COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am requested by the vote of the Baptist Church of Christ on Pleasant Run to ask you to publish the following letter from George C. Chandler to Mr. Owen, Editor of the Christian Messenger. Also, a letter written to Mr. Owen for publication in answer to Mr. Chandler's—with some Resolutions passed by the above named Church And also a Note of Mr. Owen, declining the publication.

That the reader may correctly apprehend the circumstances under which this request is made, it may be proper to state, that the letter of Mr. CHANDLER, animadverting upon the Church at Pleasant Run, was published in the "Christian Messenger" of Dec. 25, 1845. A reply was prepared by Mr. Shimer, under the sanction of the Church, which was forwarded to the Messenger. This reply was rejected by the editor of the Messenger, (Mr. Owen) in the following brief and *cool* style, to wit:

"The article of E. N. Shimer is declined."

The Church being thus refused a hearing through the Organ of their denomination, are reduced to the necessity of making their defence through the columns of a secular paper.

Yours, &c. E. N. SHIMER.

FRANKLIN, Dec. 3, 1845.

BRO. OWEN:—I addressed you from Indianapolis, saying a few things in reference to my labors in Marion county, and I wish to say one or two things more. On the ground of 300 Baptist members, I have obtained pledges (a small amount collected) to the amount of $192 20. I consider it good—at least I should be willing to take it for so much of my salary. Some more I think will be obtained with but little effort. There was one case of peculiar interest. The church at Pleasant Run has long been divided on the subject of benevolent effort. Two or three years ago, those in favor were decidedly the majority, but for the sake of peace they neither talked nor acted. A church of more than one hundred members has done nothing, and only one or two individuals have ventured to do a little privately. Last winter the opposers having become the majority, excluded the minority, and had things in their own way. The minority, however, are still recognized as the 'Pleasant Run Baptist Church.' The majority can call themselves by what name they please; we have no right to dictate names. The church now numbers 42. They are united heart and hand: and I have on the best of men in that church $40, on one, who is not included, has just paid six dollars, and told the church last Saturday that Franklin College should not flag for the want of $10 from him this winter. In reference to this case I have two things to say, First—those who believe in labor should glorify God and strive to improve man, separating themselves from opposers. Secondly—a few united can do much more than many divided.

Yours, &c., GEO. C. CHANDLER.

The Baptist Church of Christ on Pleasant Run, Marion County, Ind., February 14, 1846.

Dear Brother Owen:—Justice to Brother Chandler, justice to the church at Pleasant Run, Marion county, Indiana, and to the cause of Christ, calls on me to notice a letter dated Franklin, December 3, 1845, signed George C. Chandler, and published in the Christian Messenger of the 25th of December last.

The known character of brother Chandler for piety, truth and every quality that constitutes the christian and gentleman, seems to demand it—knowing as I do, that many of the statements made in that letter have been authorized by others, himself never at any time being an eye witness to any thing that transpired in that church, and should his letter be left uncorrected, will not only do him injustice, but will subject an innocent Church to unmerited censure before the religious community.

I hope, sir, that under these considerations, I will be pardoned, as well by brother Chandler as our brethren in general, for the notice I may take of the letter in question.

The first thing I shall notice in the letter reads as follows, to wit: "There was one case of peculiar interest. The church at Pleasant Run has long been divided on the subject of benevolent effort."

This is a question I will say the Church has never had directly before it. Such a question was not called for, it being an understanding among all the members and adopted by common consent, that each member should be governed by his own convictions of duty to God and his fellow man in contributing his money to any object of benevolence he seemed to be inclined to. No member was debarred from contributing, neither were they complained of for not doing so; but we considered it out of place to agitate the peace of the church with a question of the kind. Permit me here to prove this by the following facts, to wit:

When brother Lewis Morgan was travelling agent for the Franklin Institute, he visited this Church and spent several days with us, in which time he openly and frankly made his business known in the Church and out of it, and in a public manner exhibited his subscription to all the church (that was present.) Those who wished to do so, subscribed then or at any other time they chose—myself among those who subscribed.

Again. When brethren Hill and Reece were travelling agents for the General Association, they also visited this Church, preached for us, and each openly took up contributions, both in the church and elsewhere. Brother Reece no doubt recollects my loaning one of my neighbors a dollar to give him for that purpose.

Again. Brother Joel Blackledge who was long a member with us, was known by all the members (I believe) to be a member of the General Association. Yet he lived with us in full fellowship, and when he left the country, the church gave him a letter in full fellowship.

Again. The Church up to 1842 was a member of the Indianapolis Association, and it was well known that several of the churches of her body were missionary churches, yet whilst they did not attempt to exercise p[illegible] did not belong to them we made no ob[illegible] above never, to my knowledge, [illegible] any dissatisfaction among the members of th[illegible]urch. Thus it will be seen that the church has [illegible]erated the principle of benevolence to its fullest [illegible]iable extent. And also that a number of the members have been doing something, and that publicly, as brother Chandler would have it. "One or two, and that privately." But in July, 1842, the following was thrown into the church, by the Indianapolis Association, passed by that body at her meeting in 1841, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That this association recommend to the churches composing her body, to instruct their delegates at our next annual session whether this associaiton shall become auxiliary to the General Association or not."

This was considered by the church as an attempt to introduce organized and induce compulsory benevolence among us, and the church true to her former liberal principles of benevolence, rejected the proffered auxiliary connexion by the votes of nearly all the members present on that occasion, and also withdrew her membership from the association by a large majority. This was about three years ago, when brother Chandler's letter informs us that those in favor were largely the majority.

The above recited resolution implanted in our midst the seeds of discord, which effected its unhallowed purposes by producing jealous bickerings, and backbitings, until last winter, when badly advised zeal led our brethren who were at that time excluded to a disregard and violation of all order and decorum. This was the cause of their exclusion, not their benevolence.

But to the letter, which reads as follows—"The minority, however, are still recognized as the Pleasant Run Baptist Church."

So far as the action of the Indianapolis Association is concerned, I admit that those excluded members from the Baptist Church of Christ on Pleasant Run are so recognized. But permit me here to make a few inquiries.

The rule of the Constitution of the Indianapolis Association, authorizing that body to receive churches as members, confines that body to churches which are regularly constituted (if I mistake not) and this is the only rule under which she can receive members.

Now we will suppose a case. Suppose there is a member of a Baptist church who knowingly and wilfully violates the rules for the government of the church, and conducts himself disorderly towards the church and its members.

Again. Suppose the church takes that member under dealing and prefers legitimate charges against him, and proves the same, not by a member who might or might not do him justice, but by the confession of the transgressing member, and also the declaration of that member, that he had done so and was glad he had. What would be the duty of the church in such a case? Your answer is no doubt—the member should be excluded and that would be the only alternative. Suppose the church does her duty and excludes the member! Has that member a regular standing in any Baptist Church. I think you will say he has not.

Suppose again—that one dozen members conduct themselves in like manner and the church excludes them all. Is not their condition the same? Can those excluded members while remaining in that situation be properly recognized as members of any Regular Baptist Church? I think your answer is, they cannot. Then if not members of a regularly constituted church, under what rule of Baptist order can they find their way properly into the Indianapolis Association? Brother Chandler's letter admits them to be the minority and excluded, and then declares them still to be recognized as the Pleasant Run Baptist Church.

Now brother Owen—all the points in the above supposed case, I am persuaded the Records of the church will prove to be the facts in relation to the excluded members from the church above spoken of.

Again. Brother Chandler's letter states that "A church of more than one hundred members has done nothing."

Now brother Owen, from what you have been informed in the above, can you believe we have done nothing? Can you believe that one or two, or any other number have been under the necessity of doing any thing privately?

We do not ask for our fame for benevolence to be trumpeted forth to the world. But when men take that liberty we ask them to do us justice, particularly, when they speak through the President of our College.

Again. If brother Chandler's informant had but referred to the minutes of the Indianapolis Association, he would have seen that this church never exceeded seventy-six, and was that but a short time.

Again. Brother Chandler says: "The majority may call themselves by what name they please. We have no right to dictate names."

I will say in all kindness to brother Chandler and for the information of himself and others, that we retain the name we were constituted under on the 2d Saturday in March, 1832, namely, "The Baptist Church of Christ, on Pleasant Run," and that we have never found it necessary to alter it. But should we be under that necessity, inasmuch as brother Chandler has no right to dictate names, we will look elsewhere for a dictator, should we need one.

Now brother Owen, I am satisfied that yourself and the readers of the Messenger who are unprejudiced, must conclude that something is wrong and should be put right. God, brethren, will probably ask, how has all this taken place and the Association not detected it. I will say, it is for this simple reason. That Association had but a part of the facts before it. Should the whole facts come before that body, no doubt rests upon my mind that justice will be done.

Again. Brother Chandler closes his letter with the following remarks:

"In reference to this case, I have two things to say—First, Those who believe in LABOR, should glorify God and strive to improve men, separating themselves from opposers. Secondly, a few united can do more than many divided."

In answer, I have two things to say in reference to this case.

First—That those who believe in GOD more than Labor, should strive to glorify him, by laboring to have this whole matter brought to light.

Secondly—When this is done, to show under what rule of Baptist order, those excluded members become a regularly constituted Baptist Church.

Yours, in love,
BROTHER OWEN. E. N. SHIMER.

Resolved, By the Baptist Church of Christ on Pleasant Run, that the letter of Brother Chandler, to Brother Owen, and referred to in the above letter of Brother E. N. Shimer to Brother Owen, of this State, is before the Church.

Resolved, That we believe the statements in the letter of Brother Chandler, to Brother Owen, cannot be sustained by the facts of the case.

Resolved, That we believe the statements in the above letter of brother E. N. Shimer, to brother Owen, are sustained by the facts so far as it has dwelt upon them.

Resolved, That we respectfully request brother Owen to publish the above letter of E. N. Shimer to him in the Christian Messenger, and also these resolutions.

Resolved, That this church hereby tender to Brother Owen, and the religious public, a certified copy of our Articles of Faith, Covenant, and Rules of Decorum, with the exact history of this whole case, as it stands recorded on the church book of this church, so soon as Brother Owen informs Brother E. N. Shimer of his willingness and readiness to open his columns for its publication.

Resolved, That so soon as Brother Owen publishes as above requested, this church will immediately forward the amount charged by him for so doing.

Done at our meeting, second Saturday in February, 1846.

JOHN H. RANSDELL, Moderator.
E. N. SHIMER, Clerk.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Clay Melodies.

Or Rejected Addresses by the Indiana Clay Club for 1844.

Hurrah, hurrah, the ball is rolling
Onward, onward every day.
Hurrah, hurrah, the ball is rolling
For tariff, bank, and Henry Clay.
Rouse, then, freemen of the land,
Men with rough and toil-worn hand—
Men with dark and sun-burnt brow,
Why are ye silent, sleeping now.
The signs are portray'd in the sky,
Freedom wars with slavery.
Sinnewy hands and hearts of iron,
May oppose the oppressor's sway;
Hardy frames, may dare environ
Freedom's altar on this day.
Pick your flints, unsheath your claymores,
As your fathers did of yore;
Hark! I hear the cannon's rattle,
Hark! I hear the din of battle;
Protection, tariff, bank, they cry,
Freedom wars with slavery.
Freeman, when the wolf is howling,
On the hill at morning's light,
Or when stealthily a prowling,
By the fold in dusky night,
Fire the faggot—know there's danger,
From the prowling midnight ranger;
For should he in soothing numbers,
Calm your fears, unseal your slumbers,
And protection promise thee,
'Twill be that of slavery.
Freeman, as the *slave's* protected,
You will this protection find;
Clothed and fed—when disaffected,
Scourged by many a hard unkind.
Taxed and tariffed—bought and sold,—
Weighed in scales 'gainst filthy gold,—
Then thy iron heart will fail,
And thine eagle's eye will quail;
All thy wish will be to die,
Freeman, this is slavery.
Scorn the plan they call protection,
Freeman, let the mind be free;
Spurn, for aye, the dire connection,
Which the foe would give to thee.
Soft white hands and gilded faces,
Look not well by sun-burnt faces,
Tender flesh that fears the cold,
Poorly would protect thy fold:
Stand alone, nor fear to try
Freedom's war with slavery.
Who is he who cries protection?
It is not the poor man's son;
'Tis not him of dark complexion,
Toiling in the burning sun.
'Tis the tyrant in his palace,
Drinking wine from golden chalice,
'Tis the lording of the loom,
Lolling in his gilded room;
But 'tis not the freeman's cry,
Freedom wars with slavery.

O. P. Q.

MAKE READY—*Fire.*—During the firing of the Democratic salute, this afternoon, if our citizens will take the precaution to hoist their windows, so as to give the air, circulation through their houses, it will prevent any glasses being broken.—*New Albany Bulletin.*

This advice is very correct, if it is given by a whig paper, and we like the good *humor* there is about it. In Louisville, also, the Democrats have a rejoicing over our victory. What say the boys here? Shall *Old Betsy* be allowed to let this victory slip by without even a *growl*? Send us the dimes, and Madam shall *speak* joyously.

Reform has reached Rome, and the new Pope has set about the business, it is said, in downright earnest. He has appointed the most liberal cardinal of the conclave as Secretary of State, a man beloved by the people, and possessing rare abilities—cardinal Gizzi. Austria has taken alarm at this appointment, and entered a protest against the cardinal, and his first act—a general amnesty to all political offenders. It is to be hoped that the Pope will be firm and fear not.

FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE *STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA.*

We extract the following summary from the Telegraphic despatches of the "Union."

The cotton market was without any perceptible change. An improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new tariff bill, the news of its passage in the House of Representatives having been received. The value of iron has risen, in anticipation of a large exportation to the U. States.

The money market had fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ultimo.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days, and the government scheme triumphed by a majority of 245 to 135. The result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy declension on the high road to free trade.

Sir Robert Peel gave the ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt had been made on the life of the king of the French, while seated at the window in the palace of the Tuilleries, to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards' band, on the 30th ultimo., a man fired two shots at the king. He missed him, of course, and also those in the immediate vicinity, and was arrested instantly. His name was Joseph Henry. He said he was weary of life, and resolved to commit this crime as a means of meeting death.

A Paris paper (the Courrier de Français) says, that the Mexican government had demanded of France and England their mediation, to put an end to the war between that country and the United States. The departure of the Psyche, for Vera Cruz, has been detained several days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition. Doubtful.

At Berlin on the 22d, Mr. Wheaton, the American minister, took his leave of the king of Prussia, and Mr. Donelson was received in private audience and presented his credentials.

Owing to the visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool, and the festivities consequent thereon, the cotton market has been closed from the 29th ult. till to-day: the market opened after the holidays with an animated demand. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, mostly all to the trade. Very little doing, either for export or on speculation. No change has been reported in prices; but those last quoted are maintained with great firmness. A further fall in the value of grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the wheat is finer, and the yield greater than last year. Since the Great Western sailed, the arrival of produce has been small. Public sales are at present declining. The business transactions on the 28th ult. were very limited. Wheat declined 2d. to 3d. per bushel, and flour 5d. per bushel from the quotations of that day.

Indian corn was in demand for exportation to Ireland.

FRANCE.—The Government has at length, after much hesitation, authorised the association got up in imitation of the Anti-Corn Law League, to combat for the absolute abolition of all commercial restrictions.

The *Court Royale*, of Paris, has decided in the suit brought by Count Leon, the natural son of Napoleon, against the Countess of Luxembourg, declaring that she is his mother, and adjudging her to make him a yearly provision of 4000f. during life.

Later from the Army.

Arrival of the Alabama—Movements of Gen. Taylor—Murders at Malamoras—Shipwrecks—Mexicans Murdered by Indians—Reported Murder of several Americans, &c.

The steamship Alabama, Captain Windle, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., from the Brazos St. Iago, having left there on the 2d inst. She brought up General Davis's staff, and 150 men of the fourth regiment of Louisiana volunteers, besides the following officers: Captain McAllister of the sixth regiment, Captain Grice of the second, Captains Downer and Staples of the fifth, and Lieutenants Kirkland, Joiner, and Hatch, of the United States army.

The first regiment of Texas mounted men have gone up to Camargo by land. There are about 900 men in the regiment. All the regular troops are now at Reynosa and Camargo. One company of regulars left Camargo on Tuesday for Mier, where the Cumanches have committed depredations. They went up on the steamer Aid, and will send back a good account of themselves. There are now here (in Mexico) about 17,000 troops—enough to do all that is wanted to be done. I will notify you from time to time of some of the events that take place, as I shall go to Camargo shortly. Gen. Taylor will go up, it is said, on the 5th.

The schooner Cora, Capt. Reed, from New Orleans, with a cargo of government stores, went ashore on the North Breaker on the 30th ult., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The crew and officers were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss. She had a pilot on board. The schooner Stephen Francis, of Charleston, went ashore near the same place on the following day; her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel is a total loss. A large topsail schooner went ashore on the night of the 29th ult., a quarter of a mile north of the bar, name unknown, supposed to be a total loss. The brig Crusoe, previously reported sunk, will prove an entire loss, together with the cargo.

By this arrival we are placed in possession of the Matamoras American Flag, of the 31st ult., from which we subjoin some items of interest. The publication of the Reveille has ceased, having been suspended, as we understand, by order of General Taylor. We regret to see, by the numbers of the Flag now before us, that several lives have been recently sacrificed in Matamoras.

An American was found in the market square on Wednesday night, stripped naked, and stabbed in several places. He was not dead when found, but the nature of his wounds was so severe that his life was despaired of. It is supposed that he was lying in the market house senselessly drunk at the time the deed was committed, and there can be no doubt the perpetor was a Mexican, as their custom is to strip their victims, the possession of their clothing being a sufficient inducement to commit a murder. Numerous as are these occurrences, it is a matter of wonder that more are not killed, as Americans can be found lying in the streets, drunk, all over the city, and at all times of night, and fall an easy prey to the poignard of the Mexican. It is surprising that men can be so regardless of their safety as to suffer themselves to be so overpowered by liquor as to fall down in the street like senseless brutes. We trust the mention of these murders, which occur almost every night, will have the effect to warn persons of their danger.

We heard yesterday of one or two additional cases of murder, but could not gather the particulars.

Numbers of the men came ashore to see the place and take a "big drink." The latter they repeated so often that the boat went off and left them, and, consequently, they went on a big spree, got into a big row, and were dispersed by the bayonets of the guard.

We are truly sorry that these men should have so far lost sight of propriety as to have thus behaved themselves in our town, and regret that the bayonet should have to be used in order to quell disturbances in the streets amongst Americans, but the necessity of such a recourse was apparent to all. Such conduct is certainly deserving of censure, and will not redound much to their credit at home. The sacrifice of some two or three lives during the day and night was the consequence of their spree, which, for the honor of Americans, we hope will be the last that will occur in Matamoras.

A gentleman arrived in town on Wednesday by steamboat from the mouth of the Rio Grande, mentions having seen floating in the river below the body of a man, judged to be a soldier, and supposed to have fallen overboard from some one of the overcrowded steamers engaged in removing the volunteers. We have heard of several instances in which life has been sacrificed by the unnecessary stowage of 600 and 800 men upon one of these small steamers. Several boats have passed down so closely packed that it was barely possible for them to turn round without endangering the life of some one on board.

We learn that it was Gen. Taylor's intention of moving up to Camargo in a day or two.

A private letter from Point Isabel informs us that Gen. Worth has been ordered to lay out a camp for 10,000 men at Camargo, and establish a depot sixty miles from there, on the road to Monterey.

City Guards.

Members are notified to meet at the Court House square on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock *precisely*, for Company drill. If so voted, an hour or so will be devoted to the Manual. It is hoped that the attendance will be full.

By request of the *Drill Officer*.

N. B. The regular drill will be on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the same place.

Bishop Fenwick died at his residence in Boston on Tuesday last, after long suffering from dropsy and enlargement of the heart.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The session of Congress which is about to terminate, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us, we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of *the people*; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronge, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 to $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and uppreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate with the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri weekly, and weekly), yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to matters of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union*," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently circumscribed its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to obviate this objection. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made upon this subject.

Congressional Register.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms.*

NEWSPAPERS publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the first of December next, will be entitled, during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the *Congressional Register* and *Tri-Weekly Union.*

Clubs will be furnished with

5 copies of the Daily for	$40 00
5 copies of the Semi-Weekly,	20 00
10 copies of the Semi-Weekly,	35 00
5 copies of the Weekly,	8 00
10 copies of the Weekly,	15 00
20 copies of the Congressional Register,	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

TO SINKING FUND BORROWERS.

SINKING FUND OFFICE,
Indianapolis, August 24, 1846.

THE Supreme Court having lately decided it illegal to charge (as has been the custom at this office) interest on the interest unpaid, without an agreement on the part of the borrower to pay such compound interest; and the last Legislature having provided for one sale only of mortgaged lands in each year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have considered that it would not be proper to continue the indulgence that has been heretofore usual on Sinking Fund Loans; and an order has therefore been made, to advertise all lands mortgaged, where the *interest shall have been due and unpaid on the first day of July last.*

The order will not, however, operate in the case of those who do not owe for more than one year's interest, and who shall forward to this office, by the 20th of September next, a written consent to pay *interest on the interest due and withheld.*

25–twis J. MORRISON, *President.*

The Jeffersonian and Palladium, Richmond; Express and Courier, Terre Haute; Free Press and Courier, Lafayette, will publish the above three successive weeks from the reception hereof. Accounts for the same, with papers containing the advertisement, to be forwarded to the Sinking Fund Office for liquidation.

PROTECTION.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for Indianapolis, of the Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company of Kentucky, will take at moderate premiums all risks usually taken by such institutions.

The above named Company was chartered in the year 1836, with a capital paid in of 300,000 dollars, and has acquired a high reputation for its prompt adjustment of losses. Its directory is as follows: J. W. Hunt, President; John Brand, W. S. Waller, M C. Johnson, Thomas C. Orear, Richard Pindell, and D. M. Craig, Directors; and Thomas B. Baxter, Secretary. 25–tf JOHN W. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment.

A. L. FREVERT, *Madison, Indiana*, has opened a new establishment, and is prepared for Dyeing, Scouring, and Renovating Silk Dresses, Shawls, Hose, Cloaks, and all kinds of wearing apparel, in the neatest and most approved style. He will in no case make any charge unless the work is done in a workmanlike manner.

All work will be received by the subscriber and returned in good order, and as quick as circumstances will permit, without any charge for carriage. A. A. LOUDEN, *Agent,*
25-3m *Illinois street, Indianapolis.*

NOTICE.
Boone County Taxes, 1846.

THE Treasurer and Collector of Boone county, Indiana, hereby gives notice that the duplicate for the present year is now in his hands. The amount of taxes charged for the year 1846, on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property, is, for State purposes, twenty-five cents, and one cent for a lunatic asylum; five mills for a deaf and dumb asylum; two mills for the education of the blind. For County purposes, twenty cents. For road purposes, ten cents. And on each poll, for State purposes, seventy-five cents; and for county purposes, thirty-seven and a half cents.

For the purpose of receiving taxes, he will attend at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in the said county, on the following days, to-wit:

In Marion township, on Friday, 18th September;
In Clinton township, on Saturday, 19th September;
In Washington township, on Monday, 21st September;
In Sugar Creek township, on Tuesday, 22d September;
In Jefferson township, on Wednesday, 23d September;
In Union township, on Thursday, 24th September;
In Eagle township, on Friday, 25th September;
In Perry township, on Saturday, 26th September;
In Harrison township, on Monday, 18th September;
In Jackson township, on Tuesday, 29th September;
In Centre township, on Wednesday, 30th September.

He will attend at his office, in Lebanon, except when absent in the several townships, until the first day of January next.

J. T. McLAUGHLIN,
Treasurer and Collector Boone County, Ind.
Lebanon, August 12, 1846. 21–6wis

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the probate court of the county of Marion, State of Indiana, will, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1846, by order of the said probate court, proceed to sell the following described real estate, to-wit: the west half of lot number four (4) in block number thirteen (13) in the town of Indianapolis, in said county of Marion. Also, the west half of the southwest quarter of section nine (9) in township eighteen (18) north, of range one (1) east, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the same section, situated in the county of Boone, State of Indiana. The said sale will be held in front of the Washington Hall, in the town of Indianapolis aforesaid, at two o'clock, p. m., of said day, upon the following terms of payment: one half of the purchase money to be paid cash in hand, and the other half to be paid in six months from the day of sale, to be secured by promissory note with sufficient freehold security, made payable without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOSHUA STEVENS,
ANDREW A. LOUDEN, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS LUPTON,
23-4wis

The State of Indiana, Marion County.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT, FOR OCTOBER TERM, 1846.

George W. Lewis and Reena Lewis, his wife, Enoch Hanna and Leonna Hanna, his wife, John Carson, Lucinda Carson, William W. Carson, David Carson, and James Carson, vs. James Allen, James Smith, and —— Smith.—*In Chancery.*

THE said defendant, James Allen, who is not a resident of the State of Indiana, as appears by affidavit filed, is hereby notified that the complainants above named have this day filed in the office of the clerk of said Marion circuit court, their bill of complaint in the above entitled case against him and the other defendants above named, that the same is pending in said court, and that unless he appear and plead to or answer said bill on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Indianapolis, the same will be taken as confessed and true against him. Attest:

O. H. SMITH, *Sol.* 23-3wis R. B. DUNCAN, *Clerk.*

Marion Circuit Court, October Term, 1846.

George W. Sellers vs. Jeremiah Wilson, Adam B. Wilson, and Samuel Smith.—*In Chancery.*

THE above named defendants, Adam B. Wilson and Samuel Smith, who are not residents of the State of Indiana, are hereby notified that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1846, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in the above entitled case, against them and the other defendant above named, and that the said suit is now pending in said court, and that unless they appear and plead to or answer said bill on or before the calling of this cause at the next term of said court, the same will be taken as confessed and true against them.

Attest: R. B. DUNCAN, *Clerk*, by C. F. ROCKER, *Dep.*
BARBOUR & RAYMOND, *Sols.* 23-3wis

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 territory of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter mentioned, to-wit:

At the land office at MINERAL POINT commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

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

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one.
Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two.
Townships eleven twelve, and thirteen, of range three.
Townships ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range four.
Townships ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range five.
Townships eleven and twelve, and fractional township thirteen, of range six.
Township twelve, and fractional township thirteen, of range seven.
Fractional townships twelve and thirteen, of range eight.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range one.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range two.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range three.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range four.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range five.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range six.
Fractional townships twelve and thirteen of range seven.

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

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

Fractional township twelve, west of the Wisconsin river, of range nine.
Fractional township twelve, and fractional township fourteen.
Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, east of Wolf river, of range fifteen.
Fractional townships twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-six, east of Wolf river, and fractional township twenty-seven, of range sixteen.
Fractional sections two, three, nine, and ten, the south half of fractional section twenty-one, the south fraction of fractional section twenty-six, the south half of the south west quarter, and the south half of the south-east quarter of fractional section twenty-seven, section thirty four, and fractional section thirty-five contiguous to the former Menomonie Mills reservation, in fractional township twenty, (east of Lakes Winnebago and Little Butte des Morts,) township twenty six, fractional township twenty-seven, and township twenty-eight, of range seventeen.
Townships twenty-six and twenty seven, of range eighteen.
Townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, of range nineteen.
Townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range twenty.
Townships twenty nine and thirty, of range twenty-one.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.
JAMES H. PIPER,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the 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, *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 will be forfeited.

JAMES H. PIPER,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
August 27 25-10wis

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 Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit.

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range eleven.
Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, and eighty-eight, of range twelve.
Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, and eighty-eight, of range thirteen.
Townships eighty-four, and eighty-five, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at IOWA CITY, the site designated by the President, under the act of eighth August, 1846, for the office of the Iowa district, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three of range twelve.
Townships eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, and eighty-three, of range thirteen.
Townships eighty-one, eighty-two, and eighty-three, of range fourteen.
Townships seventy-seven and seventy-eight, of range sixteen.

Sections one to six inclusive, the north-east quarter of section seven, sections eight to fifteen inclusive, the north-east quarter of section seventeen, the north half of section twenty-two, sections twenty-three, twenty four, and twenty-five, the north-east quarter of section twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventy-six; and townships seventy-seven and seventy-eight, of range seventeen.

The north half of section one, in township seventy-six; township seventy-seven, (except sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and the south-west quarter of section thirty-five,) and township seventy-eight, of range eighteen.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships seventy and seventy one; township seventy-two, (except section one, the north half and south-east quarter section two, the north-east quarter of section three, and the north half of section twelve;) the west half of section eighteen, section nineteen, the south-west quarter of section twenty, sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and the west half and south-east quarter of section thirty three, in township seventy-three, of range sixteen.

Townships seventy, seventy-one, and seventy-two; township seventy-three, (except the north half and south-east quarter of section one, and the north-east quarter of section twelve) the south half of section twenty-nine, the south half of section thirty, sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, the west half and south-east quarter of section thirty-four, and the south-west quarter of section thirty-five, in township seventy-four, of range seventeen.

Townships seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, and seventy-three; the south half of section five, sections six, seven and eight, the south-west quarter of section