FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT WESTERN

Seven days later from Europe.

Important Commercial News—Advance in the price of all descriptions of American produce.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 30th Sept. On the 20th and 21st instant experienced tremendous gales; lost wheel-house, quarter boats in house, and suffered much other damage. There is no positive news of importance. The market for all descriptions of American produce was advancing.

The news from India is of rather unexpected interest. The victories which the British army had achieved on the banks of the Sutlege have not resulted in that amicable arrangement and profitable settlement which was hoped for, and prematurely boasted of. Ghoolab Singh finds himself beset by pecuniary difficulties; and he either cannot, or is unwilling to pay his debts. All such emergencies in India will lead to the finest development of resistance to the British claims. Consequently the war will have to be renewed in the Punjaub and the province of Lahore; and the territory conditionally assigned to Ghoolab Singh repossessed and attached to the British territory.

The improvement in business which we noticed at the sailing of the last steamer continues, and matters are nearly in the same relative position as when we last addressed our readers. The failure of the potato crop influences the price of provisions of every kind. Bacon and hams are rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show.

Indian corn is also increasing in value, as in fact is almost every other kind of grain. That the failure of the potato crop in every part of the world greatly multiplies the wants of the laboring classes in Great Britain is undeniable. The advance to which we have alluded may be traced to the increased demand for other descriptions of food, and there is every reason to believe that the present prices may be maintained, if indeed they do not advance. As an article of human food, the use of potato seems likely to become extinct. The injury may be temporarily pressing, and productive, no doubt, of suffering, but ultimate consequences can hardly fail to raise the condition of the Irish peasant, and to improve his social habits. He will be raised in the scale of civilization by having a higher and more nutritious kind of food. There are those who contend that the potato has been a curse, not a blessing to Ireland.

The cotton market continues steady, and although we cannot fix a higher quotation, yet on some descriptions there has been an upward inclination. Considerable anxiety prevails respecting the new crop. The next accounts are eagerly looked for, and prices will probably take their complexion from the advices by the incoming and the succeeding packets.

The liberal way in which the government is acting in Ireland disarms all fear of national starvation. The employment of the people on public works in Ireland will, it is clear, be carried out on a large scale.

The present popular lord lieutenant has already issued nearly fifty commissions for the holding of colonial sessions in different parts of Ireland, and upon the investigation and decision of the majorities in session, as to their respective districts, he will act with the confidence which exists at present in the money market, and the encouraging prospects that are before us.

The grain markets with us, as with our continental neighbors, are on the rise. Whatever affects England, influences the whole commercial world. It will be perceived that everywhere animation prevails, and that the new theory of free trade will have plenty of scope for the development of its alleged benefits, or, as some contend, its injuries.

The ravages of the cholera have diminished in Scinde; and it appears they have been exaggerated.

The failure of the potato crop is universal. The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appaling, whilst letter after letter from the continent details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia.

The crops in the United Kingdom are not more than an average, either in quantity or quality. We must, therefore, look to other countries for a supply sufficient for the large and increasing consumption that is now going forward.

Again, the accounts from France, as to the harvest in that country, are most distressing.

A very large quantity of wheat will therefore be required for immediate want, all over the north of Europe, for the staple article of consumption has yielded miserably short.

LONDON.—There is very little Indian corn in the London trade, and the immense extent of the orders for Ireland renders improbable any importation to England sufficient to affect the market for oats for the present year.

On the 10th, foreign wheat was held about 1s. per quarter higher, and flour was in fair request—fine American now bringing 30 to 31s. per bbl.

LIVERPOOL.—Our market here has been like that of London, rather animated for all kinds of grain. The demand is extensively large.

Exports of American Produce.

"The New York Tribune says that among the exports of domestic produce from that port, since January 1st, eight months, have been 591,211 barrels of flour, against 175,331 last year same time: 60,688 barrels of meal, against 18,215; 563,187 bushels of corn, against 84,083; 523,332 bushels of wheat, against 5,902; 49,094 barrels of pork against 49,574 46,667 bbls. of beef against 21,701; 4,146 casks and 39,095 boxes of cheese, against 4,338 casks and 45,533 boxes; 5,607 casks of tallow, against 4,530; and 29,318 casks of ashes, against 43,380 casks. The increase in the exports of breadstuffs, it will be noticed, is very large."

Has the modification of the British Tariff had any thing to do with this increase in in the amount of exportations? Our own opinion is, that the present high price of corn is mainly at tributable to the facts that the duty has been taken off entirely—the demand is rapidly increasing—and extensive orders have been received for shipments of the article. This demand must increase, as the prejudices against the use of corn meal are removed. These are said to be pretty general and strong; but wherever a trial has been made, they have vanished. Say what we will, the abolition of the duty upon Indian corn, by the English Government, is felt, and will continue to be felt advantageously, by our farmers. Corn will command a good price, and its cultivation will be a better business than the raising of wheat.—*Lafayette Free Press.*

We give the above for the benefit of the Putnam County Chronicle. How doctors will differ!

A SAFE RULE.—The only safe rule of action for a political party is *strictly to adhere to* regular nominations. The man who bolts from a nomination because the nominee is personally objectionable to him, sets an example which, if followed, will inevitably destroy all party organization. By thus bolting, the election of a personal enemy may be defeated, but, in the defeat of that personal enemy, the party may also be defeated, and some great and important measure for the benefit of the country thereby lost. Besides, *the man who defeats an election by bolting to-day, may be himself defeated by the bolting of some other man to-morrow.* He who would claim for himself or his friend the benefit of party organization, must see to it that he himself does not destroy that organization. The safety and prosperity of the country depend on the success of the Democratic party. The safety of that party consists in maintaining its organization. That organization can only be preserved by a *blose adherence to regular nominations.—Augusta (Me.) Age.*

ANOTHER "VEGETABLE CURIOSITY."—A monstrous and unparalleled growth of squashes, six in number, grown on one vine, were taken from the garden of Luther Brown, of Canandaigua, on Monday afternoon, weighing 573¼ pounds; their respective weights being 146¼, 133, 104, 87, 63, 40. The last two were probably nothing near their growth, as they had the appearance of growing rapidly when taking from the vine. They were of the Valparaiso species.—*Ontario Report.*

There have been two deaths by hydrophobia in Pittsburgh. The victims were Mr. John Pritchard, a young man about 18 years of age, who was bitten by a dog nine months ago, and Mr. Gustavus Sandall Chandler, who was bitten four months ago. A man named Sprat is also suffering from the dreadful malady, and is not expected to survive.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS of the Twenty-Ninth Congress of the U. S.
Passed at the first session, commencing December 1, 1845.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 22.—An Act making alterations in the pay department of the army.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the pay department of the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers appointed in virtue of this act shall perform the same duties, receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army, and shall, in like manner, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and previous to entering upon the duties of their office, shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct for the faithful performance of their duties.

Approved, June 17, 1846.

CHAP. 29.—An Act to authorize the justices of the county court of Bates county, in the State of Missouri, to enter a certain quarter section of land for a county seat.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the justices of the county court of the county of Bates, in the State of Missouri, be, and they are hereby authorized to enter with the register and receiver of the land office at Clinton, in said State, for the use of said county, whereon the county seat thereof has been located, the north-east quarter of section seventeen, in township numbered thirty-eight north, of range numbered thirty west; and on payment of the minimum price therefor within twelve months after the passage of this act, a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases.

Approved, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. 31.—An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

For transportation of the mails, two millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to apply twenty-five thousand dollars of the money appropriated for mail transportations for a line of mail steamers from the United States to Bremen: but no further sum shall be diverted to any other object than the transportation of the mail within the United States.

For compensation of postmasters, one million dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twelve thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars;

For office furniture, (for post offices,) four thousand dollars;

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars;

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars;

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, (for offices of postmasters,) two hundred thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the magnetic telegraph from the city of Washington to Baltimore, four thousand dollars; this appropriation to be available, if need be, before the commencement of the next fiscal year: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to let, for a limited time, the aforesaid telegraph to any person who will keep it in operation for its earnings; or he may, under the direction of the President of the United States, sell the same.

For paying an ascertained balance due to Messrs Hale and Coleman, under their contract of May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, forty dollars and seventy-five cents;

For publishing a new edition of eighteen thousand copies of the table of post offices in the United States, and the same number of the "Laws and regulations for the government of the Post Office Department," eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided,* The work be let to contract to the lowest bidder, upon the terms indicated by the seventeenth section of the act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, &c."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the revenues of the Department, refered to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may arise shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. 32.—An Act for the relief of Asenath Canney.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War cause to be issued to Asenath Canney, formerly Asenath Nayson, a warrant for two hundred acres of land, in the place of land warrant number eight hundred and ninety-five, heretofore issued in the name of Ruth Quinby, the devisee of Nathaniel Nayson, late of South Berwick, in the county of York, and State of Maine, deceased, who was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts continental line; which warrant so heretofore issued is now lost, and the right to which land was heretofore given by Ruth Ransom to said Asenath.

Approved, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. 33.—An Act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces, brought into the service of the United States, into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize into brigades and divisions such of the volunteer forces as have been or may be called into the service of the United States, under the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico;" and that he be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the organization of such volunteer forces into brigades and divisions may render necessary: *Provided,* That the brigadier generals and major generals so appointed shall be discharged from service by the President of the United States, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified; or, in case the brigades or divisions of volunteers at any time in the service shall be reduced in number, the brigadier generals and major generals herein provided for shall be discharged in proportion to the reduction in the number of the brigades and divisions: *And provided, further,* That each brigade of volunteers shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division shall consist of not less than two brigades.

Approved, June 26, 1846.

CHAP. 34.—AN Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four,* and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,† sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided always,* That no superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him, on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the Government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the Department.

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an agent for the Indian tribes residing upon the waters of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas rivers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to acting Superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:

To the Christian Indians.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.

For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of tobacco and provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars

To the Chippewas of Saganaw.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For support of blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Choctaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants for sixteen years, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

To the Chickasaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

To the Creeks.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (ninth year,) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

(To be continued.)

* See vol. 9, p. 137. † See vol. 9, p. 615.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss.

In the Marion Circuit Court, October Term, 1846.

Aaron Aldridge *vs.* Mary Ann Atherton, James L. Givan, Daniel Long, Adolphus H. Smith, Joshua Stevens, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Atherton, deceased.—*Bill in Chancery.*

THE above named defendants, James L. Givan and Daniel Long, who are not residents of the State of Indiana, are hereby notified that on the 5th of October, 1846, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in the above entitled cause against them and the other defendants above named, in the circuit court aforesaid, and that the said suit is now pending in the said court, and that unless they appear and plead to or answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of October, 1846, at the court house in Indianapolis, the same will be taken as confessed and true against them. R. B. DUNCAN, *Clerk.*

O. H. SMITH and KETCHAM & STEVENS, Sols. 37 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of November, 1846, at the court house door in Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits, for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: beginning at the northeast corner of out-block number 144 on the donation lands adjoining the town of Indianapolis east of White river, thence west on the line of said block 50 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence east 50 feet, thence north 200 feet to the place of beginning. Also, the east half and half the length of the lot of ground lying between the old Ferry road and the Cumberland road east of White river, on the donation lands adjoining the town of Indianapolis; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Wm. C. Vanblaricum, at the suit of McCarty and McDougal.

37-3w-$2.12½ A. W. RUSSELL, *Sheriff Marion Co.*

SALE OF LOTS FOR CORPORATION TAXES, 1846.

THE undersigned, Collector of Revenue of the Town of Indianapolis, for the year 1846, hereby gives notice, that on Wednesday, the 28th instant, in front of the Washington Hall, he will proceed to offer for sale, for the taxes due thereon, the following described town lots, in the town of Indianapolis, to-wit:

To whom Assessed.	No. of Lot.	No. Square.	Tax for current year.	Delinquent for 1845.	Cost.	Total Tax and Cost.
Alison, R. C.,	4	27	$2 00		70	$2 70
Atwell, Joseph,	12	69	1 40		70	2 10
Bennet, Jacob,	half of 9	10	20		70	90
Bladwissel, Mrs.,	2 lots in	19	60		70	1 30
Brown, James,	11	49	80	2 00	70	3 50
Beech, Aland,	5	51	60		70	1 30
Bill, Susan,	east half of 10	60	70		70	1 40
Bacquelin, Vincent, E half of	5	63	3 30		70	4 00
Coble's heirs,	3	20	40		70	1 10
Chapman, W. R., one-third of	6	51	50		70	1 45
Chapman, W. R.,*	7	19	25			
Drake, Josiah,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	21	2 00		70	2 70
Ellsworth, H. L.,		29	6 00		70	6 70
Fowler, W. C.,	1, 2, 3	50	1 40		70	2 10
Gappin, Otho,	8	24	1 40	43¾	70	2 53¾
Heinsley's heirs, or B. Hanna,	12	10	40		70	1 10
Hall, James S.,	1, 3	10	90		70	1 60
Hains, Levy,	5	32	1 20	75	70	2 65
Hale, Wm.,	4	30	40		70	1 10
McNitt, Mrs.,	half of 11	10	15		70	85
Miller's heirs,	7, 8, 9	11	1 40		70	2 10
Overall's heirs,	W half of 3	69	1 40		70	2 10
Fraet, Benjamin,	quarter of 1	62	20		70	90
St. Clair's heirs,	2	27	1 50		70	2 20
Shearer, Ludwick,	half of 9	22	50	12½	70	1 12½
Sherron, Caleb,	3	32	1 00		70	1 70
Turner, James, (col'd)	S hf of 9	11	43	24½	70	1 46½
Unknown Owner,	8	51	1 10		70	1 80
Watts, Charles,	N half of 5	100	50	12½	70	1 12½
Worrell, J. C.,	one lot in	19	1 10		70	3 45
Do.*	46	40				
Do.*	16, 21	41	1 65			
Do.*	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	42				
Boswell, G. F.,†	2	1	10		70	1 00
do.*	61	1	20			
Dorsan, Wm. P., north 25 ft.*	2	59	10		70	80
Dorsan, Mathias,*	2	39	20		70	90
Fellenzer, Peter,*	40 feet of 2	39	15		70	85
Fax, Asa,*	2	42	20		70	90
Heady, Thomas,*	67	40	20		70	90
Hinds, Charles,*	69	40	20		70	90
Lindley, Albert,*	47, 48	40	45		70	1 15
Lawhead, Banner,*	s. half of 70	40	10		70	80
Loucks, Cornelius,*	26	41	20		70	90
McLaughlin, Greenly,*	23, 24	41	40		70	1 10
Osborn, James,*	27	41	10		70	80
Perry, John,*	7	42	15		70	85
Stephenson, James,*	51	1	20		70	90
Throm William,*	19, 20	41	40		70	1 10
Unknown Owner,*	7	2	25		70	95
do.	8	2	20		70	90
do.	12	2	20		70	90
do.	3	42	15		70	85
Webb, Elijah,*	25	41	50		70	1 20
do.	4, 5	42				
Moore, Smith G., (lot)			30		70	1 00
Wick, Theodore,	11		70		70	1 00
Marco, —,	7, 8, 9	6	90		70	1 60
Anderson, George,	2	8	15		60	75
Davis, Mathias,	6	2	15		60	75
Hill, James,	1	8	15		60	75
Loux, John,	12	1	15		60	75
Miller, Vincent,	5	4	7		60	67
Martindale, Miles,	10	2	15		60	75
Moore, Thomas,	13, 14	2	30		60	90
Osburn, James,	1, 11	1	25		60	85
Wilson, Gideon,	3, 4	8	30		60	90
York, Cyrus F.,	7	2	15		60	75
Unknown owner,	9	1	15		60	75

October 7, 1846. HENRY OHR, *Collector.*

* Wood's addition. † I. Harris's addition.
‡ Frazier's addition. § Brown & Morrison's addition.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE board of county commissioners of Hamilton county, Indiana, will, on the first Friday after the first Monday, (which will be on the 11th day) of December next, 1846, receive proposals for furnishing materials and constructing a county seminary building for said county—the undertaker to give a bond with at least two good and sufficient freehold securities in double the amount for which the contract is taken—the sureties' names to accompany the proposals. The first payment will be made in advance. The plan and specifications of the building may be seen at the auditor's office in Noblesville at any time.

By order of the board, attest, AMOS PALMER, *Auditor H. C.*
Co. Auditor's office, Noblesville, Hamilton co., Sept. 25, 1846. 37-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of November, 1846, at the court house door in Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits, for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: the undivided forty acres of land in section number twenty-six, township number seventeen, range number three east, being the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, containing twenty acres; and the undivided half of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township No. seventeen, and range three east, containing twenty acres; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Charles Hallam at the suit of Abram Bowen, administrator, Silas Moffitt, and S. A. Fletcher. 37-3w-$2.00 A. W. RUSSELL, *Sheriff Marion Co.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of November, 1846, at the court house door in the town of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: the southwest quarter of section number six, township number sixteen, range number five east, containing 128 14 100 acres, with the exception of 32 acres sold off of the east side of said quarter, leaving 96 14 100 acres; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Robert L. Walpole, at the suit of Paul Thurio and the Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

37-3w-$1.75 A. W. RUSSELL, *Sheriff Marion Co.*

NOTICE.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, will be held at their banking house on the second day of November next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., at which time an election will be held for the choice of seven directors on the part of the stockholders for the ensuing year. 34 TH. H. SHARPE, *Cashier.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Voigt, late of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased. Said estate is believed to be solvent. Persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Sept. 30, 1846. 36-3w CHRISTIAN STEOLTING *Adm'r.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Mary Blades, have taken out letters testamentary on the estate of James Blades, deceased, from the clerk's office of the Marion probate court. All persons having claims against said estate will pursue the course directed by law for the collection of the same; and all persons being indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment. The estate is probably solvent.

Sept. 23, 1846. 34-3w* MARY BLADES, *Executrix.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Henry S. Mundy have on this 21st September, 1846, been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of David Knight, deceased, and that letters of administration have been issued to me by the Clerk of the Marion Probate Court.

All persons having claims against the said estate will pursue the course directed by law for collection, and persons being indebted to the same, will make immediate payment. The estate is probably insolvent.

Sept. 21st 1846. 33-3w18 HENRY S. MUNDY, *Adm'r.*

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 FAIRFIELD, 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 thirtieth 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 seventh day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of town ships, 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