

Miami Lands.

It will be perceived by the President's proclamation, ordering a sale of these lands, inserted in this day's paper, that they will be offered at public sale, at Indianapolis, at an earlier period than was expected by the Register and Receiver, in their notice to "Pre-emption Claimants," inserted in our last. The sale, it will be perceived by the proclamation, commences at Indianapolis on the first Monday in September next, and continues for two weeks. Settlers should therefore be wide awake, and not let the first day of sale pass over, or their claims will be forfeited and their lands offered at public sale.

We would again call public attention to these lands. Pre-emption claims may be made, by actual settlers, of a quarter section to each occupant, up to the first day of sale. After that time the pre-emption law, in regard to these particular lands, ceases. Three hundred and twenty dollars will be as choice a farm of 100 acres as can be found in Indiana, when properly improved, and very convenient to market. A farm of 80 acres can also be bought at the same rate. Who would go further west, when they can do so well in Indiana!

The pre-emption law gives to actual settlers, who were on the land on the 3d of August last, the right to enter one hundred and sixty acres of land (or 80 acres as they may prefer) at two dollars per acre, or to all persons who may subsequently settle on said land, up to the first day of the public sale, a like quantity at the same rate.

NEW PARTNER.—By reference to the "marriage" notice, it will be seen that we have a new member to our firm. Our Junior is determined not to be behind the times, nor to suffer our establishment to lose its character by having "bachelors" about it. Consequently he has done as all wise men will do, when they get the chance. Is it any wonder we prosper when we have the ladies on our side. We now appeal to them with more confidence than ever; assuring them that we have with us "a few more of the same sort" who will shortly be "candidates" for the same high honors.

—We have had fun all round the board this week, for while the junior publisher has been getting married to a very fine girl, the seniors both have been removing to new places of residence,—a very interesting job, as the junior will learn when he comes to try it. If the paper isn't all right, the above is the reason. The new residence of G. A. C. is on the corner of Maryland and Mississippi streets, in a two story brick one square south of the State House. J. P. C. occupies the house on the corner of Illinois and Ohio streets, lot east of Hon. O. H. Smith's, where we shall be happy to see our friends from in town or country.

—Two articles relative to the ungracious spirit in which the English press has regarded the American contributions for the relief of Ireland, were published in our last paper under proper "credit." They were titled "John Bull's pretty well," and "John Bull and his Lazarus," and were copied from the "Home Journal."

—Hodgkins's new Ice Cream, Soda and Confectionery establishment, Palmer House, is the best thing of the kind which has as yet been gotten up here, and does credit to its worthy manager. He will do all in his power to accommodate customers, both ladies and gentlemen; and we hope he will be liberally supported by all persons of "good taste."

—According to the latest news, Santa Anna had moved from Orizaba towards Puebla and the city of Mexico, with about 25000 men. It is supposed that he intended to control the new election of President which was to take place on the 15th of May. If he should fall in with Gen. Worth, he will get another whaling, sure.

Blackford's Reports.

The 7th Volume of these universally acknowledged able reports, is now published and ready for delivery. In the opinion of all the ablest judges, this volume is one of the most valuable in the series, and adds additional lustre to the character of its distinguished author.

Having had the publication of the present volume in part, we have become better acquainted with the extent of the labor bestowed on it in preparing it for the press; which, but very few publishers of ordinary works, can form a conception. Of its execution, perhaps it would become us not to speak. But to say that we feel proud of it, and disposed to compare it with any similar publication, east or west, is what we confidently claim the right to do.

"SNUFF" and "CAYENNE."—We are not going to induce a "Snuff" to take "snuff," whatever we might say in favor of "cayenne." Nor do we intend to "hit" those gentlemen so often troubled with the "Cholera." But we do say, in plain terms, that S. J. Wade, the druggist, has on hand the finest articles of brandy and Port Wine that we have ever seen in America. They are the genuine; and for purposes of sickness, where exhibited in the opinion of the physician, are certainly superior articles. To say one word in favor of his establishment generally, would be superfluous. It speaks for itself; and where people choose to get sick, and wish to get well by the use of drugs, none better or purer can be found in the country.

Gen. Scott is of opinion that the capture of the Mexican capital will not secure peace, but that a military establishment of 20,000 men will be required for some time. The revenue derived from Mexico will more than pay the expenses of all operations in that country. It is supposed that he will wait for further forces, before pushing beyond Jalapa, or at farthest, Perote.

The St. Louis Union of the 12th says that the requisition on Illinois, for volunteers, has been promptly met, and the complement of volunteers accepted by the proper officer. Illinoisans may well be proud of the reputation which they are acquiring, by their promptness and energy in volunteering, as well as by their daring and skill upon the field of battle.

The St. Louis New Era of the 8th instant says, that "ten companies of volunteers are now being raised in this city, under the new requisition upon this State for volunteers to serve in Santa Fe. The business of recruiting has been conducted with much spirit.

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies for a time, of the men who, a year ago, misinterpreted, and brought about this unwarlike war between two great Republics!—General Scott's Proclamation.

Is General Scott a Whig? The Faculty of Damascus lately issued a proclamation, enjoining the women of that city to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and declaring that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

Illinois is still the "Banner State." Her eleven companies, one of Cavalry and ten of Infantry are full, and ready for the field.

PURSE FOUND.—The owner of a purse containing a small sum of money, which was found, can obtain the same of G. A. C., by describing it.

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

[Volume VI: Number 50.]

A Proclamation by Gen. Scott.

The Picayune publishes the following hurried translation of a proclamation, which has been printed in Spanish, and addressed by General Scott to the Mexicans. In justice to General Scott, it must be borne in mind that the original has undergone two translations—first into the Spanish and then back into English. It will readily occur to all that a liberal allowance for the style of the proclamation must be made on this account. It is thought that this proclamation will have weight and influence with the Mexicans. If it should have the effect to induce them to obey the dictates of prudence and wisdom, and to listen to the overtures of our government for an honorable peace, Gen. Scott will have achieved a "moral triumph" of far greater consequence than any battle which has been fought. Scott now takes his "soup" deliberately, and shall have our praise, if he don't get that of the whigs.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Jalapa, May 11, 1847. The General in Chief of the Armies of the United States to the Mexican Nation.

Mexicans! The recent events of the war, and the manner in which you have conducted it, show you to be a nation of slaves, and that you are not fit to be the equals of the free people of the United States. You have been criminally concealed from you. I do not ask you to trust my words, (though he who has never falsified them has a right to confidence,) but to judge of these truths by facts within the view and knowledge of you all.

Whoever may have been the origin of the war, my country can itself find the cause, which is irredeemable, which I learn are unknown to the greater part of the Mexican nation, we regard it as a necessity; such is it always to both belligerents, and reason and justice if not forgotten on both sides, are in dispute, each believing them its own. You have proof of this truth as well as ourselves, for in Mexico, as in the United States, there have existed and do exist two opposite parties, desiring the one peace, the other war. But Governments have sacred duties from which they cannot depart; and often these duties impose for national reasons, a silence and a reserve sometimes displeasing to the majority of those who from views purely personal or individual, make opposition. To this a Government cannot pay any regard, expecting the nation to place in it the confidence merited by a magistracy of their own selection.

Reasons of high policy and of continental American interest precipitated events in spite of the circumspection of the Cabinet of Washington, which ardently desired to terminate its differences with Mexico, spared no resource compatible with honor and dignity to arrive at so desirable an end; and when it was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its aim by frank explanations and reasonings, addressed to the just and patriotic feelings of the Mexicans and the patriotic Government of Gen. D. J. Herrera, the misfortune least looked for, dispelled this pleasant hope, and at the same time blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement between the two nations. The new Government discarded the national interests, as well as those of continental America, and elected in preference, foreign influences, and the interests of those interests and the most fatal to the future of Mexico liberty and of the republican system which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect. Duty, honor, and dignity itself imp upon us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchial party were taking violent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost, and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent, to avoid thereby a complication of interests, which might render our relations more difficult and involved.

Again, in the course of civil war the Government of Paredes was overthrown. We could not but hope this would prove a fortunate event, and that whatever other Administration might represent the Government, it would be less deluded, as well as more patriotic and prudent, if it looked to the common good, weighing its resources, and its obligations, and especially the general opinion as to the inevitable results of a national war. We were deceived, as perhaps you, Mexicans, were also deceived, in judging of the true intentions of General Santa Anna, whom you recalled, and whom our Government permitted to return.

From this condition of things the Mexican nation has seen what have been the results—results lamented and deplored by us, and by all who are true to the due value and noble determination of the unfortunate who go to battle ill led, worse governed, and almost invariably outraged by deceit or perfidy. We have witnessed—and we cannot be taxed with partiality for lamenting—with astonishment that the heroic department of the garrison of Vera Cruz, in its valiant defence, was assailed by the General who had just been defeated and put to shameful flight by a force far inferior to that which he commanded, of Buena Vista; that this General, rewarding the insurgents and promoters of civil war in Mexico, heaped outrage on those who had singularly distinguished themselves by a resistance beyond what could be expected, and of admirable decision.

Finally, the bloody event of Cerro Gordo has shown the Mexican nation what it may reasonably expect, if it longer continues blind to the true situation in which it has been placed, by some Generals whom it has most distinguished and in whom it has most confided. The hardest heart would be moved to grief in contemplating the battle-fields of Mexico a moment after the last struggle. Those Generals whom the nation has, without service rendered, paid for so many years, with some honorable exceptions, have, in the day of our calamity, betrayed it, their blood and unskilfulness. On the field, amongst the dead and dying, are seen no proofs of military honor, for they are reduced to the sad fate of the soldier—the same one every occasion from Palo Alto to Cerro Gordo—the dead to remain unburied and the wounded abandoned to the clemency and charity of the conqueror. Soldiers who go to fight, expecting such a recompense, deserve to be classed amongst the best in the world, since they are not betrayed by their own chiefs, and their blood, of remembrance, or even of a grave.

Again, Mexicans of honorable pride contemplate the lot of peaceful and laborious citizens in all classes of your society. The possessions of the church were seized and held out as an incitement to the revolution and anarchy; the fortune of the rich proprietors pointed out for plunder to the ill-disposed; the merchant and the artisan, the laborer and the manufacturer, burdened with contributions, excises, monopolies, taxes upon consumption, surrounded with restrictions and charged with odious internal customs; the man of letters and the statesman, the man of liberal knowledge who dares to speak, persecuted without trial by some faction or by the rulers who abuse their power; criminals unpunished and set at liberty, as were those of Perote—is this then, Mexicans, the liberty which you enjoy!

I will not believe that the Mexicans of the present day are wanting in courage to confess errors which do not dishonor them, and to adopt a system of true liberty, of peace, and union with their brethren and neighbors of the North; neither will I believe that they are ignorant of the falsity of the calumnies of the press, intended to excite to hostility. No! public sentiment is not to be created or animated by falsehood. We have not profaned your temples, nor abused your women, nor seized your property, as they would have you believe. We say this with pride, and we confirm it by your own history and by the clergy of Tampico, Tuxpan, Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Jalapa, and by all the authorities, civil and religious, and the inhabitants of every town that we have occupied. We adore the same God, and a large portion of our army, as well as of the population of the United States, are Catholics like yourselves. We punish crime wherever we find it, and reward merit and virtue. The army of the United States respects and always will respect the private property of every description, and the property of the Mexican Church. We to him who does not where we are!

Mexicans! The past cannot now be remedied, but the future may be provided for. I do not ask you to show you to the Government, and to the people of the United States desire peace, desire your sincere friendship. Abandon, then, rancorous prejudices, cease to be the sport of individual ambition, and conduct yourselves like a great American nation; leave off at once colonial habits, and learn to be truly free, truly republican, and soon you will become prosperous and happy, and you possess all the elements to be so. Remember that you are Americans, and that your happiness is not to come from Europe.

I desire, in conclusion, to declare, and with equal frankness, that, if necessary, an army of 100,000 could promptly be brought, and that the United States could not terminate their differences with Mexico (if compelled to do so by force of arms) in any manner not honorable, precocious, or less laboring to your ruin. I should insult the intelligent of this country if I had any doubt of their acquaintance with this truth.

The order to form guerrilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and to do evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if, so far from concealing, you succeed in your attempts, you will only bring upon yourselves retaliation, and then you cannot blame the consequences which will fall upon yourselves.

I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico—I do not conceal it. From those friends I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship, and union—it is for you to select whether you prefer war; under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

From the Union, May 24.

Affairs in Mexico. The French journal at New York, the "Courrier des Etats Unis," of Saturday last, gives a very interesting letter from the city of Mexico, under date of 30th of April last, which we translate, and transfer at length to our columns. The "Courrier" states that letters come from a source worthy of all credit, and capable of an impartial view of the whole question between the two countries. The views of the writer appear, indeed, to be quite implicitly adopted by the "Courier," which, as our readers know, has in general kept itself very well informed as to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

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(Private correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis.)

The battle of Cerro Gordo has received twenty-one pieces of the war, who were repelling a desperate security upon Santa Anna's assurance that that stronghold could not be passed.

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Tribute to the Memory of Gen. T. A. Howard.

At a public meeting held at the State House, on Tuesday evening, May 18, 1847, at motion, Nathan B. Palmer, Esq., was called to the chair, and John B. Dillon appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when

On motion of Governor Whitcomb, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for paying a merited tribute of respect to the memory of our late fellow-citizen, General Tilghman Ashurst Howard, who remains now in this city under the charge of the commissioners appointed under a joint resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Indiana, for the removal of the same from Texas to be permanently interred in this State, of which the lamented deceased was so long a distinguished citizen; and that the committee publish, as early as practicable on to-morrow, the arrangements to be observed.

Resolved further, That the committee be requested to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this community of the worth of the deceased, and to present the same, at a suitable time, for adoption. Whereupon, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a committee consisting of James Blake, Douglas Maguire, Nathaniel Bolton, Oliver H. Smith, Jas. Whitcomb, Abraham A. Hammond, and Abel C. Pepper, was appointed by the chair.

On motion of W. Stewart, Esq., Resolved, That Governor Whitcomb be appointed to deliver an address on the character of the late Gen. T. A. Howard. On motion, The meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow evening at candle-lighting.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1847.

The meeting again met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Bolton, from the committee of arrangements, made the following report; which, with the accompanying resolutions, were unanimously adopted, to-wit: The Committee of Arrangements appointed on last evening, on the occasion of paying a proper respect to the remains of General Tilghman A. Howard, now in this city, respectfully report the following

PROGRAMME on the occasion of paying the tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. T. A. Howard. I. The remains of the deceased will be in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons of paying respect to his memory are invited to be present. 2. The exercises will be, I. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gurley. II. An address by Gov. Whitcomb. III. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Daniel. 3. A procession two and two, will then be formed and accompany the remains from the State House to the limits of the city, under the charge of James Blake as Marshal, as follows:

THE BODY. With Judges Kinney, Stevens, Wick, and Peaslee, and J. L