractional township twenty seven, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of ranges two and three.

Townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, and fractional townships twenty seven and twenty-eight, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," and the "Reserve between Eel and Wabash rivers," of range four.

Fractional townships twenty seven and twenty eight, in the former reserve "between the Wabash and Eel rivers," of range five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, and alternate sections granted 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," by the act approved 2d March, 1827, together with the tracts which have been selected and approved under the act of the 29th August, 1842, in lieu of the portions of said alternate sections covered by individual Indian reserves under the treaties, will be excluded from the sales.

The lands will not be sold for a less price than two dollars per acre, as provided by the first section of the act entitled "An Act to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians, in Indiana," approved on the 3d of August, 1846. And the offering of the same will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of May, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PREEMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor at the rate of two dollars per acre, the price fixed by the act of third of August, 1846, *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim shall be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
March 4. 88-t11 May 10wis.

POSTPONEMENT

Of the Land Sales in the INDIANAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE, and WINAMAC Districts, in the State of INDIANA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sales of the lands in the Miami cessions, in Indiana, ordered by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 25th day of May, 1847, to be held at the Land Office at Indianapolis, on the 6th day of September, 1847; at the Land Office at Fort Wayne on the 20th September, 1847; and at the Land Office at Winamac on the 27th September, 1847, and which sales were, by a public notice, dated the 2d day of July, 1847, declared to be postponed until, and to commence, on the 20th December, 1847, are hereby declared to be still further postponed until, and to commence, at the Land Office at Indianapolis on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1848; at the Land Office at Fort Wayne on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1848; and at the Land Office at Winamac on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1848.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of July, anno domini 1847.

By order of the President,
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
88 Commissioner of the General Land Office.

J. H. WELLCOMBE'